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1/- SIZE PILULES, TINCTURES, & CAMPHOR 3/6 PER DOZ.

IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.

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9 VERE ST., OXFORD ST., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT) AND 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C. LONDON.

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Manufactured in our own Laboratories, from Standard Drugs and Pure Grain Spirit.

The Inland Revenue and Customs Authorities having recently granted extended facilities for the manufacture and Shipment under Drawback of Alcoholic preparations, we have much pleasure in announcing that we are now able to execute orders for

Perfumes

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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE FOLLOWING—

Ammonia, Anhydrous.
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CHEMISTS, SHIPPERS, &c.,

Desirous of opening an account with the Chemists' Association, Limited, on Membership terms, may now do so on payment of the necessary Subscription.

The Subscription (£25) carries a dividend.

Members are entitled to a Bonus on all their purchases.

See on opposite page Form of Bonus Certificate just circulated amongst the Members.

See also Report of last Meeting in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 11, 1893, pages 328 and 329.

EXTRACT from last DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"The Directors are pleased to report that the balance of profit justifies them in recommending the declaration of the full dividend at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, together with an extra dividend of Two per cent. per annum, making a total dividend of *Seven per cent.* per annum; and the distribution of a Bonus on the net purchases by the Shareholders of the Company, during the period of their membership, at the rate of *Three per cent.* on *Sundries*, and *One per cent.* on *Patent Medicines.* The balance of profit will be carried forward to the next account.

"The Directors consider that this declaration is a very satisfactory one, bearing in mind that trade throughout the country has been greatly depressed. The business done is substantially greater than that done by the Company to whose business the Association has succeeded; and a further accession of members will, it is hoped, serve to consolidate an enterprise already so well started and so beneficial to its members."

Application and inquiries to be addressed—

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

Curtain Road, LONDON, E.C.

The Chemists' Association Limited,

CERTIFICATE OF BONUS.

This is to Certify that each Chemist who is a member of the Association is entitled to a bonus on all his net purchases from the Association from the date of July to December 1892 as stated in the margin and that in respect thereof there has this day been placed to the credit of his account the sum of in some cases £15 or £20 for the six months besides his dividend

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DIRECTORS.

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Chromic (Pure and Commercial) and Sulphurous Acids; Hydrogen Peroxide, Lime and Soda Hypochlorites; Potassium and Sodium Permanganate; Sodium Peroxide, &c.

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Essences (Fruit and Culinary), Harmless Colours.

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Pure Citric, Lactic, Phosphoric, Tartaric Acids (free from Arsenic, Lead, and Sulphur).

Carbonates, Borates, Oxides, Sulphates of Lead, Manganese and Zinc, and other siccatives.

Acids: Benzoic, Formic, Hydrobromic, Hydrocyanic. Benzoates; Bismuth Salts, Liquor, Subcarbonate, Subnitrate, &c. Ethers (pure and methylated). Hypophosphites. Iron Salts. Magnesia Calcined (heavy and light), Carbonates. Mercurials. Oleates. Phosphates and Phosphate Syrups. Potassium Salts—Acetate, Citrate, Sulphate, Tartrate, &c. Scale Preparations — Ammonio - Citrate Iron. Citrate Iron and Quinine, &c. Spirit. Æther. Nitros. B.P. Aromatic Spirit Ammonia, B.P. Zinc Salts. All Granular and Effervescent Preparations. Bayer's Aristol, Europhen, Phenacetin, Sulphonal.

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Byno-Phosphates.
Bynol, Perfected Malt and Oil.
Castor Oil (Tasteless)
Capsules (flexible gelatine).
Coca Bynin.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Compressed Tabellæ.
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Effervescent Granules.
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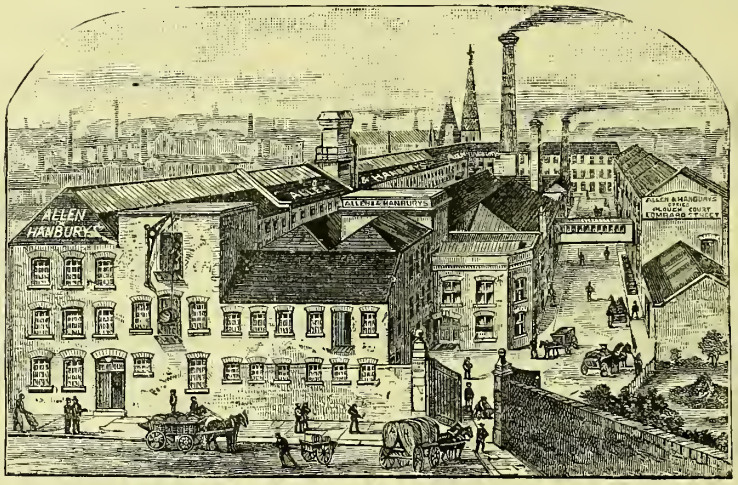
Fluid Extracts, and all Pharmaceutical Preparations.



General View of the LABORATORIES AND WAREHOUSE, Bethnal Green, E.

Special Manufactures:

Guaiacol.
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Jujubes and Pastilles.
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Nitrite of Amyl Capsules.
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Pills (Gelatine-coated).
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Sole Agents for PAGE'S CRESOLENE VAPORIZER.
" " " SALIPYRIN (RIEDEL).

Allen & Hanburys desire to inform the Trade that they have received the first consignments of their

NEW (1893) SEASON'S

COD LIVER OIL

From their Factories at Longva and Kjerstad, in Norway.

The New Oil is pale, limpid, and of delicate flavour, maintaining its brilliancy at 32° F. The demand for Allen & Hanburys' Oil—steadily increasing, as it does, year by year—affords gratifying evidence that the care and skill with which it is prepared are appreciated, whilst the fact of their being actual manufacturers (the oldest English producers of Cod Liver Oil in Norway) enables them to guarantee its genuineness, and to offer it on advantageous terms.

Only **perfectly fresh** and **carefully selected** livers are used in its manufacture—points of the highest importance, as a great deal of the ordinary Cod Liver Oil on the market, even when genuine, is made from livers of fish that have greatly deteriorated, or actually died, through the nets remaining in the sea for several days during rough weather, whilst a still larger proportion is extracted from the **mixed** livers of the various kinds of fish caught, and the product is consequently not so readily assimilated.

Supplied in Winchester Quarts and 25-gallon Barrels. Samples and Prices on application.

Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

West-end House: 7, VERE ST., CAVENDISH SQ. *Laboratories & Warehouse:* BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.
Cod Liver Oil Factories: LONGVA & KJERSTAD, NORWAY. *Australian Agency*, 484, COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

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Allen & Hanburys

Bynin A very active and concentrated *fluid* Malt Extract. *(One fluid ounce is equal to 1 oz. by weight of Allen & Hanburys' ordinary Malt Extract, which is sold in jars at 1/6 and 2/9 each.)* In bottles at 1/9 and 3/- each. "An active malt essence." "A most valuable preparation."—*Lancet.*

Byno=Hypophosphites. A neutral solution of the Hypophosphites of Iron, Calcium, Potassium, and Manganese, and the Alkaloids of Cinchona and Nux Vomica, in combination with Bynin, Liquid Malt. One ounce contains about 1/40th grain of Strychnine. More agreeable to take and valuable as a tonic than the popular (sugar) syrups so largely prescribed. In Bottles at 2/6 and 4/6 each.

Coca=Bynin. *The Lancet* writes, November, 15th, 1890:—"The idea of combining extract of malt with the extract of erythroxylon coca is, we think, a good one. It can be employed, under the direction of the practitioner, for the extemporaneous preparation of coca-wine by merely adding it to ordinary wine to which patients are accustomed, and securing at the same time, it may be, an additional advantage by the presence of an active malt essence. Our experiments go to show the genuineness of the preparation." Sold in Bottles at 2/6 each. *Chemists can sell without a licence.*

The "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil. Manufactured at Allen & Hanburys' own factories on the coast of Norway by a special process of their own. *The British Medical Journal* writes:—". . . . . Instead of taking an ordinary Cod Liver Oil, and attempting to disguise its flavour by all sorts of devices and mixtures, they have studied anew the processes of manufacture of Cod Liver Oil, for which they have always had a great reputation; and as a result of this study, they have produced a Cod Liver Oil which is so delicate in flavour as to be free from all the usual nauseous properties of fish-oil, and has almost the delicacy of salad oil. We congratulate Messrs. Allen and Hanburys on having realised a pharmaceutical progress on the best lines of advance." Sold in capsuled Bottles *only* at 1/4, 2/6, 4/9, and 9/- each.

Bynol "The Perfected" Malt and Oil. *Both* ingredients are of Allen and Hanburys' own manufacture and are in a state of the most intimate combination attainable. It is conveniently put up in wide-mouth Jars at 2/- and 3/6 each.

Compressed Tabellæ. Full list of Allen & Hanburys' Compressed Medicines on application. All the more insoluble kinds are made to *rapidly disintegrate* on coming in contact with moisture, thus removing the chief objection to the use of compressed drugs. The *Journal of Laryngology* writes:—"*It is this solubility of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' Compressed Tabellæ which makes them so distinct from other preparations in the market.*"

Such Tabellæ as contain bitter medicines, like Aloin, Cascara, Laxative, Quinine, &c., are made sugar-coated, these valuable, though nauseous, remedies being thereby presented in a palatable and tempting form. In Bottles for the pocket 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 each. *Also in bulk*

Castor Oil (Tasteless). ALLEN & HANBURYS'.—*Pure Castor Oil, of full activity, absolutely free from odour and unpleasant taste.* "It possesses all the advantages claimed for it."—*Lancet.* In Bottles at 6d., 1/-, 1/9, and 3/-. *Also in bulk.*

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"Mother's Milk Food" Is prepared from fresh and carefully selected cows' milk, with the addition of small quantities of maltose and dextrine. It will be found to answer perfectly for all ordinarily healthy children. For use from either birth or three months of age to seven months. In Jars at 1/9 and 3/ each.

N.B.—This and the Food above only require the addition of hot water, being complete foods and containing the milk needed.

"Malted Food" In tins at 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, and 10/-. Surprisingly beneficial results have attended the use of this well-known food, which, when mixed with milk and made as directed, affords a perfect food for infants of six months old and upwards, and is often used with great success for quite young infants. It supplies all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone. Descriptive leaflet on application.

Soluble Pills. The *Drugs* are all of the highest quality, and are guaranteed pure. The *Excipients* are carefully selected; all excessive drying and hardening are avoided. The advantages of gelatine coating are found in its *solubility* and *transparency*. It is so soluble that it disappears in a very few minutes when in contact with moisture at the temperature of the body. Owing to its transparency the colours of the pills can be perfectly seen, thus avoiding the possibility of mistake.

Any pill may be had "pearl-coated" if desired, and quantities of 7 lbs. and upwards may be had sugar-coated.

☞ *Complete list of pills according to many hundreds of formulæ from the British and Hospital Pharmacopœias and from private prescriptions sent on application.*

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Cresolene Vaporizer (Page's). Almost a specific for Whooping Cough, a remedy for Asthma, Catarrh, and Diphtheria. The best antiseptic and Disinfectant for Hospitals and Sick-rooms.

The Safest and Simplest Method for Destroying Infection and Purifying the Air.

It is now an admitted fact that Zymotic Diseases, as Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers, with Whooping Cough, Croup, Measles, and Diphtheria, are generated by the agency of bacteria and other low forms of life. These bacteria develop with great rapidity, those in the air-passages being with difficulty reached even by atomisers and other spraying machines, which fail in achieving other than a local and partial result; and it is essential that a strong antiseptic agent be applied directly and continuously to these living organisms. This can be most successfully accomplished by the volatilisation of **VAPO-CRESOLENE** until the air of the room is thoroughly charged with the vapour, and the patient is thus brought under the beneficial influence of this valuable germ-destroyer.

VAPORISER and LAMP, with a 2-oz. bottle of Cresolene, neatly boxed, 7/6; additional Cresolene, 2-oz. bottle, 1/4; 4-oz. bottle, 2/6.

☞ **Quotations supplied to Shippers also for Drugs in bulk and all Pharmaceutical Preparations, and special care taken in the Execution and Despatch of Export Orders.**

Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

West-end House: 7, VERE ST., CAVENDISH SQ. *Laboratories & Warehouse:* BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.
Cod Liver Oil Factories: LONGVA & KJERSTAD, NORWAY. *Australian Agency,* 484, COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

All Orders for Dyes executed per return of post, in time for the Easter Trade.

A GOOD LINE IN DYES
WILL ALWAYS
COMMAND A SALE.

DO NOT DELAY! WRITE AT ONCE!!
And secure a most attractive and saleable Spécialité for
DISPLAY and WINDOW DRESSING.

SAUNDERS' BRILLIANT DYES FOR EASTER EGGS.

LIST OF PRICES.
1d. packets, 7/ per gross.
Display Card, containing 18 doz. assorted, for 10/6.

COLOURS OF DYES.

BLACK	CHARTREUSE
BROWN—	CLARET
Light	CORAL
Dark	CREAM
Golden	CERISE
BLUE—	CRIMSON
Light	CRUSHED STRAWBERRY
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Navy	GOLDEN YELLOW
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BUTTERCUP	
CANARY	
CARDINAL	

LIST OF PRICES.
3d. packets, 21/ per gross.
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LAVENDER	PURPLE
LILAC	ROSE
MAGENTA	RUBY
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MARONE	SCARLET
MOSS	SLATE
ORANGE	STRAW
PEACH	SULTAN RED
PINK	TABAC
PLUM	TERRA COTTA
PONCEAU	TUSCAN
POPPY	VIOLET
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Specimen of Display Card worked up in brilliant colours—the Dyes attached—the whole in a handsome Gilt Frame.

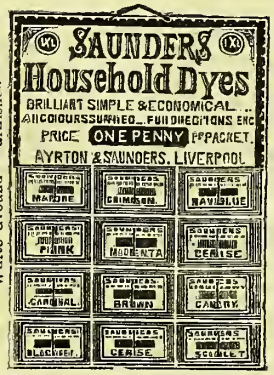
THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE TRADE.

A Sample Card of 1d. or 3d., containing the most saleable colours, sent carriage paid on receipt of Postal Order to the value of 10s. 6d. Money returned if the Goods are not approved of.

ANILINE DYES IN PACKETS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CHEMISTS' TRADE.
EVERY COLOUR GUARANTEED—BEING THOROUGHLY TESTED BEFORE BEING SENT OUT.

Litho. Card—Blue, Red, and Black, on White Ground—Varnished



Specimen Card of Dyes for Silk or Wool.

Illustration of our Desk-shape Mahogany Counter Stock-case, with Coloured Tablet in front and Drawer at back—price **54/** net, stocked with Dyes, any colour, equal to 4 gross 1d. and 1 gross 3d. size.

"Lancashire Dyes" for Cotton. Specimen Card of Registered

Litho. Card—Red, White, and on Dark Blue Ground—Varnished.

We are prepared to give Special Quotations (for quantities of 10 gross and upwards) for packed Dyes with Customer's own Name and Address on.

☞ SPECIAL.—NOTE REDUCED PRICES.

PRICE LIST OF ANILINE DYES IN BULK.

ALL COLOURS WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO WHAT WE PACK.

Please Compare the Prices. ¼-lb. Sample Tins sent per post. Packed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Decorated Metal Stock Boxes.

Black	per lb. 7/6	Canary	per lb. 7/	Grey	per lb. 8/	Puce	per lb. 8/
Brown	" 4/6	Cardinal	" 6/	Lavender	" 12/	Purple	" 8/
" (Bismarck)	" 4/	Claret	" 6/	Magenta	" 8/	Rose	" 7/6
" (Light)	" 4/	Cream	" 8/	Mauve	" 8/	Ruby	" 7/
" (Dark)	" 7/	Crushed Strawberry	" 8/	Marone	" 3/3	Salmon	" 8/
" (Golden)	" 7/	Cerise	" 6/	" Opt.	" 6/	Scarlet	" 4/6
Blue	" 8/	Crimson	" 6/	Orange	" 6/6	Slate	" 9/
" (Light)	" 9/	Golden Yellow	" 10/	Peach	" 8/	Sultan Red	" 7/
" (Dark)	" 7/6	Green	" 6/	Pink	" 7/6	Terra Cotta	" 8/6
" (Navy)	" 7/6	" Olive	" 7/6	Plum	" 7/6	Violet	" 8/
" (Electric)	" 14/			Ponceau	" 6/	Yellow	" 7/

If the above are supplied in pound Tins, an allowance of 6d. per pound is made.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS ONLY; WHOLESALE FROM

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Agents—W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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FOR DELICATE, SENSITIVE, IRRITABLE SKINS.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of all Countries.

PREMIER, 4d.

FLORAL, 6d.

MEDICAL, 8d.

TOILET (Otto), 10d.

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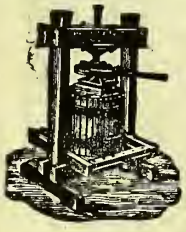

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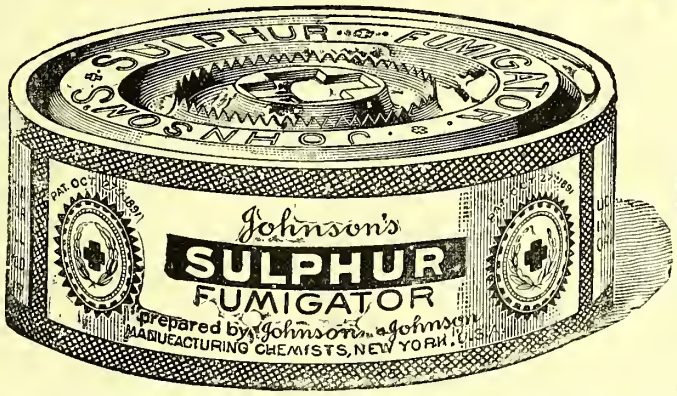

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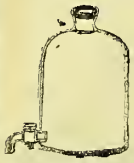
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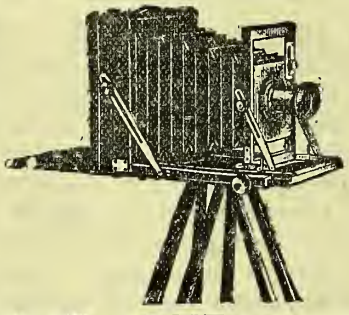

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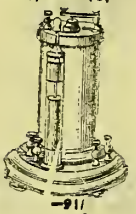
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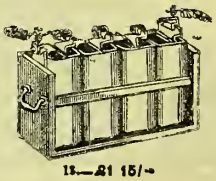
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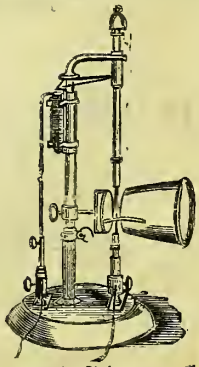
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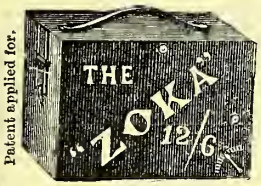

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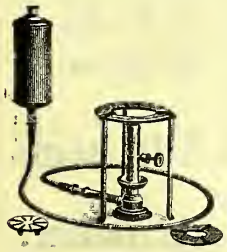

A Perfect Substitute for Gas.
More Portable, more Economical than Gas.
Invaluable where there is no Gas, or where Gas cannot be used.

The most Perfect Bunsen Burner.

NO WICK.
SIMPLE. INDESTRUCTIBLE.

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RAPID SYPHONS

One stroke of the Piston sets the Syphon going instantaneously. Made in every Material—IRON, LEAD, COPPER, BRASS, GLASS, EBONITE.

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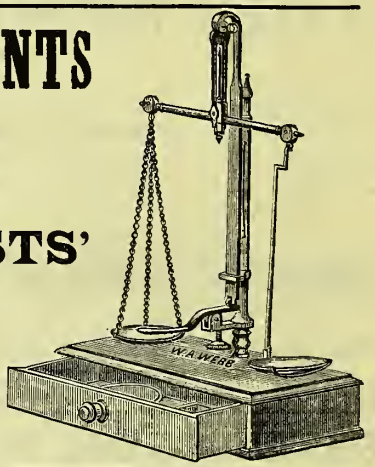

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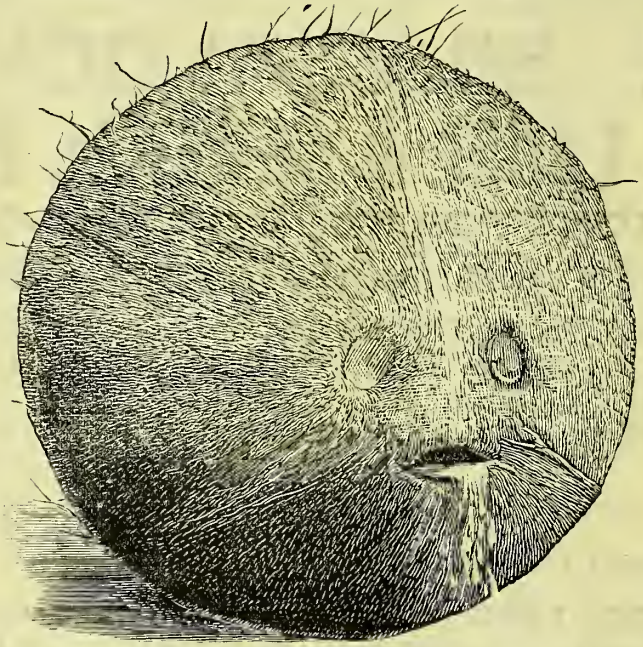

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Opportunity is Golden.

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"The ink of the wise is worth more than the blood of martyrs." Perhaps all do not agree with this, but all men acknowledge that Printer's Ink, having been applied by the wise, has revolutionised trade. *Circular Advertising is the Prophet of Commercial Destiny.*

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There are three things in this world that go on for ever:—

One is Taxes;

Another is Tennyson's Brook;

The Third is Advertising.

You can't stop the first; you don't want to stop the second; and you dare not stop the third, for it presses the electric button of your business, and you reap the reward of well-directed enterprise. *Attractive printing is the dynamic force of prosperity.*

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said, that for every man the world was divided into two parts: the things which concern him, and the things which do not concern him. Is it strange that to the business man there are only two places in the world: where his goods are selling, and where they are not? Where are yours? Do the people who should use them know of them? *Let him that would move the world, first move himself.*

Napoleon said

at St. Helena: "None but myself ever did me any harm." Life is not a queer mumble of chance or a strange chapter of accidents. The "toiling, rejoicing," struggling world measures by his works and his faith each man's success or failure. In hewing out the timber of life the axe falls as the brain directs the arm, and the result tests the skill, the patience, the earnestness of the worker. *He who neglecteth to advertise despiseth his own business; but he that printeth gathers in the shekels.*

The Best Circular

is that which attracts attention, and leads the reader to prefer *your* goods, *your* store, *your* offer, to that of your competitor's; and competition in business was never more keen than it is to-day. This points its own moral. *Good Printing is the worker of business miracles.*

BOWERS BROTHERS, the Medical Printers,

make a speciality of attractive printing. Their work is not commonplace in appearance; it compels attention, and the big value they give makes you smile with glad surprise every time. Write for estimates before ordering elsewhere; that will cost you nothing, and will open your eyes. They are alive to the times—prompt delivery and moderate charges. They invite correspondence. Note the address—**89 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, AND 25 CANTERBURY ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON.** Think this over on your way home to-night. IT WILL PAY YOU.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY SMELLING BOTTLE IN THE WORLD.

It is the most popular shilling article in the market, being well got up and largely advertised, commands a rapid sale, bears a large profit, and gives universal satisfaction.

Counter prescribers can recommend it with confidence for cold in the head, nervous headache, and faintness. Sent out in ½-dozen cases. Wholesale from all the Patent Medicine Depôts.

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Depot for United States and Canada—THE MACKENZIE DRUG COMPANY, Ltd., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

TELEGRAMS:—"FLIES READING."

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NON-POISONOUS STICKY

FLY PAPER.

Well known in every Household in the Kingdom.

ANNUAL SALE MILLIONS.

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BEARS LARGE PROFITS.

SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Beware of Spurious and Worthless Imitations.

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TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, Manufacturers, READING.

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TO

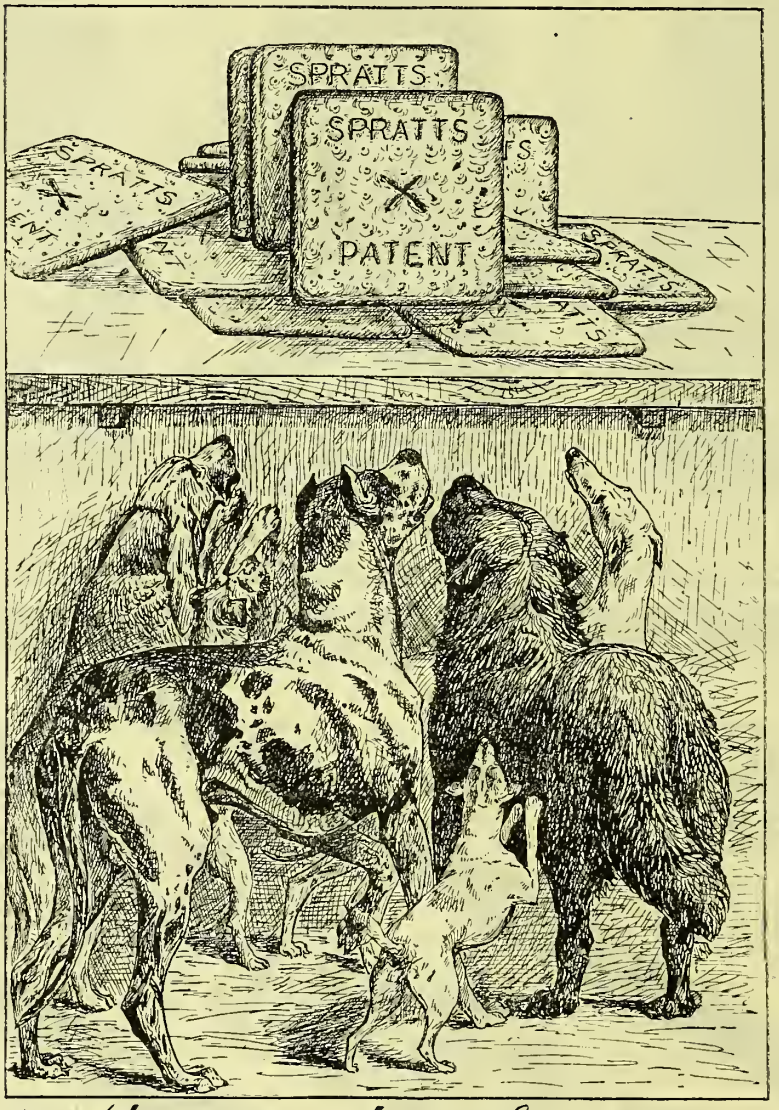
H M.
The Queen

AND

H.R.H.
The Prince
of
Wales

BY

SPECIAL
WARRANT.



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TO

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Emperor
of
Germany

AND

H.M.
The King
of
Holland.

"They're the Sort"!!!

PATENT."

Pamphlets on Canine Diseases for Gratuitous Distribution.

DOG MEDICINES.

RETAIL PRICES.

Alterative Cooling Powders	1/- per Box.
" " "	2/6 "
" " "	5/- "
Aperient Tasteless Biscuits	2/- "
Chronic Skin Disease Cure	1/- "
" " "	2/6 "
Cough Pills	1/- "
"	2/6 "
"	5/- "
Chemical Food	1/- per Bottle.
Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance) Pills	1/- per Box.
Diarrhœa Mixture	1/6 per Bottle.
" "	2/6 "
Distemper Powders	1/6 per Box.
" "	2/6 "
Distemper Pills	2/6 "
Ear Canker Lotion	1/- per Bottle.
" "	2/6 "
" "	5/- "
Eczema Lotion	1/6 "
"	2/6 "
Hair Stimulant	1/- "
Jaundice or "Yellow" Pills	1/- per Box.
Locurium (Patent). For Animal use ...	6*d.* per Bottle.
Locurium (Patent). For Animal use ...	2/- per Bottle.
Locurium Oil (Patent). For Human use. Price, including Government Stamp	7½*d.* "
" " " "	2/3 "
Mange Lotion	1/- "
" " 2/6 per Quart Jar, 4/- per ½-Gallon Jar, or 7/6 per Gallon Jar.	
Medicine Chest contains various Dog Medicines, and, in addition, Lancets, Seton Needles, Scissors, &c. Price, 25/- per Chest	
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" "	2/6 "
Rheumatic and Sprain Liniment	1/- per Bottle.
" " " "	2/6 "
Rheumatic and Chest Founder Pills ...	1/- per Box.
Tonic Condition Pills...	1/- "
" "	2/6 "
SOAP for Dogs, per Box of Six 6*d.*	
Tablets	2/- "
Vegetable Puppy Vermifuge	1/- "
Worm Powders	1/- "
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Worm Pills	1/- "

FOODS.

Patent Meat "Fibrine" Vegetable Dog Cakes, with Beetroot	20/- per cwt.
Patent Fish and Meat "Fibrine" Dog Cakes, with Beetroot	20/- "
Patent Greyhound Meat "Fibrine" Vegetable Dog Cakes, with Beetroot, containing 35 per cent. Meat ...	21/- "
Hound Meal	18/- "
Plain Round Oatmeal Dog Biscuits ...	15/- "
Plain Round Dog Biscuits	15/- "
Pet Dog Biscuits (about 7 lbs. net) ...	2/6 per 7-lb. tin.
" " (about 14 lbs. net) ...	5/- per 14-lb. tin.
" "	14/6 per ½-cwt. case.
" "	28/- per cwt. case.
Patent Cod-Liver Oil Dog Cakes, large size, for full-grown Dogs	21/- per cwt. bag.
Special Cod-Liver Oil Biscuits, small size	2/- per 7-lb. tin
" " " " "	4/- per 14-lb. tin
" " " " "	14/6 per ½-cwt. case
" " " " "	23/- per cwt. case
Prepared Puppy Food, for feeding Pups from a Bottle when the Bitch is dead, or is deficient in milk, and until weaning	3/- per tin.
Puppy Biscuits	20/- per cwt.
" " (about 7 lbs. net) ...	2/- per 7-lb. tin.
" " (about 14 lbs. net.) ...	4/- per 14-lb. tin.
Charcoal Biscuits for Dogs	20/- per cwt.
" " "	2/- per 7-lb. tin.
" " "	4/- per 14-lb. tin
Bone Meal for Puppies	1/- per tin.
Bone Meal for Adult Dogs	14/6 per cwt.

TRADE TERMS OF SPRATT'S PATENT, LIM., BERMONDSEY, S.E.

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE

FOR DESTROYING
RATS, COCKROACHES, ETC.
IN [TRY IT]
3d., 6d., & 1/ Glass Jars; 2/6 & 5/ Tins.

Warranted to Keep for Export. REGISTERED.

STEINER'S VERMIN KILLER

FOR [NEVER FAILS]
DESTROYING
MICE, ETC.

1*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* Packets.

STEINER'S INSECT POWDER

PRIME DALMATIAN.
ENGLISH GROUND.

The most energetic Insecticide. Kills Bugs, Fleas, and all offensive Insects. Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.
1d., 3d., 6d., & 1s. Tins (& Bellows).
Also in 7-lb. and 56-lb. Tins, and in Kegs of 1 cwt. and upwards.

E. Steiner & Co. are Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers of

JAMES'S PHOSPHOR PASTE

FOR DESTROYING
BEETLES, RATS, MICE, ETC.

Sold in 1*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* Glass Jars.

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from
THE WORKS, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WILEY'S
CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR

LAMENESS in HORSES

A Genuine Remedy. Brings credit to all who sell it.

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS

SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR,

FRANCIS E. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST,
EASINGWOLD, YORK.

TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S
NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

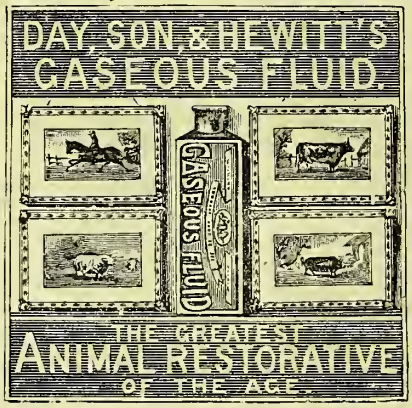
For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhœa.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhœa, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hidebound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 18s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tegs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE ORIGINAL
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,
For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

THE ORIGINAL
HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,
For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers. Trade Terms and full particulars on application.
Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

DAY & SONS, CREWE,

ANIMAL MEDICINE SPECIALISTS.

NOTE OUR NAME AND INSIST ON OUR MEDICINES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO EXPORTERS.

THE "PURIFIED" DRIFFIELD OILS.

Heals Wounds of all kinds in all animals.
Heals Saddle and Stake Wounds and Cracked Heels.
Heals Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
For Anointing in Bad Lambing and Calving.
Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

THE WHITE OILS.

Unrivalled as a Safe Embrocation.
For Sprains, Swellings, Windgalls, Sprung Sinews.
For Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Weak Joints.
For Curbs and Splints when forming.
Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

THE RED DRINK.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
Cures Bad Cleansing and prevents Milk Fever.
Price 12s. per Dozen Packets.
The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep, 3s. 6d. per Doz.

THE "ROZZINOL."

Almost infallible for Scour and Diarrhœa in Calves, Lambs, Foals, and all Stock.
12s. per quart; 22s. per half-gallon; 40s. per gallon.

THE HUSKOLEIN.

Cures Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, and Cattle.
Cures Worms in Cattle and Sheep.
15s. per quart; 28s. per half-gallon; 50s. per gallon.

THE "ORIGINAL" UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST.
For Disorders of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP.
Price, complete with Guide, "Everyday Farriery," £2 4s., £5, *and* £10 10s.
Sample Chest, £1 4s.

THE "ORIGINAL" HORSEKEEPERS' MEDICINE CHEST.
Arranged specially for Disorders in HORSES.
Price, complete with Guide, "Everyday Farriery," £2 14s., £5, *and* £10 10s.
Sample Chest, £1 4s.

ONLY ADDRESS **DAY & SONS, CREWE** ENGLAND.

GOOD DISCOUNT TO EXPORTERS.

BICKFORD'S
EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb. Tins. KANGAROO

25-lb. Tins. BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.

SOLE CONSIGNEES—**LAUGHLAND, MACKAY & BAKER,** 50 Lime St., **LONDON.**

COLONIAL ADDRESS—**A. M. BICKFORD & SONS,** WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 46 CURRIE STREET, **ADELAIDE.**

PETROLEUM JELLY

WHITE, RED AND YELLOW - BEST AND PUREST.
TRADE MARK. S L
CONFORMS TO ALL REQUIREMENTS OF B.P.
C. & A. Young & Co.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED, CONSISTENCY SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Extract from Analytical Report of Dr. S. Rideal, F.C.S., F.I.C., F.G.S.
"Practically tasteless and free from smell, contained no saponifiable fat or resin, and showed from their homogeneity that they had been carefully manufactured."

Tins of all sizes, from 1 to 10 lbs.; Iron or Wood Kegs, ¼, ½, and 1 cwt.; Barrels about 3 cwt., &c.

Samples and prices on application, stating packages and quantities required, to the Manufacturers—

SNOWDON, SONS & CO.

MILLWALL, LONDON, E.

"PLATYPUS" EUCALYPTUS OIL

(Tasmanian Eucalyptus Globulus Oil).
"PLATYPUS BRAND."

A MOST DELICATE AND VALUABLE DRUG FOR THE TREATMENT OF

INFLUENZA, TYPHOID, SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, DIARRHŒA, &c.

Applied externally it is an Invaluable Remedy for AGUE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE.

Antiseptic, Deodorant, Anti-Malarial, Fragrant and Stimulating.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

DR. BENJAFIELD says :—"In Malarial Fevers Eucalyptus Oil has won golden opinions when the right kind has been given."

Our Eucalyptus Oil (which is distilled from the leaves of the Eucalyptus Globulus only) is under the joint control, as to quality, of H. Helbing, F.C.S., and Dr. F. W. Passmore. Shippers **can purchase** for themselves or their customers abroad **on a certificate furnished by these gentlemen,** whose names are well known in connection with essential oils, and particularly with Eucalyptus Oil.

There is a great demand in all countries subject to Miasma, for a pure and **genuine Oil,** by reason of its great **Anti-Malarial** and **Antiseptic** qualities.

Sprinkled in rooms or tents it prevents the entrance of Mosquitoes and other insects.

EUCALYPTUS OINTMENT, made from the fresh green leaves of the "Blue Gum" Tree (Eucalyptus Globulus) of Tasmania, for Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, Wounds, Stings, or Bites of Insects, &c.

NO COLONIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

EUCALYPTUS VINEGAR, SOAP, AND JUJUBES.

THE TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL COMPANY,

138 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Distilleries and Chief Office:—HOBART, TASMANIA.

£5 REWARD.

I WILL pay **£5** to the first person, whether Chemist, Assistant, or one of the Public, who will afford me such information (which I engage to treat as absolutely confidential) as shall lead to the conviction of anyone who improperly substitutes other Powder for mine. I call attention to the case below.

As a matter of fact, I took this course last year, and in the end the reward and heavy costs came out of the substituter's pocket; and I have every reason to believe that the course I adopted was highly satisfactory to the neighbouring Chemists, as well as to the Public and myself.

THOMAS KEATING,
12 Bride Lane, London.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING *v.* KIBBLE.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING *v.* POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings,** or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

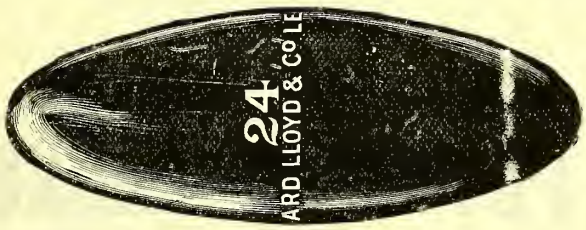
IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

LLOYD'S "BI-CONICAL"

(CAPSULED)

HORSE BALLS



We are now making our Capsuled Horse Balls according to the above improved shape, the advantage of which is that they are swallowed with the greatest ease, and as both ends are conical in shape they can be introduced either way.

The Capsule is black, and each Ball bears the number corresponding to the formula. The name of the buyer can be put on without extra charge (for orders of one gross assorted), and in smaller quantities are supplied **either with** or **without our name.**

The Capsule preserves the mass unimpaired for a very long time, and by retaining the moisture prevents the ball from becoming hard and partially insoluble.

The Balls are put up in boxes containing half-a-dozen.

For complete list of formulæ, see Monthly Price Current, which will be forwarded upon application.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL BE ESTEEMED.

Private Formulæ prepared in a few days.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

86 HIGH STREET, LEICESTER.

Houndstongue.

Spikenard.

Pulsatilla.

POTTER & CLARKE,

5, 6, & 7 Raven Row, Artillery Lane, E., LONDON.

LIST OF HERBS IN PACKETS.

MEDICINAL HERBS .. .. 7/- per gross.
Assorted to order. Full directions, recipes, &c., with each packet. All Herbs carefully selected.

SWEET HERBS 7/-
Specially prepared for Culinary use.

HOP TONIC, 2*d.* packets .. .. 12/- „
Makes a splendid Tonic Medicine.

TONIC HERBS, 2*d* packets .. .. 12/ „

COUCH AND COLD HERBS
CAMOMILE TONIC „
FEMALE CORRECTIVE „
INDIGESTION „
NERVINE
PILE „
SARSAPARILLA PURIFYING HERBS

To Retail at 6*d.*, 3/- per dozen.
This is a line of Packets carefully compounded from reliable recipes. Each packet is recommended for the cure of the diseases it is most suitable for, in accordance with the new reading of the Patent Medicine Act.
Sample assorted dozens will be made up at above price.

HERBAL SMOKING MIXTURE, 1*d.* packets .. .. 7/- per gross.
Ditto ditto 2*d.* „ .. .. 12/- „

Apocynum Cannabinum.

Erigeron Canadense.

Indian Turnip.

Cyclamen.

RUE.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

THE "WINGED LION"

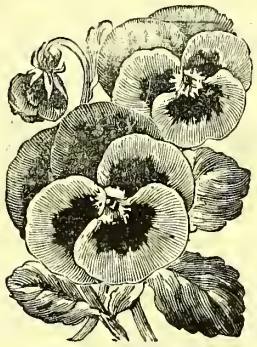
Seeds

. . . *IN COLORED* . . .

Pictorial Packets.

Assorted to order.

1d. packets 6/- gross.



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THE "WINGED LION"

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in Bulk.

GROWN FROM CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCKS.

Best quality only at lowest prices.

Eschscholtzia.

Potter & Clarke's SEEDS

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CHEMISTS' TRADE.

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2d. „ 15/6 „
4d. „ 26/- „

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A VALUABLE AGENCY!!!

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(REGISTERED TRADE MARK).

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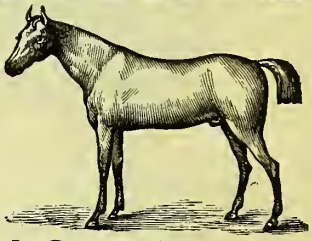
For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.



As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

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TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, Meadows, &c.

We desire to point out the special advantages which the sale of our "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards, a Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on twelve gals. in 1 and 2-gall. tins, and on 10 galls. in drums and upwards, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application. The most Liberal Terms to the Trade.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/3 per gallon.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others.

THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS & EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIM., Tunbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

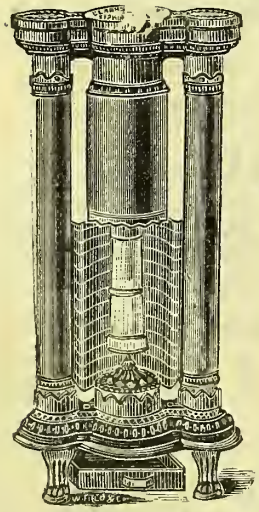
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF

"THE SYPHON" (REGISTERED TITLE) HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING-STOVES

(CLARK'S PATENT).

A Necessary for all Invalids. A Comfort to Everybody.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.



All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

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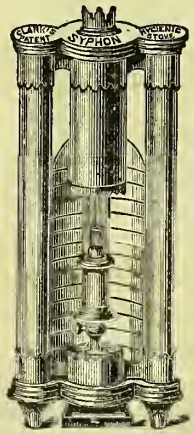
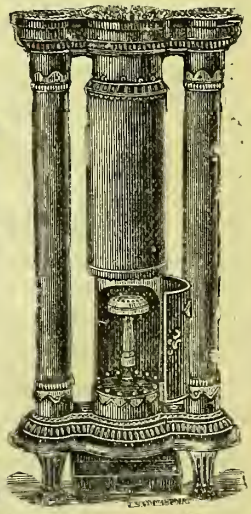
Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.





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MANUFACTURER,

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THE FIRM of MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,

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Have been Awarded PRIZE MEDALS for their Celebrated

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AT THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITIONS, VIZ:—

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VIENNA, 1873. SYDNEY, 1879. MELBOURNE, 1880.

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EAU DE COLOGNE of the "**NUN**" (so-called), manufactured by any firm other than the above, is spurious, and an infringement of registered proprietary rights.

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Small Cases assorted to order (of not less than £3 value in bond) delivered free freight, less 7½ per cent. discount.

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Sample free 1/6 stamps.
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(Originally introduced in 1855).

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SALE! SALE! SALE!

We are removing to more convenient premises on March 25, and, to reduce our Stock as much as possible prior to removal, we are now offering same at lower figures all round, and in the case of Fancy Goods, Sundries, &c., at a very large discount for cash. It will be worth your while to call or write.

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PENNY CEMENT *(largest and best)*
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This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.

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6 in a box, ¼-gross cards 4/6

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WM. RANSOM & SON,

HITCHIN, near LONDON,

CULTIVATORS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations,

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS AND PREPARERS OF MEDICINAL HERBS, &c.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXTRACTS (Solid, Liquid, and Powdered)

Prepared specially for the Export Trade.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

Prize Medal was Awarded for "Pharmaceutical Extracts, Essential Oils, and Dried Herbs of SUPERIOR QUALITY."

BORAX & CAMPHOR SOAP.

(DODD'S PATENT.)

DODD BROS. desire to draw the attention of the trade to their Borax and Camphor Soap, the demand for which is being rapidly created, and it finds a ready sale wherever introduced. It is specially adapted for washing the Hair, and is invaluable for the Skin, Bath, and Toilet. It is packed in handsome carton cases, and retails at 6d. One-dozen box makes an attractive show.

Artistic Showcards and Handbills on application to any Wholesale House, or to Dodd Bros., Stamford Hill, London, N.

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

London—Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, R. Hovenden & Sons, Lynch & Co., S. Maw, Son & Thompson, May, Roberts & Co., F. Newbery & Sons, J. Sanger & Sons, Shirley Bros., W. Sutton & Co.
Belfast—Clark & Co., McMullan & Co.
Birmingham—Southall Bros. & Barclay
Bristol—Ferris & Co., A. & J. Warren.
Cork—Kiloh & Co. (Limited).
Dublin—Hayes & Co., McMaster, Hodgson & Co.
Edinburgh—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Raimes, Clark & Co.
Glasgow—Apothecaries' Co.
Leeds—Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Liverpool—Evans, Sons & Co., John Thompson.
Manchester—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., J. Woolley, Sons & Co.
Norwich—Smith & Sons.
Nottingham—J. H. Haywood & Sons.
York—Bleasdale & Co., Folkard & Co., Raimes & Co.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

FOR

SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, BRUSH, OR WATER.

CAUTION.

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased, under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LONDON.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in BLACK INK, and the signature of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse all other.

Manufacturer: AIMÉE LLOYD

(WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, FORMERLY OF 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.–When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).

WRITE FOR TERMS OF AGENCY.

We invite the attention of the trade to this high-class tooth powder which is now being well advertised and will be found to command a ready sale. The most eminent members of the musical and dramatic professions have testified to its worth. It is giving satisfaction to both the trade and the public wherever it has been introduced. We have special facilities for assisting our agents local sales, and we shall be pleased to supply full particulars upon hearing from you.

Address: DOROTHY DENTIFRICE COMPANY, 11 & 13 St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

JOSEPH WATSON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLYCERINE

DOUBLE DISTILLED CHEMICALLY PURE, 1260 Sp.G.,

ALSO FOR

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND OTHER MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

PACKED IN 10 AND 5 CWT. IRON DRUMS, TO BE RETURNED, AND IN 56 LBS. TINS FREE

WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

47

FOULKES' CEMENT

AS USED AT ALL THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS

For almost any Substance, from Glass and China to Leather, Wood, or Iron
Sold in Bottles at 6*d.* and 1*s.* (equal to three of the smaller).

FOULKES' TOILET & NURSERY POWDER

Impalpable and Delicately Perfumed.

Sold in Boxes at 6*d.* and 1*s.* Wholesale at the Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundriesmen, or from

FOULKES & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND.

MEDICATED LOZENGES

SAVE 20 PER CENT.

SAMPLES OF ALL KINDS sent on application to the MANUFACTURERS,

VANE & CO., 35 HAMPSTEAD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-
Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-
CONCENTRATED Egg Julep, 2/6, 5/-, 10/6.
Golden Fluid, 10/6, 21/-
LUXURON, 1/6.
&c.

EUCHRISMA. Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE. For renewing the original colour of Grey Hair; superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly simple in its Components. Price 6/-.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.
Astringent and Tonic Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.
Quinine and Arnica Hair Wash, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-
Arnica Wash, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6.
&c.

An elegant Preparation for the Hair and Beard. Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London.

GOLD MEDAL

JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

A PURE AND PERFECT ARTICLE FOR Teeth, Gums, and Breath.

PURILINE

REGISTERED

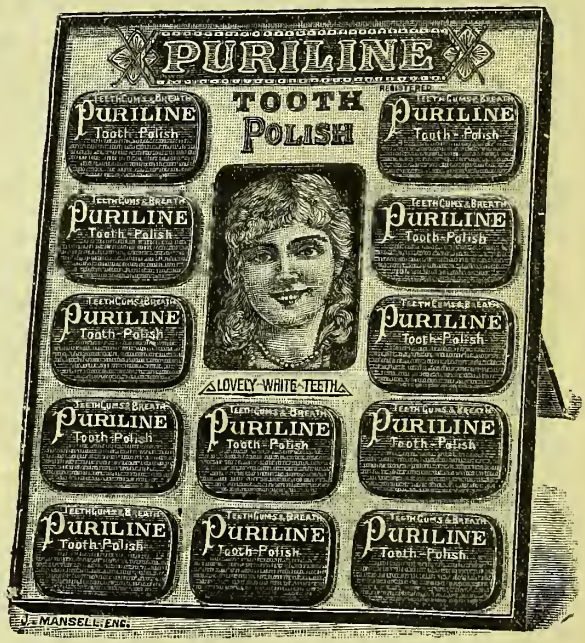
TOOTH-POLISH

Will purify and beautify the Teeth with a pearly whiteness polish the enamel; prevent tartar; destroy all living germs and keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and fragrance. Non-gritty, and absolutely pure and harmless to use. Price One Shilling, in handsome Enamel Box.

The POPULAR DENTIFRICE, which Sells at Sight,

Handsomely put up in Show-cases, as here shown. Printed in Twelve Colours. An ornament to any window.

Price 7/6 per dozen, of all Wholesale Houses.



The Court Circular says:—"'Puriline' emanates from the laboratory of 'Bunter's Nervine' fame. Bunter's previous preparations for the teeth have received such high encomiums from medical men that it is not surprising that this latest production should have received the recognition and approval of those best qualified to pronounce on its merits."

H. M. Stanley, D.C.L., LL.D., the great African explorer, says:—"I use 'Puriline Tooth Polish and Wash'; am much pleased with both."

The Countess of Rosslyn writes:—"Have been recommended to use your Dentifrice, called 'Puriline.' It is extremely nice; please send me six more."

Show-cards and Handbills supplied by

A. WILSON, 422 Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.

Proprietor of "Bunter's Nervine," "Dentine," and "Puriline."

"THE LEADING HOUSE"

For "Private Brands" of milled and superfatted Soaps, toilet as well as medicinal. We put up for the trade as a specialty all kinds of Dentifrices, Saponaceous Powder, Paste in Collapsible Tubes, &c., &c.

35 DANBURY STREET, Islington, London, N.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LARGEST TOOTH SOAP COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.**

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

PERFECTION DENTIFRICE,

MOUTH WASH AND GARGLE

(REGISTERED).

Pleasant, Fragrant, Antiseptic, Deodorant, Prophylactic.

Preserves and whitens the teeth, prevents decay, destroys all parasitic life, cures inflammation and ulceration of the gums and throat, making the mouth firm and healthy. This preparation is composed of the purest medicinal ingredients, and is not restricted to uses of a Dentifrice only, but will be found highly beneficial in *all Fevers, Bronchitis, Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, Laringitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,* &c. Cleanses the mouth from dead and waste tissue, preventing furred tongue, and imparting a delightfully cool and pleasant fragrance to the breath. Full directions on each bottle.

MEDICAL, ANALYTICAL, AND PRIVATE TESTIMONY.

TWO SIZES	3-oz. Bottles,	Retail Price,	1/6	each,	per dozen	18/-
	6-oz. „	„	2/6	„	„	30/-

TERMS—20 per cent. off prices for 2 dozen each. Carriage paid. Cash with order.

SAMPLE DOZEN OF EACH SIZE SENT FREE FOR 38s.

SOLE PROPRIETOR—

OSWALD HANSON, 1 Ward's End, HALIFAX, YORKS.

G. B. KENT & SONS'

Catalogues.

General, Sept. 1887.
Tooth, July, 1887.
Stable, Oct., 1887.
Painters, Mar., 1889.
General, Sept., 1887.
(French List.)

Telephone Nos.:
OFFICES, 3550.
FACTORIES, 1166.

G.B. KENT & SONS
BRUSH FACTORIES
LONDON

A. D. 1777.

Registered Telegraphic Address:
"TRICHO, LONDON."

Departments.

Toilet Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Painters' Brushes.
Household Brushes.
Stable Brushes.
Sponges.

11, Great Marlborough Street,

LONDON, W.

March 1st, 1893.

THE GUINEA BOX OF TOOTH BRUSHES.

Made in our own Factory.

Dear Sir,

We to day offer you 6 doz. Tooth Brushes for 21s. the list value of which is 22/6. To emphasise a further improvement in the quality of each grade, we pack the six boxes one below the other forming a long case.

AT
TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS
OR
ONE GUINEA.
(Subject.)

1 doz	Crown	quality	at	5s	5 - 0
1 ,,	Thistle	,,	,,	4s6	4 - 6
1 ,,	Elephant	,,	,,	4s	4 - 0
1 ,,	Star	,,	,,	3s6	3 - 6
1 ,,	Shamrock	,,	,,	3s	3 - 0
1 ,,	London Warranted	3 row		2s6	2 - 6
					£1 - 2 - 6

If you will kindly compare the contents and select whichever grade suits you, you will find that we are at the head of this trade to day, being compelled to push it by the increased demand for our best Tooth Brushes at 6/6.

The Improvement alluded to above will be the last, as it really leaves nothing to be desired for the money.

We are, Yours faithfully,

G. B. Kent & Sons.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

G. B. KENT & SONS'

SPRING TRADE 1893.

SPECIAL OFFER OF

6d.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

THE GRIFFIN TOOTH BRUSH

4 rows, full size, Saleable patterns only.

STAMPED GUARANTEED LONDON MADE **AS FACSIMILE.**

Price 50s. per gross.

USUAL TERMS.

Customers' names can be stamped on back of handles at 2s. per gross extra.

Put up in boxes of half-doz. Brushes, 24 Boxes in a Carton.

Sample half-doz. box sent per post on application.

G. B. Kent & Sons.

FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF OTHER QUALITIES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

THE "LILY" BABY COMFORTER

AND

CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING

(A GENUINE OFFER).

£1,050 **£1,050**

TO BE **GIVEN** TO THE **Chemists** OF THE **UNITED KINGDOM.**

TO BE **GIVEN** TO THE **Chemists** OF THE **UNITED KINGDOM.**

MESSRS. MARRIOTT & CO., having had upwards of Thirty Years' experience in the Retail Trade, are convinced that Business in the future will have to be conducted on new lines to enable Chemists to successfully compete with outside traders, and in introducing several new designs of "Lily" Baby Soothers have decided to let the Trade participate in the money they are spending for Advertisements, and they now offer to supply **11,000 dozen** of their **4d.** Soothers and **11,000 dozen** of the **6d.** size, including their new Figure 3, with Bone or Rubber uncut Ring (*made specially light* so as to be easily retained in the baby's mouth), and an assortment of "Bubbles" design, at **4s. 6d.** for the Two Dozen, including packing and postage—this will be a reduction of 2*s.* off the net cash prices. If preferred by buyers, they will be willing to send 1 dozen only 4*d.* size for 2*s.*, or 1 dozen 6*d.* size for 2*s.* 6*d.*, with 3*d.* extra for postage, but in no case can they supply more than 2 dozen except to those Chemists who have more than one place of business. As this offer will involve a large amount of time and trouble, as well as expense, applicants will please comply with the following conditions:—Orders to be written on printed Memorandum Form or Billhead, and must be accompanied with a Postal Order, value 4*s.* 6*d.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the whole of our Business is done through Shippers and Wholesale Houses, we cannot, under any circumstances, execute repeat orders, which should be sent to some Wholesale House. Orders will be executed in rotation, as received. This offer holds good until April 15, 1893.

Address—E. MARRIOTT & CO., Patentees, HASTINGS.

FOUR HIGHEST AWARDS

Sydney 1879.

Melbourne, 1880.

CROWDEN & GARROD

WHOLESALE BRUSH MANUFACTURERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

(ESTABLISHED 1800.)

62 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

FOR BRUSHES.

Adelaide, 1881.

Christchurch (N.Z.), 1882.

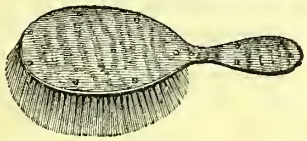
Apply for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue.

BUY your BRUSHES from bona-fide Manufacturers.

300 pages, 4,000 Illustrations.

CROWDEN & GARROD'S HAIR, TOOTH & TOILET BRUSHES

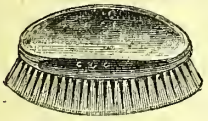
HAIR BRUSHES.



Splendid assortment; 300 various Patterns in Satin, Olive, Mahogany, and Rosewood, from 8/6 to 84/- per doz.

In Ebony, 46/- to 62/- per doz.; in Xylonite, 48/- to 96/- per doz.; in Ivory, 18/- to 36/- each.

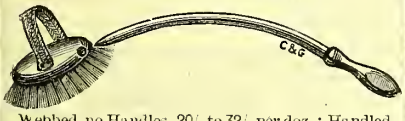
In Shell, 54/- to 70/- per doz.: in Shell and Pearl, 64/- per doz.: in Pearl, 58/- to 68/- per doz.



Military, Satin, 10/6 to 36/- per doz.

Do., Concave Backs, 28/- to 32/- per doz.

FLESH BRUSHES.



Webbed, no Handles, 20/- to 32/- per doz.; Handled, 24/- to 40/-; Bent, 36/- to 42/-; with movable Handle, and Webbed, as illustrated, the "Portable," E21, 16/- per doz.

SHAVING BRUSHES.

Hog Hair Bone, &c., 2/- to 11/6 doz.

Badger Hair Bone, &c., 8/- to 36/- doz.

In Cases, 18/- to 34/- per doz.

C. & G.'s Patent Indestructible Nickel-plated Bands.

No loose hairs to come out.
Hog Hair, nicely finished, 8/-, 10/-, 12/- per doz.; Badger Hair, ditto, 20/-, 26/- per doz.

CROWDEN & GARROD'S "FALCON" TOOTH BRUSHES

Have been justly celebrated for the last 40 years. They are made of selected Bristles, are Wire Drawn, Cemented, as well as being Wax Backed, ensuring that no hairs come out or break off. Every Brush is warranted.

In handsome Show Boxes, with Glass Top and pull-out Drawer, containing 1 doz.

In every variety of pattern.
A. "Best Falcon," assorted, 6/- per doz.
B. "Seconds Falcon," " 3/6 "
(These are thrown out of the best.)

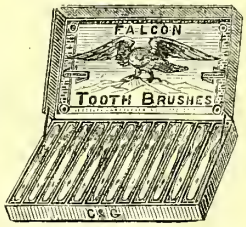
The Best and most reliable 6d. Brush in the Market.

C. Thirds, stamped "Unicorn," 3/- per doz.
D. Fourths, " "London," 2/4 "

Customers' names stamped Free of Charge on order of 1 gross.

"Extra Falcon" Tooth Brushes, made of Extra Extra quality Bristles, extra finish, superior to any Brush in the Market.

In handsome Show Boxes of 1 doz.

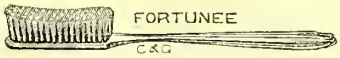


Each Brush is put up in a separate box, as illustrated.

Waxed in Red, Blue, or Green. Every Brush guaranteed. 6/6 per doz.
The "Falcon Gem," Waxed across. 6/6 per doz.

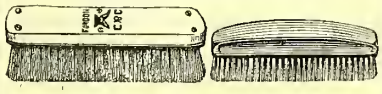
CHILDREN'S TOOTH BRUSHES

"Best Falcon," Wax Backed, assorted, 3/6 per doz.
Seconds " " " 2/- "



Quite New Patterns. Highly Finished.
No. 30, 4/-; No. 29, 3/9; No. 28, 3/6 per doz.

NAIL BRUSHES.



Boné, per doz. 4/4, 6/6, 8/-, 9/6, 11/6, 14/-, to 30/-.

Wood, per doz. 10d., 1/4, 1/8, 2/6, 3/4, to 12/-.

THE "HANDY." Satin Wood, Solid Backs. K1, Yellow Hair, 12/- per doz.

100 other patterns.

SPONGES, a Spécialité.

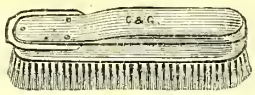
CROWDEN & GARROD'S "FALCON" PAINTING BRUSHES

Are the best made. For prices, see new Illustrated Catalogue.

CLOTH BRUSHES.

In Satin and Rosewood, splendid value, from 4/6 to 33/- per doz.

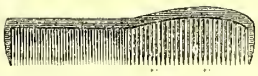
Satinwood, Screwed Backs, High Cut, all Stiff White Hair, very superior.
In 3 sizes: H3, 32/-; H4, 36/-; H5, 46/- per doz.



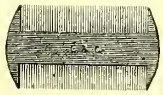
Musgrave's Patent Combination Splash. Fitted with Nickel Plate to remove the splashes.
A9, Black, 18/-; Handled, 22/- to 40/- per doz.

Handled, from 12/- to 96/- per doz.; do., with splash, 30/- to 100/- per doz.

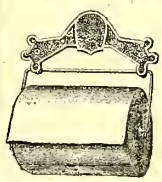
DRESSING COMBS.



Horn, Stained, Buffalo, Rhinoceros, from 1/6 to 16/- per doz. Xylonite, from 3/- to 16/- per doz.



SMALL TOOTH COMBS.
Horn, from 9d. to 6/- per doz.
Ivory, from 1/9 to 24/- per doz.



TOILET REQUISITES,
Complete with Paper,
From 5/6 to 13/6 per doz.

Best House in London for these goods.

Toilet Paper, English make, 3/- to 5/8 per doz.
Special quotations for original cases.

Sole Agents for
ROBINSON'S AMERICAN ORIGINAL INDEXICAL SILVER SOAP,
Which still maintains its hold on the market.
3/9 per doz.

Indexical Pumice Soap, 4/- per doz.
" Oatmeal and Glycerine, 4/- per doz.

SHIRLEY'S A1 MENTHOL CONES.

	gross.
1*d.* Vase or Pedestal, 3 doz. on card	7/–
1*d.* Bottle	6/6
2*d.* Pedestal	14/–
	doz.
3*d.* „ 1 doz. on card	1/10
4*d.* „ „	2/6

"JUSTICE" figure given away with £2 order.
This helps to make your window attractive.

No.		doz.
8P.	6*d.* Acorn, Boxwood	3/3
112.	6*d.* Draughtsman, „	3/3
40.	6*d.* Watch, „	3/3
14N.	6*d.* Large Pedestal „	3/6
117.	6*d.* Monster, Varnished Wood	3/3
112G.	6*d.* Globe-shape, Boxwood	3/6
113P.	6*d.* Printed Skittle, Boxwood	3/6
113R.	6*d.* Reversible Screw	3/3

No.		doz.
111.	1*s.* Acorn	5/–
17F.	1*s.* Draughtsman ...	5/6
9CR.	1*s.* Reversible	4/6
14L.	1*s.* Printed Acorn ...	6/3

The best 6*d.* is the Unbreakable A1 Roller Menthol. 3/6 doz. carded.
There is no nonsense about this. You can throw it up to the ceiling and it will not break in falling.

A 1 SOOTHERS.

The Best 3d. in the World.

A1 SLIDE RING.

Very strong. Fitted with Seamless Teat. 2/– dozen.

	gross.
1*d.*, 3 dozen on card, with cord for neck	7/6
1*d.*, 3 dozen on card, Bone Ring...	8/6
2*d.*, Boxwood Mount, and cord ...	14/–
2*d.*, Bone Mount, and Silk ...	15/–
3*d.*, All Rubber	17/–
	doz.
3*d.*, Bone Ring and Mount ...	1/10

	doz.
6*d.*, Bone Ring and Mount	3/6
6*d.*, Whistle	3/9
6*d.*, Fascinators	3/9
6*d.*, Baby Companions	3/9

Be on the look out for a novelty shortly.

MISSING WORDS! Neither Shipper, Wholesaler, nor Retail Chemist can * * * * * to do without **SHIRLEY BROTHERS.** When buying any lines connected with Chemists' goods (patent medicines excepted), drop a letter to Shirley's for quotations, otherwise you will be "——— WISE and ——— foolish."

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, 1*d.* Tubes, 3 doz. on a card ... ... 7/6 gross.
„ „ 3*d.* Bottles, 1 doz. on new show-stand, best line in the market ... ... 1/10 doz.

ETIENNE'S PERFUMES.

In Bulk, Triple, 9/– lb. in Original Tins.
10/– per lb. in ¼, ½, or 1 lb. bottles.

	doz.
6*d.*, Cut Fancy	4/–
6*d.*, Sprinkler	3/9
6*d.*, Capped	3/6
6*d.*, Plain Cut	4/–

	doz.
1*s.*, Lundborg shape	8/–
2 oz. „ „	13/–
4 oz. „ „	24/–
1*s.*, Heavy Essence, cut stopper ...	8/–

VERY HIGHLY CONCENTRATED, 1 oz., 11/–; 2 oz., 18/–; 4 oz., 34/–; 6*d.* Lavender, 3/6 dozen.
1*s.* sizes and upwards can be had with buyer's name on free by ordering 3 dozen.

CARDED SCENTS.

1*d.* Tubes ... gross 7/6	3*d.* Ovals and Sprinklers, doz. 2/–	3*d.* Lavender and Musk, doz. 2/–
1*d.* Bottles ... „ 8/–	3*d.* Capped ... ... „ 1/10	1*d.* Eau de Cologne ... gross 8/–
2*d.* „ ... „ 14/–	1*d.* Lavender and Musk, gross 8/–	3*d.* „ „ ... doz. 1/10

"HAWARDEN" & "PRIMROSE" BOUQUETS.

Charming Lines, labelled in 3 colours, bearing Gladstone's and Beaconsfield's Portraits, 3*d.*, 1 doz. on card, 2/– doz.; 6*d.*, 3/9 doz.; 1/–, 8/– doz.

PLEASE carefully look at the following, as they are lines you should stock!!!

GOLD PAINT.

WATERPROOF.
1*d.*, 3 doz. on card, 7/– gross.
3*d.*, 1 „ „ 1/10 doz.

ROSEMARY AND BORAX HAIR-WASH POWDER

1*d.*, wrapped in tinfoil enclosed in envelopes.
3 doz. on card, 7/– gross.

DIGESTIVE CANDY.

In Tins to retail at 2*d.*
1 doz. on card, 1/3 doz.

CORN SOLVENT.

In Bottles with Brush attached to box-top cork.
1 doz on card, 2/6 doz.

CEMENT.

1*d.*, 3 doz. on card, 7/– gross.
3*d.*, 1 „ „ 1/10 doz.

SACHETS.

3*d.*, very pretty, in hanging glass box, 2/– doz.
6*d.*, half-doz. in box, 4/– doz.
These are beautifully made and scented.

BRILLANTINE

Well got up and equal to anything in the market.
½ oz., capped, 2/9 doz.; with Sprinkler, 3/– doz.
1 oz., capped, 3/9 doz.; with Sprinkler, 4/3 doz.

GLYCERINE, CUCUMBER AND ALMONDS. 2*d.*

1 doz. on card, 1/3 doz.
In bulk, 1/– lb.; 5 lbs. 10*d.* lb.
Bottles free.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

In Tins, very attractively labelled.

	¾ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	3 oz.	
	2/2	3/–	3/6	5/–	per doz.
6 doz.	1/11	2/9	3/3	4/9	„
12 „	1/9	2/6	3/–	4/6	„

Buyer's own name on free for gross lots.

BOUQUET LOZENGES.

Violet, Musk, Heliotrope, Rose, and Lavender. Heart and Diamond shapes.
2/3 per lb. in bulk. In chromo labelled gold tins 2/3 doz., 2 doz. in box. In glass-topped tins 2/9 doz.

FULLER'S EARTH AND VIOLET POWDER.

In handsome gold-blocked leatherette boxes, quite new ... ... 3/9 doz.
A beautiful line.
1*d.* barrels, F.E., 6/–; V.P., 6/6 gross.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS, 105 Whitecross Street, **LONDON, E.C.**

Head-Quarters for Sponges.

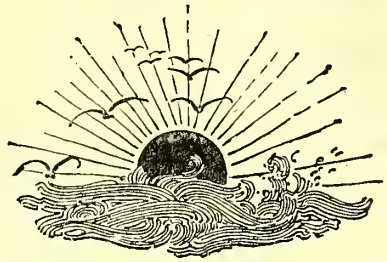
CRESSWELL BROTHERS AND SCHMITZ,

Sponge Importers & Merchants

1 & 2 Red Lion Square.

LONDON, W.C.

The only firm with its own establishments on the Sponge Fisheries.



SUMMER SEASON, 1893.

Sponges for the Coming Season,

THE

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK EXTANT.

We have secured this season the finest and most important Parcels we have ever received. These goods are collected by our specially-chartered steamers, and sorted and packed at our own establishment at Ægina (Greece). The value of our goods is the BEST IN THE MARKET, and the various qualities quoted below are well adapted for sale by Chemists. There is a saving in buying Original Cases as packed at the Fisheries by us.

MEDIUM BATH and TOILET, 1st quality, 50 pieces, average 3s. 6d. .. .. unbleached	Honeycomb.	£8 15 0
BATH, 2nd quality, 24 pieces, average 4s. 6d. .. „ ..	Honeycomb.	5 8 0
„ 2nd „ 24 „ „ 3s. 0d. .. „ ..	Honeycomb.	3 12 0
„ 1st „ 24 „ „ 5s. 6d. .. „ ..	Honeycomb.	6 12 0
Cut Stable, 85 pieces, average 1s. 4d., for .. „ ..	Honeycomb.	5 12 6
„ 60 „ „ 1s. „ .. „ ..	Honeycomb.	3 0 0
TOILET, Good quality. 66 pieces, average 2s. 6d. „ ..	Honeycomb.	8 5 0
„ „ „ 100 „ „ 1s. 6d. „ ..	Honeycomb.	7 10 0
„ „ „ 112 „ „ 1s. 0d. „ ..	Honeycomb.	5 12 0
„ „ „ 212 „ „ 6d. „ ..	Honeycomb.	5 6 0

SPECIAL BIN CASES.

B. C. 1. Cuban Fine	150 at 2d., 125 at 4d., 50 at 8d.	Per case £5.
„ 2. „ Honeycomb, No. 1	100 at 3d., 100 at 6d, 25 at 1s.	Per case £5.
„ 3. „ „ No. 2	150 at 2d., 150 at 4d., 50 at 6d.	Per case £5.
„ 6. „ Mediterranean Hneycmb.	150 at 2d, 150 at 4d., 50 at 6d	Per case £5.
„ 7. „ „ „	100 at 3d., 105 at 6d., 30 at 9d.	Per case £5.
„ 8. „ „ „	100 at 6d., 40 at 9d., 20 at 1s.	Per case £5.
„ 9. „ „ „	40 at 1s, 20 at 1s. 6d., 15 at 2s	Per case £5.
„ 10. „ „ „	15 at 2s., 16 at 2s. 6d. 10 at 3s.	Per case £5.

State whether Bleached or Unbleached are required for Nos. 6 to 10.
Nos. 1 to 3 only supplied Bleached.

For full particulars of all other kinds of Sponges see CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ'S Illustrated Price List, post free on application.

SPONGES FOR EXPORT

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ

Are the Largest Exporters of Sponges.

"They take now nearly 40 per cent. of the Sponge imports of the United Kingdom, and showed our traveller the official documents which prove their statement, while the FIGURES REGARDING EXPORTS show that THEIR PACKAGES AND VALUE OUTWARD are FAR IN EXCESS OF ALL THE REST PUT TOGETHER."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 31, 1891.

CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ are the only firm which brings the consumer into contact with the source of supply, and thus saves the intermediate profits which purchasers from all other houses have to pay. Selection from their unrivalled stock and intimate personal knowledge of the Special Requirements of the various markets of the world, are additional advantages which they offer to their customers.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ have now in the Press the largest, most comprehensive and useful Price List ever issued in the Sponge Trade. Export Merchants and others desiring to secure early Copies should write at once.

CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ, Sponge Importers, Exporters, and Merchants, **1 & 2 Red Lion Sq., London, W.C.**

THE WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS EVERYWHERE AT 1/, 2/6, 3/6, AND 5/6 PER BOTTLE.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

HAS THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD OF ANY PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.

POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR DRESSING.

FOR STRENGTHENING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE HAIR.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE"
For producing WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHIOS
CURING BALDNESS & RESTORING GREY HAIR
1/, 2/6, 3/6 AND 5/6 per Bottle
of all Chemists & Perfumers
FOR STRENGTHENING, BEAUTIFYING & PRESERVING THE HAIR.
95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Handsomely framed Show-card, in 15 colours, size 16 by 21, and 1,000 Counter Bills, with Name and Address of Agent, will be sent Carriage Paid, on application to us or your Wholesale Agent.

EDWARDS & CO., 95 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

NOVEL, DAINTY, NUTRITIOUS.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and *The Chemist and Druggist*, April 20, 1889.

1/- BOTTLES, 9/- per doz.; 1-lb. Bottles, 16/- per doz.; & in 2-lb. & 4-lb. Bottles, 1/3 per lb.

SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS FREE ON APPLICATION.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF DELICIOUS FLAVOURS. FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

PASCALL'S Fruit Tablets.

The SPECIALITY of these Tablets is that they are

MADE FROM PURE WEST INDIA CANE SUGAR.

In 4-lb. Bottles	8d. per lb.
In 6*d*. Screw-top Jars	4/6 per doz.

SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER WEATHER

Bronchial, Linseed, and Liquorice Tablets,

In 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 9d. per lb.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR OF THE MANUFACTURER—

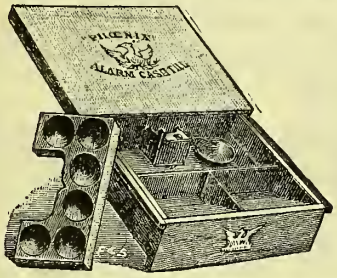
JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS RD., LONDON, S.E.

"UNBREAKABLE" OVAL TRAYS.

For 5/- net

We will send as Samples (Carriage Paid), direct from Works, a Set of 3 Handsomely Decorated Oval Trays and 1 Round Waiter.

THE "PHŒNIX" CASH TILL.



A certain preventive against petty thefts. Susceptible of 32 changes. The act of closing locks the till.

500,000 now in use in the United States.

As a piece of cabinet work is perfect, and without its special advantages well worth its cost. Fixed by four screws in as many minutes by any person.

Further particulars of
"FORDHAMS, LONDON."

CHEAVIN'S WORLD-RENOWNED FILTERS.

PATENT REMOVABLE PLATE.

A success unparalleled by any other Filter in existence.

This Filter has made its way into the most remote parts of the Globe.

Nos.	A	B	C	D	E
Gallons	½	1½	2½	3½	5

"UNBREAKABLE" BREAD TRAYS.

For 5/- net

We will send, direct from Works, as Samples (Carriage Paid), 2 Oval and 2 Round Bread Trays, also 3 other useful articles.

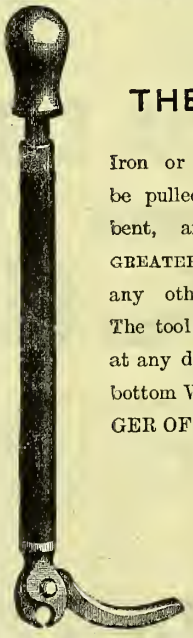
BROOKE'S SOAP.

MONKEY BRAND.

100-Bar Cases	25/-
60 "	15/-
48 Half Bars	6/3

If any difficulty in obtaining in any part of the world, write Sole London Consignees—
"FORDHAMS, LONDON."

NAIL PULLERS.



THE "GRIP."

Iron or steel nails can be pulled without being bent, and with much GREATER EASE than with any other Nail Puller. The tool may be grasped at any distance from the bottom WITHOUT DANGER OF HURTING THE HAND.

A PERFECT TOOL!

This Nail Puller is made of the best tool steel, and so constructed that it CANNOT BREAK OR GET OUT OF ORDER.

PRICE 5/6 EACH.

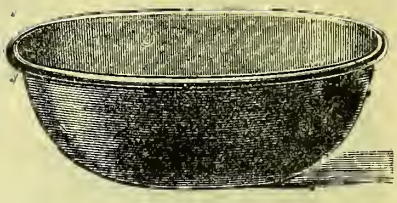
W. B. FORDHAM & SONS

(LIMITED),

36 to 40 YORK RD.,

KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N.

"UNBREAKABLE" OVAL TUBS.

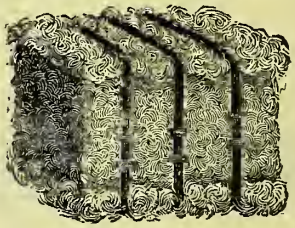


For 5/- net

We will send (Carriage Paid), direct from Works, 1 Oval Tub, a 13 inch and 11-inch Basin, 1 Spittoon, and 1 Sponge Dish.

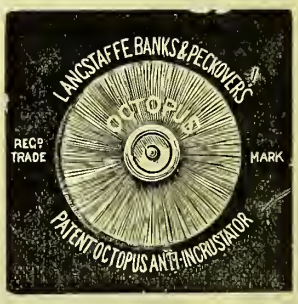
WOOD-WOOL.

OR WOOD FIBRE PACKING.



This is used extensively for packing purposes in place of straw, &c. We use it largely, and can recommend it. In bales of 1 cwt. 7/- per cwt.

THE "OCTOPUS" ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.



Anti-Incrustator keeps KETTLES and BOILERS free from "FUR."

RETAIL PRICES.

4½-inch	2/6 each.
6 "	5/- "
8 "	7/6 "

Collects the "FUR" in Kettles, Kitchen Boilers and Boiler Pipes, thus effecting great saving in Fuel, Purifying and Softening the Water.

"UNBREAKABLE" FLOWER VASES.

For 5/- net

We will send as Samples (Carriage Paid), from Works, a Sample Set of 5 Flower Pot Holders, assorted designs.

Telephone Number, 1852. Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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Lorenz, H.
Morris & Callard (Salts)

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Redman, F.
Sears, F. W.

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Barnett & Foster
Chemists' Aërated Waters Association (Lim.)
Ellis & Son (Ruthin)
Hay, W. | Idris & Co.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Spring (Lim.
Kinmond & Co.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Schweppe, J., & Co.

BITTO PLANT
(See Syphons and Essences.)
Barnett & Foster
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Gueret Frères
Meadowcroft & Sons
Rylands, Dan (Lim.)
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

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Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesis)
SHEEP DIP
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.
SHOP FITTERS
Bowling and Govier
Byrrave, J. and W.
Josephs, P
Natali & Co. | Natali, E.
Poths, H., and Co.
S. Howlett
Treble, G., and Co.
SOAP
Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Blondean and Co. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., and Co.
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Cook, E., and Co.
Dodd Bros.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mulhens, F. | Pears, A. & F.
Price, Napoleon & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
SODIUM PEROXD.
Burton, W., & Sons
SPECTACLES
Botwright and Gray
Darton, F. and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
SPONGES
Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Evans, Sons and Co.
Peterson, M., and Co.
STAMPS (RUBBER)
Hickisson, J.
STARCH
Chancellor & Co. (Mack's Critchley (Gloss) [Double)
STOPPERS
Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett and Foster
Melin, C.
Stipendum Stopper Co.
STOVES
Clark, S., and Co. Lim.)
SUGAR
Fletcher, Fletcher and Stevenson
Gibson, R., and Sons
SUGAR OF MILK
Burroughs Bros.
SULFONAL
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Greeff, R. W., and Co.
May and Baker (Limited)
SULPHURIC ACID
Hof, C., & Co.
SURGICAL
Ayrton and Saunders
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Brady & Martin
Cocking, J. T.
Frazer & Green
Harrison, T. R.
Haywood, J. H.
Henckel, J. A.
Krohne and Sesemann
Liverpool Patent Lint Co
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robinson and Sons
Schutze, F. and Co.
Tyer Rubber Co
Victoria Rubber Co.
White & Co.
Wood, F. | Wood, Vincent
SYPHONS
Barnett and Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lm.)
Idris and Co.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.
Schweppe, J., & Co.
SYRUPS
Anderson & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquors)
Idris and Co.
TABLETS
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)
Corsan, J. R. (advertising)
TEA
Cave, Johnson & Co.
Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Kearley & Tonge
TEETHING PADS
Marriott, E., & Co.
THERMOMETERS
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)
Darton, F., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Perken Son and Rayment
TOILET
Allen & Hanburys (Chrisma)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Dee Oil Co. (Lim.)
Hovenden & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rowland, A., and Sons
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)
TOOTH PASTE
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Beecham, T.
Jewsbury and Brown
Sutton, O, and Co. (Block)
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Araca)
TOOTHACHE CURE
Taite & Co.
TRUSSES
Bailey, W. H., an Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haywood, J. H.
White & Co.
Wood, V.
URETHANE
Howards & Sons
VACCINATION
Frazer & Green (Pads)
Sanitary Wood Wool Co., Lim. (Shield)
Vaccine Association (Lymph)
VETERINARY
Bird & Storey | Curling & Co.
Fay and Son
Day, Son and Hewitt
Elliman, Sons and Co
James, W. H. (Blisters)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Rackham & Co.
Rookledge, F. S.
Spratts (Dogs)
Walker, Troks and Co.
VALVES AND TRANSFR. AGENTS
Berdos and Co. | Bratt, F. J
Crocker, G. B., & Co.
Orridge and Co.
VASELINE
Chesebrough Manufctring Co.
VINOLIA (Superf'tt'g)
Blondeau and Co
WHOLESALE AND EXPRT DRGGSTS
Allen and Hanburys
Anderson & Co.
Barron, Harveys and Co.
Battley and Watts
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.
Bush, W., and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Clay, Dod and Co.
Davy, Yates & Routledge
Delsaire, Ch., & Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Evans, Lescher and Webb
Ferris and Co.
Fox, W., and Sons
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Harker, Stagg and Morgan
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Howlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hodgkinsons, Treacher and Co
Lofthouse and Saltmar
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Morrison, K., & Co.
Murdoch, J. R.
Potter and Clarke
Richardson, J., and Co.
Smith & Sons | Symes & Co.
Stafford Allen and Sons
Thompson and Capper
Walker, Troks and Co.
Willows, Francis and Butler
Woolley Jas., Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
WINES, SPIRITS
Armbrecht, Nelson and Co. (Cocoa)
French Hygienic Socy. (Cocoa)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Lim.) (Orange)
Idris & Co. | Jackson, T.
Millar, A., & Co. (Orange)
Robinson, R
Smith, S., & Co. (Orange)

CONDY'S FLUID CONTAINS NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

CONDY'S FLUID

COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Eleven Injunctions

With ***damages*** and ***costs*** have been obtained against Chemists selling a ***solution of Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for***

CONDY'S FLUID.

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 67 Turnmill St., E.C.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

F. NEWBERY & SONS' ANNUAL PRICE LIST

will shortly be in circulation. It will be found much improved in many ways, notably IN REDUCED PRICES for DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, and should therefore prove interesting to every CHEMIST and DRUGGIST both in this Country and ABROAD.

The following are a few lines which are sure to sell during the coming SPRING and SUMMER MONTHS.

Berdoe's Perfumes, in Handsome Show Bottles, for the Counter, Rose-cut Stoppers, Vitrified Opal Shield Labels, with Gold Border and Black Letters. As figs. 31 and 31A.

Fig. 31.

Fig. 31A.

Ess. Bouquet	Opoponax
Frangipane	Patchouli
Jasmin	Rondeletia
Jockey Club	Stephanotis
Millefleurs	Ylang Ylang
New Mown Hay	

In 20-oz. Oval Show Bottles, 11/6 each, six for 3/6/0 (fig. 31).

Heliotrope	White Heliotrope
Lily of the Valley	White Rose
Moss Rose	Wood Violets
Spring Flowers	

In 20-oz. Oval Show Bottles, 13/- each, six for 3/15/0 (fig. 31).

Eau de Cologne — Lavender Water

In 40-oz. Round Show Bottles, 11/6 each (fig. 31A).

2*d*. Perfumes on Cards, per doz. 1/3
3*d*. " " " 2/-

Flesh Gloves.

3*d*. Turco, Soft, 2/- per doz.
6*d*. " " 2/8 "
1/- " " 4/6 "
1 doz. in G. T. Box, 3/6
6*d*. Hastings, Rough, 3/6 per doz.
1/- Hygienic " 6/- "
1/- Monte Carlo, Soft, 5/6 "
1/- Parisian " 4/9 "
1/- Victoria, Rough, 6/- "
1/- Sultana, Medium, 4/- "
&c., &c., &c.

Flesh Straps.

Hard or Soft Calefacio ..	8/6 per doz.
Hygienic Blue or Red ..	9/- "
Loofah and Turco	10/- "

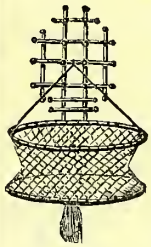


Fig. 253.

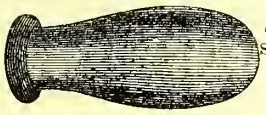
Sponge Bags, full sizes.

Per doz.

Nos.	1	2	3	4
Check ..	4/6	5/6	7/-	8/6
Nos.	5	6	7	8
Check	10/-	12/-	14/-	16/-
Nos.	1	2	3	4
Fancy ..	6/6	8/-	9/6	11/6
Nos.	5	6	7	8
Fancy	12/6	15/-	18/-	20/-

Sponge Baskets or Nets. Fig. 253.

Retail 1/- 1/6 | Per doz. 8/- 12/-



Indiarubber Teats, B-quality, Seamless, Black—

No.	1	2	3
	7*d*.	8*d*.	9*d*.

Per doz.

Tins.

Fig. 291

Ointment, *No. A1*—
1*d*. Silver Colour, 1/9 per gross.
Ditto. Stamped Vaseline, 1/11 per gross.
(Deep or cut down.)

Tooth Powder Tins.

Fig.

294A.

Labelled Series, 11/- per gross.
"Camphorated Chalk."
"Carbolic Tooth Powder."
"Quinine Tooth Powder."
"Rose Tooth Powder."
"Tooth Powder."
"White Rose Tooth Powder."

Smelling Salt Bottles.

Fig. 236A.

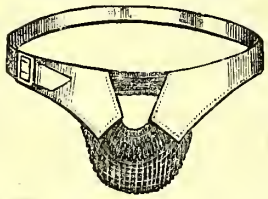
Fig. 236B.

Fig. 237 F.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
6*d*. Assorted Colours	3/-	1/6 Octagon, larger	10/-
6*d*. Octagon, clear	2/6	6*d*. Watch, plain	2/6
6*d*. Flask, clear	2/6	6*d*. " Fig. 237F	3/6
9*d*. Octagon, clear	4/-	6*d*. China Watch	3/6
1/- Indian Club	7/6	1/- China Globular	8/-
1/- Round, Fig. 236B	7/6	6*d*. Horseshoe Watch	3/6
1/6 Octagon Fig. 236A	9/-		

See 1893 *Price List for full descriptions.*

Suspensory Bandages.

Fig. 

Per doz.

1/- Perfection Pattern	.. Fig. 266 ..	7/6
2/- Silk Bag "		15/-
No. 2, Silk, with Understraps, Retail 2/6		18/-
No. 364, 3/6, Super Crimson Colour ..		30/-

A larger assortment of Suspenders will be found in our Catalogue.

Spray Producers.

1/- Single Ball .. 8/6 1/6 Pump 10/-

Double Ball Sprays.

1/6 Throat Spray ..	12/-	3/6 Blue or Amber	27/-
2/- Ditto ..	16/-	5/- Ruby Glass ..	35/-
3/6 Iridescent Colours	27/-	Ditto ..	40/-
3/6 Crystal Glass ..	25/-		

6*d*. Atmospheric Spray Producers 3/6
Ditto, with Cork 3/9

SPONGES
AT HALF RETAIL PRICES.

"PAPYROLES"

(TITLE ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.)

SPONGES
AT HALF RETAIL PRICES.

PAPYROLES—

Retail, 6d. 8d. 9d. 1/-
3/6 5/- 6/- 7/6 per doz.

Cases of 50 rolls charged as 4 doz., case free.

VERSUS

PILES.

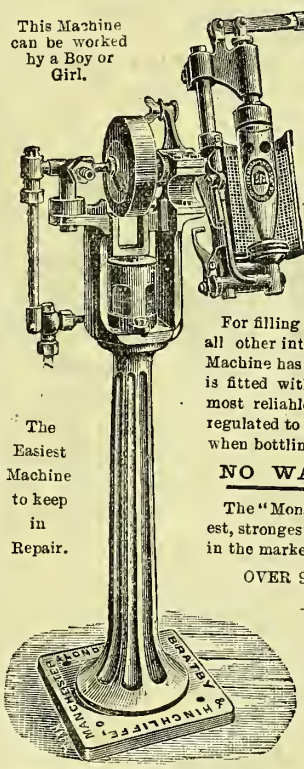
PAPYROLES (or Rolls of Paper) are both convenient and safe. They come in neat rolls, perforated so that a sheet can easily be torn off, thus avoiding all waste and unsightly litter.

PAPYROLES are sold by any Chemist at the following prices—viz., **6d., 9d.,** and **1s.** each. The 9*d*. Roll is a very *strong* but *thin* paper, and the 1*s*. Roll consists of a very high-class medicated paper, serving also as a disinfector, on account of the fragrant and pungent smell of turpentine which it *emits* and which lasts for years.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, CHEMISTS' SUNDRIESMEN, 1 & 3 KING EDWARD STREET, **LONDON, E.C.**

SODA WATER MACHINERY

This Machine can be worked by a Boy or Girl.



The Easiest Machine to keep in Repair.

THE

"MONARCH"

TURNOVER

FILLING MACHINE.

For filling and syruping "Codd's" and all other internal Stoppered Bottles this Machine has no equal. The Syrup Pump is fitted with a glass barrel, and is the most reliable in the market; it can be regulated to a nicety, and does not work when bottling Soda Water alone.

NO WASTE OF SYRUP.

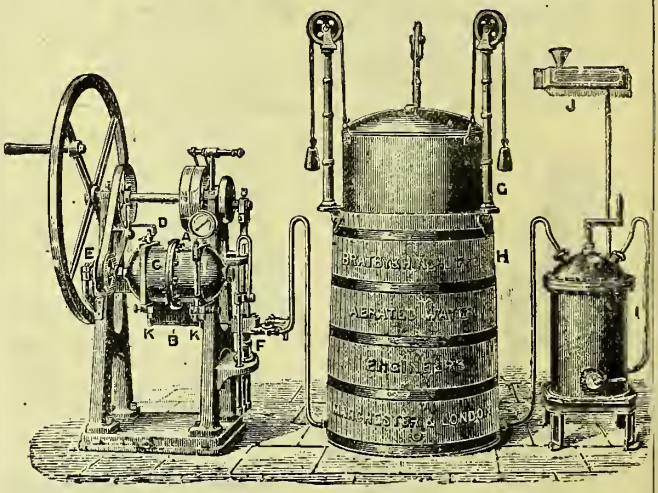
The "Monarch" is absolutely the quickest, strongest, and most reliable Machine in the market.

OVER 900 ALREADY IN USE.

PRICES.

Complete, with Glass Barrel Syrup Pump	£9 9 0
Without Syrup Pump	6 6 0

GOLD MEDAL SODA WATER PLANTS.

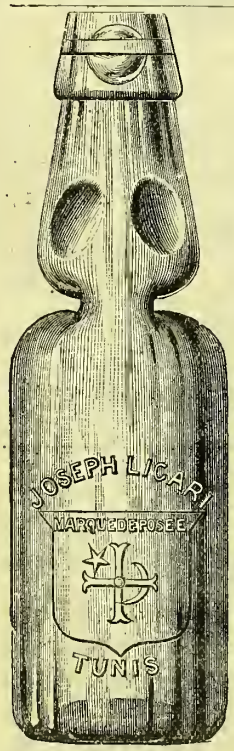


These plants are acknowledged to be far more economical and labour-saving than any other in the market. They can be fixed and worked by any inexperienced person after reading our Book of Instructions, which is sent out free.

PRICES.

Our "Alert"	Plant makes	100	dozen	per day..	£28	0	0
Our "Rival"	do.	300	do.	..	44	0	0
Our "Advance"	do.	400	do.	..	48	0	0
Our "Criterion" No 1	do.	600	do.	..	56	13	0
Our "Criterion" No. 2	do.	800	do.	..	68	3	0

For Larger Sizes, please write for new Illustrated Catalogue, post free on application.



GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Highest Award possible Adelaide, 1887. | Gold Medal Melbourne, 1888.

Codd's "Proper," "Bulb," "Four-way," or "Premier" Shape.

Full Size, 10 oz. Split Size, 5 oz.

Prices on application.

CORK BOTTLES.

ANY SHAPE.

Full Size, 10 oz. Split Size, 5 oz.

Prices on application.

CODD'S RINGS.

Best quality of Rubber guaranteed.

Plain .. .. .. 1/6 per gross.
Lettered .. .. 1/8 ,, do.

THE "RAPID" CORK BOTTLING MACHINE.

With this Machine all kinds of highly charged beverages can be produced of a quality equal to waters bottled by hand and nipple. It is very quick and clean in its action, does not tear the corks, and shifts perfectly.

The advantages of this machine over all others must be obvious to every practical manufacturer.

Firstly: In the Quality and Regularity of the Waters produced.

Secondly: Its Rapidity.

Thirdly: The great Saving in Breakage.

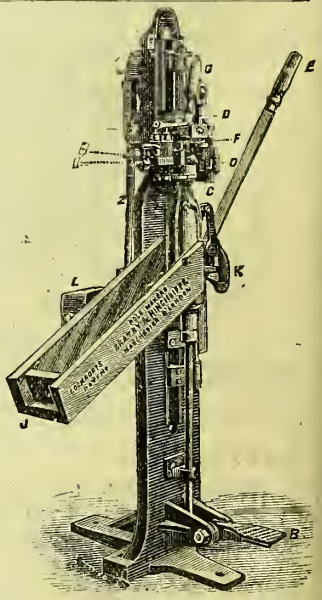
Fourthly: Cost and General Utility.

The Machine is sent out complete, with guard, shoot, and self-acting kicker.

PRICES.

Complete with Glass Barrel Syrup Pump	£15 15 0
Without Syrup Pump	12 12 0

List of Testimonials Post Free.

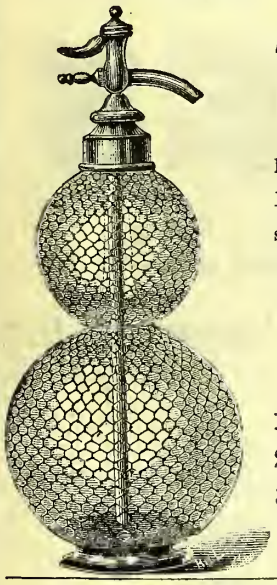


BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE (Limited),

SANDFORD STREET, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER;
146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.; and at 81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

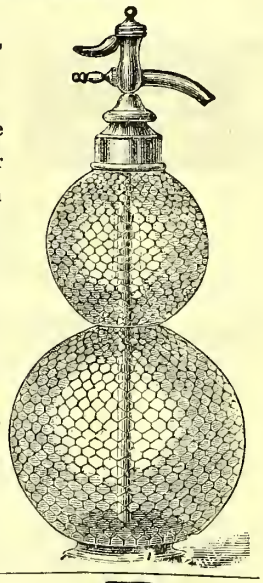
SELTZOGENES

NEW PATENT WIRE COVERED.



Made on the well-known "FEVRE" System.

Each apparatus is thoroughly tested and guaranteed before leaving our works. We have always on hand, at our Manchester London, and Glasgow Houses, a very large Stock, from which supplies can be had at a very short notice.



PRICES.

(*Including Two Funnels and Stopper for charging.*)

1 pint	5/6 each.	4 pints	8/- each.
2 pints	6/2 „	5 „	9/11 „
3 „	7/- „	8 „	15/6 „

DELIVERED MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, OR LONDON.

SYPHONS

Our Syphons have now been in use for many years, and have earned for themselves a reputation which is principally due to their excellent quality and careful finish. Tops of Figs. 23 and 26 are of PURE BLOCK TIN, warranted free from lead, and we can thoroughly recommend them for durability, elegance, and general excellence. The tops are made in three shapes, Fig. 20 representing the square shape, Fig. 23 the ornamental, and Fig. 26 the round shape. These Syphons have the merit of cheapness (a great *desideratum*), and for general use cannot be equalled by any other maker at the prices.

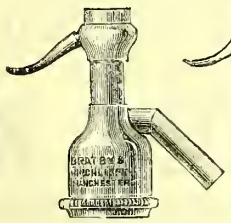


Fig. 20.—Price 1/6.

Fig. 23.—Price 1/8.

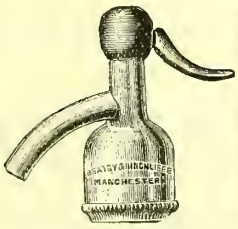


Fig. 26.—Price 1/10.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, Ltd., Sandford Street, **MANCHESTER.**

And at LONDON and GLASGOW.

MEADOWCROFTS'

CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE FRUIT

ESSENCES

ARE NOTED

For the Excellent Flavour and Aroma they impart to the beverages prepared with them.

SPECIALITIES.

Sol. Ess. Lemon, double the usual strength.
" " Ginger Ale, double the usual strength
" " Jamaica Ginger, of great strength.
" " Orange, of great strength.
" " Hop Ale, double strength.
Foamine, double strength.

STEAM FILLER

We are the makers of what is undoubtedly **the very best** Steam Filler for Codd's bottles, and it is in constant use by many of the best makers in the country. It is fitted with **a perfect Syrup and Water Saving Motion**, and we guarantee it to fill **perfectly** 80 to 100 dozen large bottles per hour **with one lad only.**

Price **£26** net cash, or with Improved Syrup Indicator, **30s.** extra.

OVER 100 OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN ACTUAL WORK.

W. MEADOWCROFT & SON,

FRUIT ESSENCE MANUFACTURERS AND AERATED WATER ENGINEERS,

REGENT STREET, BLACKBURN, LANCS.

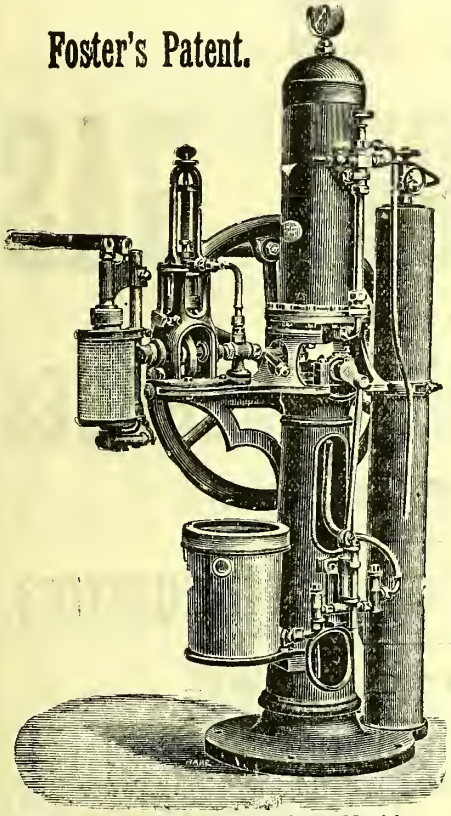
Also at 50 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

SODA WATER MAKING

WITH

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Foster's Patent.



The No. 2 Compact Soda Water Machine.

THE No. 1 "COMPACT" MACHINE

Is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphon, Ball-stoppered Bottles, Cork or Screw-neck Bottles.

Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

PRICE £60.

Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour (with an extra filling machine).

THE No. 2 "COMPACT" MACHINE

(AS SHOWN)

Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity. Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

PRICE £48.

Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour (with an extra filling machine).

Iron Vessel containing an average of 28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } 10s. each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.

THE "NIAGARA" BOTTLE

OR

IMPROVED CODD'S

Is the most perfect Bottle in the Market.

Send for Sample & Compare.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE

"LONDON-MADE" SYPHON

(Title Registered).

It is the Cheapest, Strongest, Handsomest, and Best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops.

PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 3*d.* each. Silver-plating Tops from 4½*d.* each. Marking on Tops Free for orders of 250. Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.

Before placing your orders elsewhere see Foster's latest improvement—

THE PATENT

CHECK VALVE.

Which renders it impossible for the water to splash over, however suddenly the lever is pressed!! The effervescence is nearly equal to that of water taken from corked bottles!! Sweet Drinks can now be taken from a syphon with much less frothing!!

CAUTION!—The public will have no other when they have once tried this improvement.

SYPHONS FITTED WITH THE CHECK VALVE, 1/8 EACH.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO

BARNETT & FOSTER, "Niagara Works," 26T Eagle Wharf Road, **LONDON, N.**

COMPRESSED (OR LIQUEFIED)

PURE

CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR PRODUCING

MINERAL AND AERATED BEVERAGES

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

FREE FROM MINERAL ACID AND OTHER IMPURITIES.

SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES:—

No Generator required	Chemical purity and safety	Saving in Machinery
No Mineral Acids to use	Freedom from atmospheric air	Saving in Driving Power
No Whiting or its substitutes	Vitriol splashing avoided	Saving in Wear and Tear
No refuse to get rid of	More perfect aeration	Saving in Labour
No choking of sewers	Produces cold during expansion	Saving in Time and Trouble
No expensive machinery	Simple and cleanly to use	Saving in Materials
No difficulty with present plants	A supply always ready	Saving in Cost

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

MACHINERY, BOTTLES, BOXES, ESSENCES

AND ALL SUNDRIES FOR AERATED WATER TRADE.

DAN RYLANDS, Ld., BARNSLEY.

London Offices—62 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

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SYPHONS
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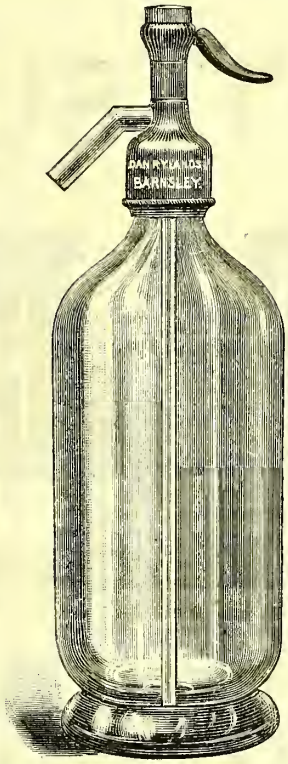

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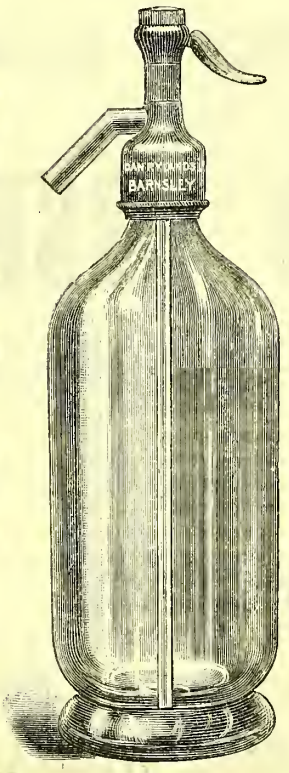

With a view to securing the many requisite qualities in this class of Bottles, we have made such arrangements in our Syphon Bottle Department as to give us the utmost confidence in inviting a comparison of our Syphons with any others in the market, whether of French or English manufacture. The metal tops are guaranteed entirely free from lead, and the liquid passes over only the purest tin; and for perfection of construction, simplicity of the working parts, elegance in appearance, and brilliant pressure-resisting glass, without unnecessary weight, our Syphons will be found to stand unrivalled.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED AT ONCE WITH

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSLEY

FINEST SUPER

OIL OF LEMON

(New Crop)

HAS NOW ARRIVED!

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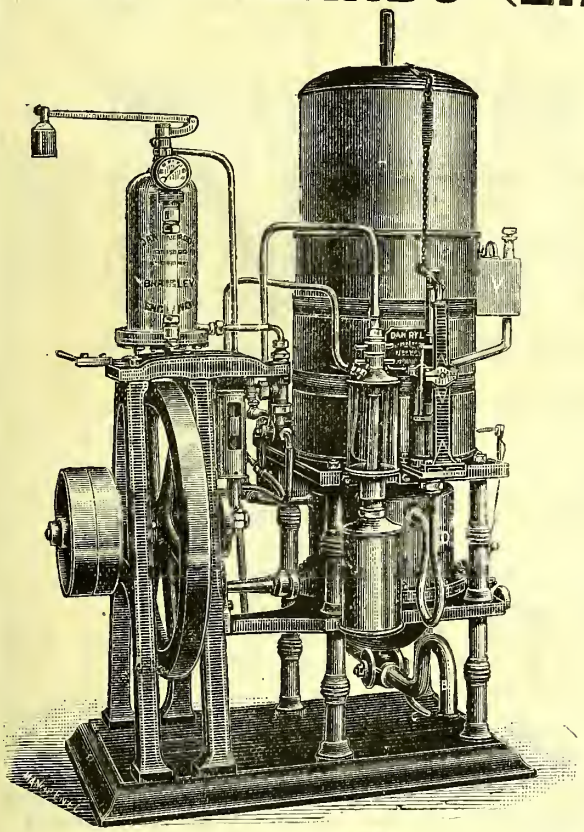

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Blake Street, Manchester, England.

PATENT ECONOMICAL
HAND OR POWER
SODA-WATER PLANTS
(ALL SIZES).

HAND AND STEAM FILLERS
FOR CORKS AND PATENTS.
SYPHON FILLERS,
SYPHONS,
BOTTLES, BOXES, AND ALL SUNDRIES
FOR THE TRADE.

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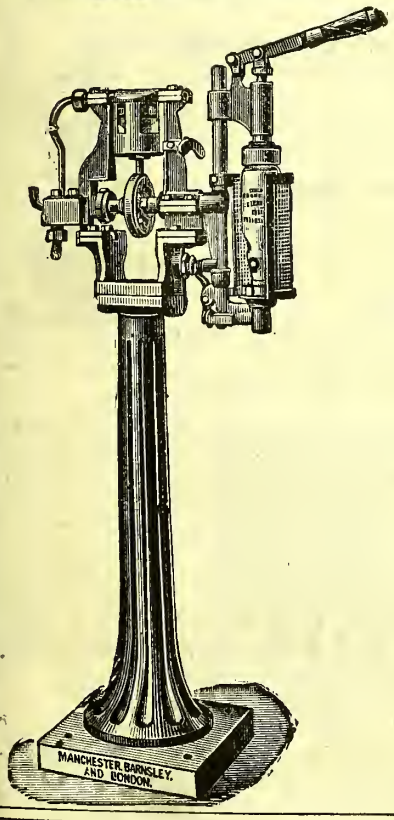

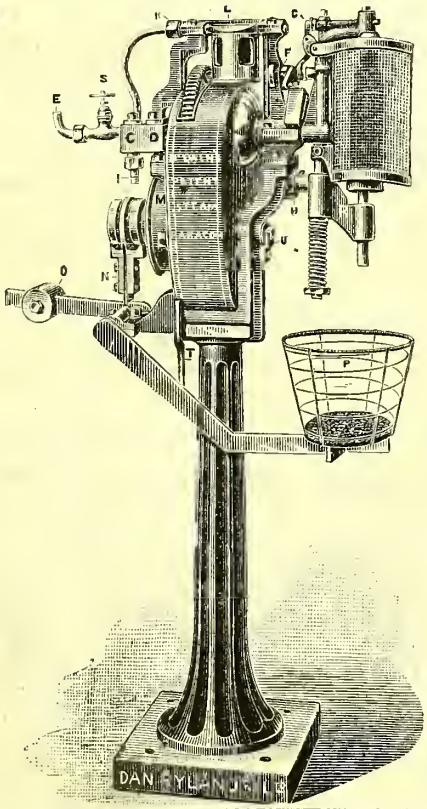

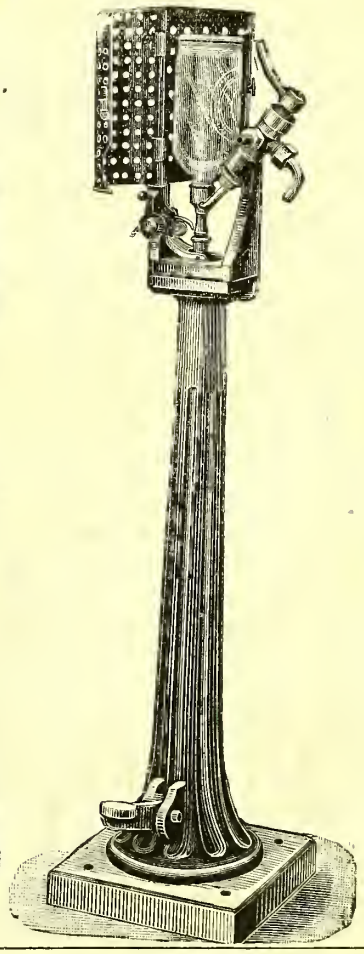

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JEWSBURY & BROWN, MANCHESTER,

specially prepare and pack their unrivalled MINERAL WATERS and AERATED BEVERAGES for Export, and will have pleasure in quoting prices and terms delivered free alongside ship at any British port.

Wherever these Waters have been introduced the superiority of quality, style, and freedom from Leakage and Breakage have secured for the Brand preference with the consumer, and given every satisfaction to the shippers.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES

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ENGLISH MAKE.

Perfect Action. Full Strength. Best Workmanship. Thoroughly Reliable. Well Tested. Metal Guaranteed Free from Lead. Lowest Prices consistent with First Quality.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY REAL

Non-Metallic SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES.

The "MAJOLICA" Porcelain Lined Heads

(By Royal Letters Patent, No. 15,686).

Metallic contamination of the waters utterly impossible. Vide *The Lancet*, 30 April, 1890, and other scientific opinions.

SELTZOGENE CHARGES AT SPECIAL LOW RATES. Send for List.

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HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

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MILD DRINKS.

Cherry. Raspberry. Strawberry. Lime Fruit Black Currant. Lemon Orange. Jargonelle Pear Pineapple. Raspberry Vinegar. Orange and Quinine.

HOT DRINKS.

Winterine. Honey Liqueur Aromatic Black Currant Gingerette. Ginger. Lemon Peppermint. Clove. Elderberry. Syrup of Hops. Lime Fruit Cordial. Raspberry Cordial.

"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer.* "Have an established reputation."—*Nonconformist.*

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PHARMACOPŒIA

ESSENTIAL OILS

Packed in Original 1-lb. Bottles.

Ol. Anisi Ang.
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ALL OWN DRAWING.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED.

It is imperative that Chemists and others requiring Essential Oils for Medicinal purposes should purchase genuine and finest qualities only. These can only be obtained from W. J. BUSH & CO., who supply them as above, in 1-lb. Bottles, and guarantee their quality and purity. **Nearly all Essential Oils offered in the Market are Impure.**

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DRAWERS OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS,

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Works—ASH GROVE, HACKNEY.

ROSBACH SPARKLING TABLE WATER

This Table Water is drawn from the deep springs situated near BAD HOMBURG, in Germany, the annual health resort of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and is the table water used by all visitors to Homburg.

It is proved by the analyses of Sir Charles Cameron and Prof. Wanklyn to be ABSOLUTELY PURE. It is aërated only with the natural gas from the Rosbach Springs.

It contains no solid ingredients or earthy salts like other natural, or so-called natural, mineral waters. This means an entire absence of salty taste.

Rosbach Water enriches the flavour of good wine, whisky, brandy, champagne, and any vintage claret instead of suffocating them, which is usually the case with other table waters on account of their salty constituents.

Rosbach Water taken pure is a most refreshing and pleasant drink, soft and mellow, and of a beautifully bright, sparkling appearance, and exceedingly soothing to the palate.

ROSBACH WATER COMPANY,
4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

Per 100 Pints DELIVERED FREE { LONDON, 36s. / COUNTRY, 39s.
Per 50 Quarts DELIVERED FREE { LONDON, 23s. / COUNTRY, 25s.

Firms are invited to apply for a Sample Case for trial, which will be delivered to any address free of charge.

The above Waters can also be had of Messrs. Ingram & Royle and all Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Mineral-water Dealers.

FRANZ JOSEF WATER,

(HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, PROPRIETORS)

A NATURAL PALATABLE APERIENT, WHICH STIMULATES THE LIVER.

It is a positive fact that Nature's chemistry is inexplicable and inimitable. Experiments have proved that carefully-compiled artificial formulæ lack considerably the curative action of many natural remedies.

ADVANTAGES:—

1.—It is the *strongest* in cathartic Salts; and therefore a smaller dose suffices.
2.—Fortunately it happens to be *almost tasteless.*
3.—Being a Natural Water, its action can *always* be depended upon.
4.—It is invaluable before and after accouchement.

Temperature Charts for the Visiting List, and Samples of the Water sent Free to all Medical Men on Application.

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THE "LEVICO"

NATURAL ARSENIO-FERRIC WATERS.

(HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, PROPRIETORS)

Levico Waters come from Two Springs, the one giving a stronger water than the other.

Both are bottled, without dilution, as they issue, and do not undergo any process whatever.

Character.—Arsenio Ferric.

Strength.

Mild ... ... As. gr. $\frac{1}{120}$th Fe. gr. 8.
Strong ... ... As. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$th Fe. gr. 34.
In each pint.

Advantages.

Perfect assimilation of the Iron, proved by the fact that it does not blacken the fæces. Levico does not impair the digestion, does not constipate, and does not blacken the teeth.

Use.

In Anæmic conditions, Amenorrhœa, and for Skin Diseases.

Mode of Administration.

In Milk, Coffee, Plain Water, or with Wine.

Uses.—Wherever Iron and Arsenic are indicated.

"Levico" Water is perfectly assimilated by the blood, as is proved by the fact that—

(1) It never blackens the fæces;
(2) It never constipates;
(3) It never causes indigestion. Moreover it does not blacken the teeth.

Samples free to Medical Men.

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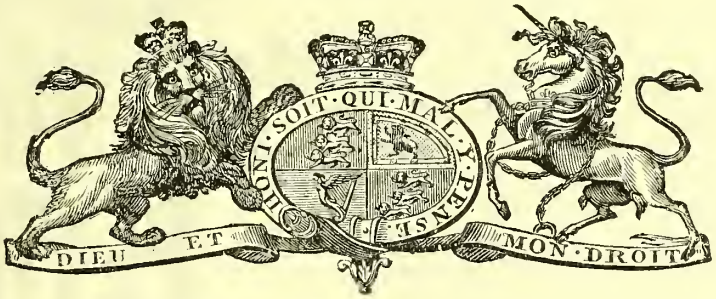
IDRIS TABLE WATERS

The PUREST and the BEST.

Purveyors of Table Waters by Royal Warrant



of Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.

IDRIS SODA WATER. Brilliant, Pungent, and Sparkling.
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IDRIS LEMONADE. Pure, fruity flavour of ripe lemons.
IDRIS ORANGE CHAMPAGNE. Made from the fruit.
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IDRIS QUININE TONIC WATER. A refreshing tonic.
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IDRIS LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
IDRIS PURE LIME JUICE.
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IDRIS PALATABLE LIME JUICE.
IDRIS FRUIT CORDIALS. (20 varieties.)

IDRIS TABLE WATERS IN SYPHONS AND BOTTLES.

IDRIS & COMPANY,

PRATT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.'S

LATEST

NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE

PATENT No. 18305.

For the immediate Preparation of Seltzer Water, Eau de Vichy, Soda Water, Sparkling Lemonade, Aërated Waters, &c.

Finding so many complaints through the screws of Seltzogenes getting worn and Customers not screwing taps on tight enough, E. G. & Co. have patented the above improvement in their Seltzogenes, which differs materially from the numerous kinds that have from time to time been introduced, there being no screwing required, thus the machines cannot easily get out of order.

In place of Screw on Tap, there is a Clip, which is easily fastened to the Seltzogene, any Child being able to Screw the little Key at Top, and making perfectly Air-tight the Apparatus.

WEAR AND WORKING GUARANTEED. NO MORE SCREWING REQUIRED. TAP CANNOT GET CORRODED.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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Seltzogenes and Gazogenes Repaired.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B P.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALKALI
ABSOLUTELY FREE from ACID

HAS NOW STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS

PETROLINA

MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA.

The best, The purest & The cheapest

Petroleum Jelly

Supplied by all Wholesalers. In Casks of 3 cwt. In Kegs of 1 cwt., ½ cwt., and ¼ cwt. In Tins of 14 lbs., 5 lbs., and 1 lb. In bottles (without Labels) of 2 oz. and 4 oz.

BINGHAMTON OIL REFINING CO., NEW YORK STATE, U.S.A.

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THE

BERKEFELD - NORDTMEYER FILTER.

THE LANCET, September 12, 1891:—"We have put the Berkefeld Filter through many rigid tests; we have not obtained the slightest evidence which would enable us to contest any of the statements made in regard to this filter."

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Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent Filtration.
Easy Cleaning and Sterilization.
All Descriptions Supplied.

The Berkefeld Filter Co., Limited, 121 Oxford St., London, W.

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Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—
WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for

OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.

Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.

1s. 6d. per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

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MASON'S IS THE ORIGINAL EXTRACT OF HERBS

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

Botanic Beer

A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE.

Full of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale. The most perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either Summer or Winter.

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For Sparkling Ginger Ale.

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For Hop Ale.

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For Ginger Beer.

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For Dandelion Porter.

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For Horehound Beer.

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
For Sarsaparilla Porter.

EXTRACT OF LEMON
For Lemonade.

MASON'S CIDERINE
For Devonshire Cider.

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For Winter Ale.

MASON'S FOAMINE
For producing a Creamy Head on all Beverages.
This is Sold in Bulk.

SOLD IN BOTTLES at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. each, with Directions.

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A Superior Article, sold in Bulk. Prices and Sample on application.

MEDICINAL HERBS IN PACKETS.

The Finest Herbs, and Neatly put up.

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES.

These Wine Essences will produce in a few minutes, by the addition of sugar and water,

Temperance Wines and Cordials, Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, Pine Apple, &c.
IN BOTTLES 6d., 1s., and 2s. EACH.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

NEWBALL & MASON, Manufacturing Chemists, **NOTTINGHAM.**

Prices, Circulars, Show Cards, &c., on application. Our Extracts are not affected by Climate or Weather. ☞ Colonial Agents Wanted.

WINE.

HALL'S COCA WINE, 26/- per doz.

Yields 42½% profit.

ST. RAPHAEL, 23/- per doz.

Yields 25% profit.

BERNCASTLER DOCTOR.

Yields 75% profit.

INVALID PORT, BURGUNDY, CLARET,

&c., Pay proportionately.

SPECIAL LINE.

ORANGE AND QUININE WINE, B.P.

(Howard's Sulphate),

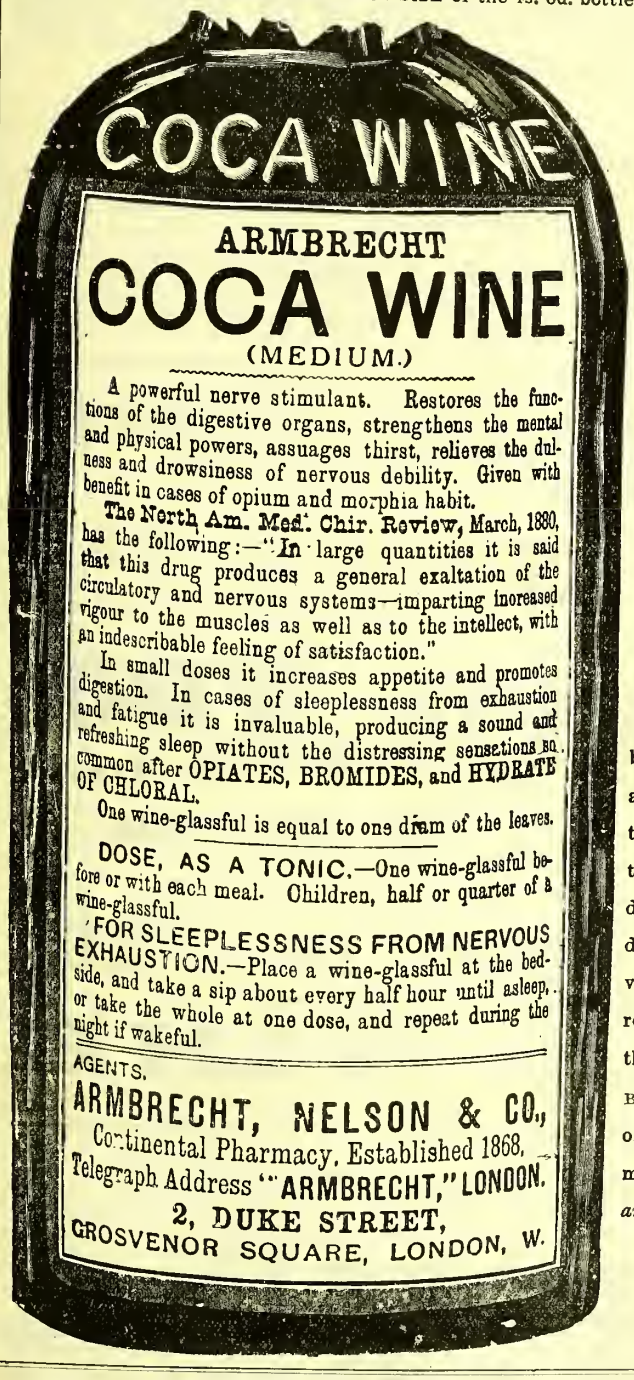
10/- per dozen (26-oz. bottles).

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, E.

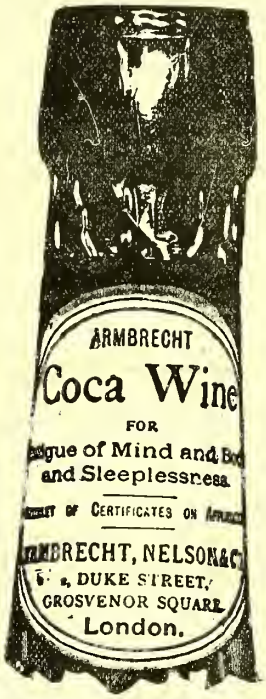
ARMBRECHT

COCA WINE.

[This Illustration represents the EXACT SIZE of the 4s. 6d. bottle.]



4s. 6d. a BOTTLE.



48s. PER DOZEN.

"Several preparations of Coca Wine have been placed before the public, but we unhesitatingly accord to the above the first place. Their Coca Wine is more suited to the English palate than some of the continental preparations, which are too sweet to be palatable, and which destroy their otherwise tonic and invigorating qualities by deranging the digestive system or creating nausea. The value of Coca Wine in conditions of debility is too well recognised to require comment, and we need do no more than say that after a very careful trial of Messrs. ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.'S Wine we can speak most highly of it as a sound and invigorating tonic, and can recommend it most unhesitatingly."—*Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology.*

HANDBILLS, SHOWCARDS, &c, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.

DUKE STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.

ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various **Beef Wines** I have had occasion to examine, none have **equalled** as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to **Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.**

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.] **ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.** [Introduced 1855.

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent., 6/ lb.	Aqua Fœniculi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent. 4/ lb.
" Anisi " 4/ "	" Caseiæ " 4/ "	" Menth. Pip. " 4/ "	" Rosæ " 8/6 "
" Camphoræ " 4/ "	" Flor. Aurent. " 8/6 "	" " Ang. " 6/ "	" Rosæ Virgin " 10/6 "
" Carui " 4/ "	" Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "	" " Virid. " 4/ "	

The above are put up in Bottles of ½lb. or 1lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over the Cork.

From the LANCET, *July* 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopœia. They are *excellent in quality*, and will be very useful, especially in country practice."

Wholesale Agents: Sharon & Co., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

POTTAGE'S WEST AFRICAN KOLA NUT PREPARATIONS.

PATRONISED BY ROYALTY.

VERDICT "Marvellously sustaining."—*Medical Journal* "Deserve the Highest Award."—Baron von Bush. "The very best."—*Health*, by Dr. Wilson, F.R.S.E.

J. C. POTTAGE, Chemist, 117 Princes Street, EDINBURGH.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE BUYERS.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN; and 47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Or of H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—
"Certainly this preparation is of **delicate flavour** . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the **small quantity required** for the *immediate* production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for the **Elect Extract**' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—
"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its **flavour** and **aroma** are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

WYETH'S
BEEF JUICE.

A liquid preparation of the Choicest Beef, containing the Nutritious Albuminous principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

Because WYETH'S BEEF JUICE is Pleasant and Agreeable to the taste.

Possesses five times more nourishing properties than other similar preparations.

Nutrient and stimulant properties so proportioned that it can be retained by the stomach in extreme cases of debility.

Two-ounce bottle contains all the Nutritious Albuminous principles of three pounds of clear lean meat.

Because these and many other points of superiority have been brought to the attention of Medical Men, Nurses, and Hospitals.

Because they have proven the claims *TRUE*, the demand for WYETH'S BEEF JUICE has become constant, and constantly increasing throughout Great Britain.

For the information of the

RETAIL CHEMIST

who has not already stocked WYETH'S BEEF JUICE we make this announcement.

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MIDLANDS—F. H. PROSSER & CO., Birmingham.
And all Wholesale Druggists and Chemists.

PREPARED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists,

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Johann Maria Farina
Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz

WICKER BOTTLES.
2 oz., 7/6, 4-oz., 14/- ; ½-pints, 21/-, pints, 42/- ; quarts, 84/- per doz.

The second largest sale amongst Chemists in the U.K.

Sole Agents—OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SACCHARUM LACTIS

(SYSTEM LANGEN).

Highly recommended by authorities. The only make of perfect purity in all respects

AGENTS— [2]

BURROUGHS BROS., 66 Basinghall St., LONDON, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London,

and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot. Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

MACHINE-CUT DRIED

BITTER ORANGE PEEL.

This season's Peel is of exceptionally fine quality, being as free as possible from pith and of good colour and aroma.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.,
DOCKHEAD, LONDON, S.E.

JAMES BOULTON & CO., LIM.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
CRAYFORD MILLS, STRATFORD, LONDON.

SPECIALITIES—

THE NEW PRESERVATIVE,

SEMPER-DULCIS or EVER-SWEET

For Milk, Butter, Cream, Sausages, &c., &c.

FINEST BUTTER COLOR
(BUTTERCUP BRAND).

ACIDS OF ALL KINDS.

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

BUYERS SHOULD SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

BOVRIL,

THE GUARANTEED PRODUCT OF PRIME OX BEEF.

WHOLESALE PRICE—
12/6 & 21/6,
LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

INVALID BOVRIL

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INVALIDS.
SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS.

RETAIL PRICE—
1/3 & 2/-
PER POT.

50 times more Nourishing than Meat Extract or Beef Tea.

'DUCA DI CORIGLIANO'

THE CHEMISTS' LIQUORICE JUICE.

"THE BEST AND PUREST."

Larger sale than any other first-quality juice. To be had of all Wholesale Houses.

SOLE AGENTS FOR ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND THE COLONIES—

DENNIS DI LUGGO & CO., 7 and 8 IDOL LANE, LONDON. 33 FLAVIO GIOIA, NAPLES.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES—"DILUGGO LONDON," "DENNIS NAPLES."

THE

VIKING FOOD & ESSENCE CO.

33 KING'S ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, N.W.,

Where all orders and communications should be addressed. Their New Factory is fitted with new and improved appliances for turning out

THE MOST PERFECT MEAT PREPARATIONS FOR INVALIDS.

Gold and Silver Medals awarded at the Kimberley Exhibition, 1892, for the Viking Preparations.

VIKING BEEF TEA JELLY.

VIKING ESSENCE OF BEEF.

VIKING PURE BEEF TEA (Concentrated).

VIKING INVALID TURTLE SOUP.

VIKING MEAT LOZENGES.

VIKING "LIEBIG'S" EXTRACT.

VIKING TURTLE CONSOMMÉ (Clear Soup).

The British Medical Journal says:
"The Preparations of this Company are pure and of very high quality."

The Lancet says:
"These Preparations seem to us as good as they could possibly be."

From THOMAS BOND, F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., London, Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, 7 The Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Viking Essence of Beef and the Invalid Turtle Soup among my patients. I have found them meet with universal approbation. I can state from my own experience that the Turtle Soup is the most delicious food I have ever met with for the sick-room; it is easily digested, and generally taken with relish, even when the appetite is most capricious. The Essence of Beef appears to me to be a thoroughly good and nutritious food."

[1]

The whole of the above articles are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for Invalids. They are of the highest class and guaranteed perfectly pure, those preserved in GLASS being free from all risk of metal contamination, and therefore especially suitable for delicate persons.

These goods are packed in a tasteful and attractive style, and the reduced prices quoted enable our customers to sell at a lower price (and at the same time retain a substantial profit) and supply goods which Consumers will always ask for again.

THE VIKING BRAND IS A GUARANTEE OF STRENGTH & PURITY.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, & 2*s.* each

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1*d.* Packets; 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* Tins

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1*d.* Packets; 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 5*s.* Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2*d.*, 6*d.*, & 1*s.* each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3*d.* and 6*d.*

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6*d.* & 1*s.* Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.*

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

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TO THE

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: COLEMAN, GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St.
NORWICH,
December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE,** without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON**-Alcoholic, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE.** Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

N B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each. Trade prices on application.

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the **entire cost of a Retail Certificate** (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an **assorted order of 6 dozen** is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our WINCARNIS,* or **Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine WITHOUT QUININE** commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over 2,000 medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

ST. GEORGE'S, NORWICH,

AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

IF YOU WANT the best goods, and the goods that will have A READY AND CERTAIN SALE, you naturally buy those that have stood the longest test for quality and merit. The public appreciate a good article, and will pay the price for it. They like to try most new things, especially those that are puffed with a fair amount of vigour and money, but in the long run only those goods survive in the race for existence that POSSESS REAL SUBSTANTIAL WORTH.

T. & H. SMITH'S
GOLD MEDAL
COFFEE ESSENCES

have steadily grown in public favour
during the past

50 YEARS,

and are more popular to-day than ever,
in spite of the numerous crop of imitators
who have been tempted to covet their

SUCCESS.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory is the Original and Best.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory contains the full aroma.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory contains the full Caffein.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory contains no Burnt Sugar.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory contains no Treacle.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory. Exhilarating, Delicious.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory. The most economical food beverage in the world.

T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE with Chicory. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

T. & H. SMITH & CO.

EDINBURGH: 21 DUKE ST.; AND LONDON: 12 WORSHIP ST., E.C.

BRAND & CO.'S MEAT JUICE.

B. & CO. beg to call the attention of their numerous friends and the Trade generally to the above article, recently introduced by them, the essential feature of which is the juice of the finest English Meat in its natural state, embodying a fine aroma and flavour, and containing the albumen uncoagulated, together with the other nutritive properties, ready for immediate assimilation.

In Bottles, Wholesale, 28/- per doz. Handsome Tablets free on application to

BRAND & CO., MAYFAIR, W.

RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD

Gives Health, Strength, Comfort to Old and Young, Quiet Nights to Mothers and Nurses.

DR. RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD

Is certified to contain all the essentials of a Pure Dietary necessary to secure a healthy and natural development of bone and muscle, a vital necessity to growing infants and a comfort to all.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD has the LARGEST SALE of any Infant's food in the world.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The public are cautioned against all imitations.

☞ Pamphlets and Showcards Post Free on application to
RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.

GEO. MASON & CO.'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON
Order No. 1080.
"Please supply 120 tins Mason's Essence of Beef as before."

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.
Order No. 902.
"Please send at once 3 gross Mason's Essence of Beef."

TRADE MARK.

"O.K." BOUILLON.

The "O.K." Bouillon is the best and cheapest Beef Tea ever put before the public. It is made in England from British Beef. It can be sold as low as 6*d.* per tin.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.

MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
417 & 419 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD.

AN ENTIRE DIET FOR INFANTS.

Supplies all the elements necessary for the complete nourishment and growth of the human frame.

Nestlé's Food, being partly composed of milk, is complete and entire in itself, and requires simply the addition of water to make it instantly ready for use. It is not merely an auxiliary, like other Infants' Foods, which require milk to be added in preparing for use.

Recommended by the highest medical authorities as the nearest equivalent to MOTHERS' MILK.

Pamphlet, with Medical Testimonials, with sample sufficient for a fair trial, sent post free on application to

H. NESTLÉ, 9 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

PETER TYRER'S

SAUCES.

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE,

AND

"BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

	Per Gross.	Extra Quality.
1*d.* Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	5/3	6/3
" " ½-gross boxes	5/9	6/9
1*d.* Giant " dozen parcels	6/6	8/6
" " ½-gross boxes	7/-	9/-
¼ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints	16/-	26/-
½ " " " " pints	26/-	38/-
1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles	52/-	62/-
12½-Gallon Casks (*casks free*)	each 20/-	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE,

A RICH FRUITY & EXQUISITE FLAVOUR.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, **42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.**

Cash Price—20s. for 12½ Gallons.

CASKS FREE.

School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.

January, 1883.

Mr. PETER TYRER,

Sir,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and housekeeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET ITS EQUAL.

[2] MARIAN SMITHARD,

Lecturess on Cookery.

IT IS A FACT THAT THOSE WHO BUY FOR CASH

MANUFACTORY—

30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY—West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

PURE LIQUORICE JUICE

"**SOLAZZI**" is the **ONLY** Liquorice Juice **UNIVERSALLY** acknowledged and prescribed by the Medical Profession.

"**SOLAZZI**" possesses quality and flavour of a distinctive character, lacking in **ALL INFERIOR** brands.

"**SOLAZZI**" is certified by Analysis to be an absolutely **PURE** Extract.

"**SOLAZZI**" is the **STANDARD** Article in the trade. Commended by the leading organ (*The Chemist and Druggist*) as "The **MOST ESTEEMED** of all," and by *Health* (edited by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E, &c.) as "By far the best and purest."

Of all Wholesale Houses. Ask for Show Cards and Handbills.

INSIST ON "SOLAZZI."

"LANOLINE"

Every Chemist

SHOULD USE

"LANOLINE" AS AN OINTMENT BASE,

AS IT

never turns rancid

admits of the admixture of any quantity of water;

confers stability and permanence on ointments prepared with it.

UNGUENTUM LANOLINI

is an Ointment

WHICH CONSISTS OF

"LANOLINE" and 30 per cent. of Soft Paraffin B.P.

UNGT. LANOLINI is comparatively inexpensive.

UNGT. LANOLINI is non-sticky.

TOILET "LANOLINE."

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN.

IN TUBES CONVENIENT FOR USE IN

SUNBURN, CHAFING, CHAPPING, REDNESS, AND WRINKLING OF THE SKIN.

"LANOLINE" and its preparations, Soaps, Pomades, &c., can be obtained from

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

BLYTON,

(T. B. Blyton, Ph. Chemist.)

NEW TELEPHONE—
1,159.

MANUFACTURING

MANCH

Manufacturers of Medicated

LOZENGES, JUJUBES, PASTILLES,

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING

And all Efferves

PILLS COMPOUNDED AND PEARL-

BOILED SUGAR GOODS, FRUIT

EXTRACT OF MALT, plain, and

GLYCERINE & PAREGORIC

PACKED GOODS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS,

DETAILED ILLUSTRATED LISTS AND

PROMPT

ASTLEY & Co.

(F. A. Astley, Ph. Chemist.)

PHARMACISTS,

ESTER.

TELEGRAMS—
"TROCHES MANCHESTER."

Confectionery in all its branches.

CANDIES, COMPRESSED DRUGS.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

cing Preparations.

COATED BY STEAM POWER.

SYRUPS, AND FRUIT PASTES.

combined with Cod Liver Oil, in bulk or bottled.

PASTILLES, in universal demand.

ALL OF CHEMISTS' QUALITY ONLY.

SAMPLES FREE TO BONA-FIDE BUYERS

SHIPMENTS.

THYROID GLAND "TABLOIDS"

IN THE TREATMENT OF

Myxœdema, Sporadic Cretinism, Goitre,

AND OTHER ALLIED DISEASES.

We have for some time past prepared at the request of several physicians various pharmaceutical products of the sheep's fresh Thyroid Gland for trial in clinical practice, and we are informed by them that the administration of Thyroid Gland "Tabloids" is preferable to the method of feeding with the crude glands or the extracts. These "Tabloids" are not prepared with extractive substances, but consist of the dried gland, each "Tabloid" being equivalent to five grains of the fresh moist lobe.

The Glands (each attached to a section of the trachea) are delivered to us, and are actually being manipulated at our Laboratories within three hours of the animal being slaughtered; they are carefully dissected, sliced and examined for cysts and other morbid formations, all diseased lobes being discarded. The Glands are carefully dried in vacuo at a very low temperature; they are then pulverised and compressed lightly into "Tabloids."

Competent physiologists inform us that as the active substances may be either ferments, globulins, or albumoses; our "Tabloids," being made of the entire glandular substance, should prove eminently satisfactory.

℞ **"Tabloid" Thyroid Gl., 5 gr. (B., W. & Co.).**

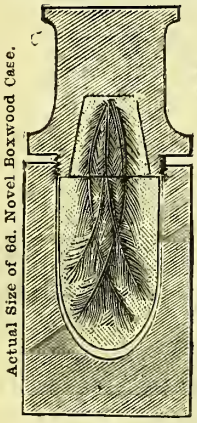
The advantages of the Thyroid Gland "Tabloids" are:—1. They contain all the active principles. 2. They keep perfectly in any climate. 3. The uniform dose may be regularly administered. 4. The "Tabloids" are easily and agreeably taken by children and fastidious patients.

We have supplied preparations of the Thyroid Gland for clinical trial in liquid, powder and "Tabloid" forms, and are assured that the "Tabloids" possess distinct and unique advantages over any other method of thyroid medication.

The doses best given according to published reports are from one half to an entire lobe of the average sheep's thyroid gland, equivalent to from six to twelve "Tabloids" per diem—i.e., two to four "Tabloids" three times daily. They may be swallowed entire with water or other fluid, and they may be also given in all fluid foods.

Thyroid Gland "Tabloids," 5 gr. (B., W. & Co.), are supplied to the Trade in bottles of 100.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, **LONDON.**



VINT'S

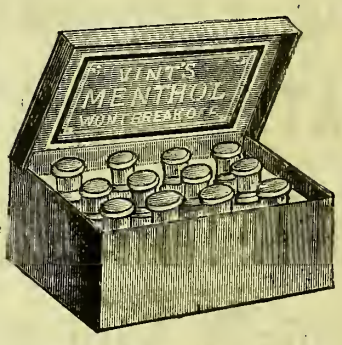
PATENT UNBREAKABLE MENTHOL

Is firmly secured to the holder by the insertion of Feather Tips, which Penetrate the Cone, are Soft, Tough, and Spreading, so that it

WON'T BREAK OFF.

The Chemist and Druggist says: "Mr. VINT, Chemist, Hastings, is the originator of an ingenious idea for securing Menthol Cones so that they may be used to the last without fear of breakage."

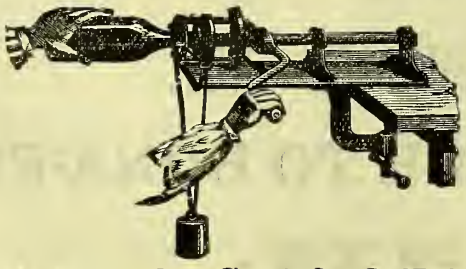
3/6 & 6/6 doz., of Barclay, Maw, Sanger, Sutton, Edwards, Newbery, May Roberts, Chemists' Association, and all Sundry Dealers; or 1 dozen of either size sent free on receipt of P.O. 3/6 or 6/6.



H. C. QUELCH, Wholesale and Export Agent, **LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.**

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine which leaves no crease or pleat on the Capsule.



Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.

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SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;

AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION.**

IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

ITS CURATIVE POWER is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-): the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

GEMS OF PHARMACY.

ANTIPYRIN

Still maintains its position as an analgesic and anti-thermic, and is conveniently administered in "Tabloids" of 5 grains. New combinations of this drug are: Hypnal (Antipyrin with Chloral) and Iodopyrin (Antipyrin with a H atom in the Phenyl group replaced by Iodine).

Supplied to the Trade in Powder and Crystal, 3/4 per oz.; "Tabloids," 25 and 100 in bottle, 12/9 and 47/- per doz.

DIALYSED IRON

(B., W. & Co.).

A pure neutral solution of Iron Peroxide in the Colloid form; each fluid ounce contains 27·68 grains. This preparation does not cause constipation and does not blacken the teeth. The problem of presenting this useful agent in the compressed form has now been solved, and we issue "Tabloids" of Dialysed Iron, each "Tabloid" being equal to 10 mins. of the solution. They dissolve easily and are highly convenient.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles at 27/- and 42/- per doz.

HAZELINE.

A water-white fluid containing all the active principles of the Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*) prepared by distillation of the fresh young twigs, bark, and leaves, of a pleasant aromatic odour and having properties singularly effective in the treatment of hæmorrhage, either from the lungs, stomach, bowels, womb, or nose. May be used externally as well as internally, and is one of the most useful and valuable agents in emergencies.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles at 14/- and 42/- per doz.

ICHTHYOL.

A brownish treacly liquid preparation by distillation of a bitumen found in the Tyrol and subsequent neutralisation by an appropriate base, the Ammonium Ichthyolate being generally used. Is soluble in water, glycerine, and oils, and, when allied with "Lanoline," forms an ointment for use in dermatology or in obstetrics. The internal administration of Ichthyol concurrently with its external use is now recognised as important, and for this purpose the new Ichthyol "Tabloid" (2½ gr.) is highly appreciated.

Supplied to the Trade at 15/- per lb. "Tabloids," 24 and 100 in bottle, 7/6 and 24/- per doz.

THE KEPLER MALT ESSENCE.

An effective substitute for stouts and ales. For invalids or convalescents the Malt Essence is preferable to any fermented liquors; is more nutritious, having ten times more nutrient material, while it may be said to be really non-intoxicating. For the use of children as a roborant in cases of weakness, rickets, &c., or merely as a vehicle for nauseous medicines, or as an addition to their food, the Kepler Essence will be found to fill its part admirably.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles at 14/- and 24/- per doz.

MALTO-RICINE.

A solution of the finest Castor Oil in Kepler Extract of Malt. The objectionable flavour of the oil is effectually covered, while, actually, its laxative power is enhanced by its association with the Extract. For the use of children and delicate women Malto-Ricine is a laxative which does not cause irritation and is seldom objected to. Contains 50 per cent. of Castor Oil in solution.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles at 8/6 and 20/- per doz.

PAROLEINE ATOMISERS.

In two forms—the Naso-Pharyngeal and the Laryngeal or Post-Nasal.

For use in the atomisation of oily or aqueous solutions over the mucous surfaces included in the above area. For oily spraying Paroleine (a water-white, tasteless, bland oil from Paraffin) is undoubtedly the best. The Naso-Pharyngeal form is supplied (at extra cost) with a tongue-depressor, making it suitable for throat use.

Naso-Pharyngeal, 3/5 each; Post-Nasal, 5/2 each.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE INHALER (Vereker).

The improved form, much smaller than the original pattern, when properly arranged delivers perfectly neutral fumes, does not require renewal every time it is required, is easily taken to pieces and re-set, and, once charged, will continue to supply vapour for a considerable number of inhalations. Any volatile inhalant likely to be of service may be used with it by its simple introduction into the wash-bottle.

Supplied to the Trade at 5/- each.

ARTIFICIAL EAR-DRUMS.

Consist of cone-shaped antiseptic skeleton drums of a delicate texture, sufficiently close to act as a substitute for the natural drums in cases of perforation. Protect the natural membrane when sensitive or inflamed. In suppurative conditions of middle ear are of greatest service, and will be found equally valuable in cases of deafness through perforation. Made in three sizes.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 3 dozen at 8/6 per dozen boxes.

TINCTURE "TABLOIDS."

Tincture "Tabloids" fully and accurately represent their respective "Tinctures," minus, of course, the menstruum. The number of additions already made to the list proves conclusively how favourable has been the reception of this class by the Faculty. Tinctures undergo change, and are frequently irreliable; "Tabloids" of Tinctures are always reliable, and do not undergo metamorphosis. Where the administration of a single—*i.e.*, uncombined—drug is desirable or admissible, a Tincture "Tabloid" is immeasurably superior to the Tincture itself, more reliable to produce its effect, and less objectionable to the patient. Full list sent on request.

HAZELINE CREAM.

In this preparation, of which the basis is purified Lanoline, the soothing qualities of that wonderful emollient are combined with the valuable properties of Hazeline. It has the striking advantage over the toilet creams and salves of the pharmacies in that it cannot possibly become rancid, for the simple reason that the free fatty acids, the cause of rancidity in ordinary fats, do not exist in Lanoline at all. The uses of Hazeline for toilet and surgical purposes are many and varied, and can always be safely employed.

Supplied to the Trade in 2-oz. jars, and in collapsible tubes at 14/- per doz.

BEEF AND IRON WINE

(B., W. & Co.).

A combination of the nutrients of best Beef with an easily assimilable Salt of Iron. Is a favourite tonic, conspicuous among Iron preparations in that it does not cause constipation, even when taken by the greatest invalid; of greatest value to convalescents, and of great use generally. May be had with or without Quinine. Please specify when prescribing, "B., W. & Co."

Supplied to the Trade in ½ and 1 lb. bottles at 22/- and 42/- per doz.; with Quinine, 27/- and 50/- per doz.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

LONDON— Snow Hill Buildings. | NEW YORK— 82 & 84 Fulton St. | MELBOURNE— 456 Collins St. West. | BRUSSELS— Montagne de la Cour. | PARIS—

GEMS OF PHARMACY.

THE KEPLER MALT EXTRACT.

This is prepared by our own improved process from best winter barley only, *in vacuo*; is free from all adulterants, such as glucose. It contains a full percentage of uncoagulated albuminoids and of carbohydrates, while its diastatic activity is of the highest standard. THE LANCET, speaking of the Kepler Malt Extract, says:—"It is the best known and largest used"; and is considered, from a therapeutical point of view, to be one of the best of its kind. It is in itself a food of great value in wasting diseases; while in cases of mal-nutrition it is, besides, a powerful aid to perfect digestion and assimilation.

Supplied to the Trade in ¾-lb. and 1½-lb. bottles, at 20/- and 36/- per doz.

PINOL

Is the pure essential oil distilled from the needles of the *Pinus Pumilio*. It possesses superior antiseptic properties, and its agreeable odour clearly distinguishes it from the class of ordinary pine oils. Its ozonising properties have been recognised in its use and effect in dry inhalations in coryza, hay fever, quinsy, aphonia, and phthisis, and it has been successfully used in oily atomisations in connection with Paroleine. On account of its pleasant odour it is one of the most agreeable of disfectants for sprinkling about the sick-room.

Supplied to the Trade in ½-oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 15/- and 24/- per doz.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Rhamnus Purshiana.

This valuable remedy is supplied now in a form from which the excessive bitterness has been eliminated, as a tasteless Valoid, in "Tabloid" (simple) plain or sugar-coated, and in the compound form combined with Hyoscyamus, Nux Vomica and Euonymin and Iridin. Dr. Whitla speaks of Cascara as "doubtless the best remedy introduced for chronic constipation."

Cascara "Tabloids" supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100, at 7/6 and 22/- per doz. Cascara Comp. "Tabloids," bottles of 24 and 100, 8/6 and 24/- per doz.

COD LIVER OIL (Kepler).

The use of Cod Liver Oil is of first-class importance where nutrition is defective or slow; but its rejection in many cases by the stomach is due often as much to the repulsive character of the oil itself as to lack of digestive power in the stomach. Where the pure uncombined oil itself can be administered and held, the Kepler Cod Liver Oil will be found to answer admirably; is almost devoid of smell and offensive free fatty acids, and is as palatable as it is possible for Cod Liver Oil to be.

Supplied to the Trade in 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles, at 16/- and 24/- per doz.

SUGAR-COATED "TABLOIDS."

Our list of Sugar-coated "Tabloids" now includes Aloin Co., Cascara, Cascara Co., Tonic Co., Lithia Co., Peptonic (special), Antipyrin (2½ gr.), Hydrastia Co., Ferri et Quin. Cit. (3 gr.), Iron, Arsenic, Strychnia and Quinine, Ichthyol, Vegetable Laxative, Pepsin, Cathartic Co., Calcium Sulph (gr. $\frac{1}{10}$), Quin. Bisulph. These "Tabloids" are beautifully coated, and are standard specimens of modern and elegant pharmacy, and have given as much satisfaction to the physician as to the patient. No innovation since the introduction of the "Tabloid" itself has been so universally approved as our sugar-coated variety, and we hope to further enlarge the list at an early period. Full list sent on request.

PURE TEREBENE (B., W. & Co.).

A pure Terebene, free from all irritating admixtures, prepared by repeated distillation of pure oil of turpentine in the presence of sulphuric acid, and possessing an agreeable odour of pine. Terebene (B., W. & Co.) is a powerful expectorant; has been used with much success in asthma and even as a palliative in phthisis. Terebene, for pulmonary affections, may be inhaled from a dry inhaler, such as the Pinol-Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler, or when desired may be inhaled through a Wallich's Improved Steam Inhaler.

Supplied to the Trade in 1-oz., 2-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, at 8/6, 12/-, 24/-, and 45/- per doz.

KEPLER SOLUTION.

A solution of finest Cod Liver Oil in Kepler Extract of Malt, and of its character we cannot do better than quote the following:—THE LANCET report: "Pharmacologists and practical physicians have long desired to obtain a true solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract, but the difficulties in the way of accomplishment were found to be so great that all attempts to manufacture such a product were temporarily abandoned. The question has at last been solved. This new preparation is known as the 'Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Kepler Malt Extract.'" Since that verdict was given we have further improved it, so that we may fairly claim it to be what the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL declared it: "An ideal form for the administration of fat." In ¾-lb. and 1½-lb. bottles, at 20/- and 36/- per doz.

VAPOROLES.

These are friable glass capsules of a globular form, containing various medicaments and protected with cotton wool and silk. They supply the means for the instant preparation of an inhalation by simply breaking the capsule. The Vaporole is a distinct improvement upon the old vapour plan with its magnesian carrier; is more effective and cleaner. Vaporoles of the following are kept—Amyl Nitrite, Tr. Benz. Co., Carbolic Acid, Chloroform, Creosote, Ether, Cubebs, Eucalyptia, Iodine Tincture, Ol. Pini Sylvest., Ol. Calam. Aromat., Pinol, Terebene, &c.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 1 dozen, at 24/- per doz. boxes.

SUPPOSITORIA (Nutritive).

Bauer found that the large intestine would absorb pure peptone, but possessed no power to digest albumens, so that ordinary enemata cannot compare in therapeutic value with the Zyminised Suppositories. Not only is the rectum incapable of holding a sufficiency of the injection, but its administration becomes really disagreeable to the patient, and in the case of children is often resisted. These Suppositories do not excite rectal intolerance, and are rapidly absorbed. They keep well. Each Zyminised Meat Suppository contains the equivalent of half an ounce of best fresh beef, and the Zyminised Milk Suppositories represent each five drachms of milk.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 1 dozen tubes at 22/- per doz. boxes.

GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM.

A Glycerine Extract of the Peptic Ferments and possessing all the best characteristics of a concentrated and very active solution of Pepsin. Of a uniform and unalterable character, it contains neither alcohol nor any antiseptic other than Glycerine of the purest character. Forms a clear mixture with all media with which Pepsin is usually allied and with which it may be used without chemical disturbance. Twelve minims will be found to possess the digestive power of one grain of the best Pepsin to be found in the market. Pharmacists will find this solution a real convenience, as it enables them to make up Fluid Pepsin preparations quickly and economically without loss of time or substance by filtration.

Supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. and 1-lb. bottles, at 22/- and 72/- per doz.

PEPTONIC TABLOIDS.

(New special Formula.)

The old practice of prescribing two or more of the digestive ferments together has been shown to be unscientific. To avoid this when Pepsin and Pancreatin are prescribed we have introduced a new form of Peptonic "Tabloid." Each "Tabloid" consists of (1st) an inner kernel containing Calcium Lactophosphate and Pancreatic Extract (Zymine) coated with Keratin, and (2nd) immediately upon the Keratin coating is laid a covering of pure Pepsin, and over this again an outside coating of sugar. When the "Tabloid" enters the stomach the sugar-coating easily dissolves and the Pepsin peels off, the Keratin-protected kernel passes into the intestine unaffected, and is then dissolved to assist in the pancreatic digestive function.

In bottles of 25 and 100, at 14/- and 48/- per doz.

PAROLEINE

Is a colourless, bland and tasteless oil (a liquid paraffin fat), neutral in reaction. This oil is largely used by laryngologists as a solvent of various agents, for application in the form of atomised sprays, by means of the Naso-pharyngeal and Laryngeal Atomisers. It may be used with advantage as a carrier of the various volatile oils used in nasal affections, such as Menthol, Pinol, Eucalyptia, Iodoform, Carbolic Acid, Camphor, &c., and other bodies. For the purpose of oily atomisation Paroleine is undoubtedly superior to the ordinary vegetable oils, to which it is quite equal in its soothing and emollient effects on the mucous membrane.

Supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. and 1-lb. bottles, at 8/6 and 24/- per doz.

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GEMS OF PHARMACY.

PEPSIN (Fairchild).

In order to secure proper results in the use of Pepsin it should be free from peptones and the common adulterants of many commercial specimens—starchy material and milk sugar. In the Pepsin prepared by Fairchild, be it the powder or the scale variety, no added material will be found; hence its strength. One grain of this Pepsin will digest 2,500 grains of albumen under proper conditions, such as the official test, and has actually twenty-five times more digestive power than is required in Pepsin under the official standard. The economy in using this Pepsin in smaller doses is obvious.

Supplied to the Trade in ¼-oz. and 1-oz. bottles (scales or powder) at 20/- and 60/- per doz. Pepsin "Tabloids," 25 and 100 in bottle, 8/6 and 24/- per doz.

"SOLOIDS."

Under this name we have classed those agents in the compressed form intended for use in solution, so that they may not be confounded with "Tabloids." We have already issued two "Soloids,' and both for analogous purposes—*i.e.*, the instant preparation of antiseptic solutions—"Soloids" Hydrarg. Perchlor. and "Soloids" Iodic Hydrarg. A "Soloid" of the former in a pint of water will supply a solution for obstetric or other purposes of the strength of 1 in 1,000. Two "Soloids" of the Iodic Hydrarg. in the same quantity of water will give a solution which will be as 1 is to 4,000 (about). For the washing of instruments, &c., this strength may be doubled.

ZYMINE (Fairchild).

Extract Pancreatis.

This was the first pure pancreatic ferment ever introduced in a dry powder to the Profession, and maintains its position. It is active on albumens and starch; but as pepsin will not digest proteids without an acid, neither will Zymine except in the presence of an alkali. In preparing beef-tea, milk, gruels, &c., for invalids, Zymine is an agent which for activity and simplicity of usage is all that can be desired, and for ordinary purposes the Fairchild Peptonising Powders have become deservedly popular. In Zymine the pancreatic enzymes retain their fullest activity and are highly effective.

Zymine supplied to the Trade in ¼-oz. and 1-oz. bottles at 20/- and 60/- per doz. Zymine and Zymine Comp. "Tabloids," 25 and 100 in bottles, at 18/- and 48/- per doz.

HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS."

In no department has the "Tabloid" been a greater success than in the hypodermic. These "Tabloids" are easily soluble in a few (two to six) minims of water, do not cause irritation, keep perfectly, and, as no change occurs, uniformity in physiological effect is secured. It being desirable whenever possible to bring the temperature of the solution intended for injection as near as possible to that of the blood, this may be easily done by simply holding the solution over a lighted match. The whole operation is only a matter of a few seconds. In the manufacture of these "Tabloids" the most elaborate precautions are taken to prevent error, and as to the active principles employed no expense is spared to secure the very best.

Supplied to the Trade in tubes containing from 12 to 20 "Tabloids," 12/- per doz. tubes.

"TABLOIDS."

The suggestions we are constantly receiving from Members of the Profession as to new "Tabloids," and the length and variety of the list, are absolute proof, if proof were necessary, of their popularity and usefulness. When "Tabloids" are compressed for local effect they are compressed very hard. If the "Tabloid" is intended for constitutional effect the drug is compressed lightly, so that immediate disintegration takes place when taken into the stomach. Should it be necessary to administer the drug in solution, as in the case, we will say, of Potassium Iodide, a "Tabloid" or more may be dissolved in a glass of water and thus administered; or, if desirable, a solution may be prepared by dissolving so many of the "Tabloids" as may be necessary, each "Tabloid" representing an exact quantity of the pure drug.

COMPOUND HAZELINE SUPPOSITORIES.

These differ from the ordinary Hazeline Suppositories, as they contain in addition Hamamelidin and Oxide of Zinc. They have the same basis as the simple Hazeline Suppositories and the same melting-point. The presence of the Hamamelidin, it should be remembered, is liable to cause discoloration of linen if it come in contact.

In boxes of 12 at 22/- per doz. boxes.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild).

To peptonise foods, either for children or invalids, the Peptonising Powders (Fairchild) will be found eminently satisfactory, and the process itself is so simple that the least trained nurse can well carry it out. Each powder contains sufficient Zymine and Sodium Bicarbonate to completely digest a pint of milk, and the fullest directions are given in a little *brochure* which accompanies each box.

In boxes of 12 tubes each at 14/- per doz. boxes.

"SOLOIDS" OF IODIC HYDRARG.

A chemical combination of the Iodides of Potassium and Mercury for which is claimed that it is twice the bactericidal strength of hydrarg. perchlorid. It is not nearly so toxic, does not precipitate albumen nor cause irritation, and can even be taken internally in doses of one quarter of a grain. "Soloids" of Iodic Hydrarg. dissolved in a pint of water forms a solution the strength of which will be (approximately) 1 in 4,000 and of a strength suitable for obstetric work or irrigating chancroid ulcers, &c.

In bottles of 25 and 100 at 7/6 and 16/- per doz.

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

Since the first introduction of Glycerine as a remedy, per rectum, for the relief of chronic constipation these Suppositories have been much improved. Defæcation usually takes place within a few minutes after introduction, when the lower bowel is loaded with fæces. The Suppositoria Glycerini (B., W. & Co.) are firm hollow cones, made of material which easily melts in situ, and containing a sufficiency of Glycerine to produce the desired result. Made in one size only and one strength (15 grs. of Glycerine to each Suppository).

Supplied in boxes containing 1 dozen each at 22/- per dozen.

HAZELINE SUPPOSITORIES

These are hollowed cones of Cacao Butter filled with free Hazeline; they afford a ready and convenient method for the application of Hazeline to internal piles, or to the lining membrane of the vaginal channel. The cone itself melts readily at blood temperature, and the Hazeline is thus brought into intimate contact with the surfaces affected.

In boxes of 1 dozen each at 22/- per dozen.

FLUID EXTRACTS OR "VALOIDS."

These are equivalent or fluid extracts of standard strength for making Tinctures, Syrups, and other preparations. Wherever possible by the estimation of the active principles (alkaloid, glucoside, &c., as the case may be) these "Valoids" are carefully standardised, so that their strength and general character are always uniform and are thoroughly to be relied upon. One fluid ounce of any given "Valoid" will be found to be equal in value to 437·5 grs. of the drug concerned.

In ¼-lb. and 1-lb. bottles.

EUCALYPTIA.

Obtained from the leaves of the *Eucalyptus Globulus* or the *E. Oleosa* by distillation. Eucalyptus Oils commonly contain, besides Eucalyptia, a considerable percentage of terpene, cymol, and resin. Eucalyptia (B., W. & Co.) is free from all extraneous matter. Its power as an antiseptic and germicide may be said to be three times that of Phenol, while it is not nearly so poisonous. Used in a Pinol Eucalyptia Dry Inhaler, Eucalyptia is said on good authority to be very effective as a protective against malarial attacks.

In 2-oz. and 1-lb. bottles at 15/- and 72/- per doz.

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GEMS OF PHARMACY.

PIL. BLAUD "TABLOID."

These "Tabloids" equal 4 grs. each of the improved Pil. Blaud, the two necessary salts before compression having been freed from water of crystallisation. They keep well, and the fact that they are still unoxidised may be proved on simply moistening with water, when the green ferrous carbonate will at once be developed. They are intended to disintegrate slowly, not spontaneously, in the stomach, so as to avoid gastric disturbance and to ensure the thorough absorption of the iron.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100, at 8/6 and 18/- per doz.

"ELIXOIDS."

"Elixoids" are palatable combinations of more or less nausous drugs. In these preparations some of the most objectionable agents in materia medica will be found agreeably presented, the list including Bromides, Iodides, Phosphorus, Quinine, Ammonium Valerianate, &c. In prescribing physicians should kindly specify our preparation by adding to the name the expression (B., W. & Co.).

Supplied in ½-lb. and 1-lb. bottles.

DIURETIN (Knoll)

Has been proved to be one of our most powerful diuretics. To produce good results it must be given in large doses, the maximum quantity for one day being 120 grs. Diuretin is not cumulative in its action, so that it can be applied for prolonged periods; acts by direct influence on the secreting parenchyma of the kidneys. It being undesirable to prescribe this remedy in powder on account of absorption of carbon dioxide from the air, "Tabloids" are consequently the best form in which to prescribe it.

In bottles of 25 and 100, at 30/- and 84/- per doz.

STROPHANTHUS "TABLOIDS."

These "Tabloids" represent two minims each of the Tincture (made from the true seed in the proportions originally suggested by Dr. Fraser). It is possible that the disappointments experienced in many cases in the use of Strophanthus may be due to one of two reasons—the use of false seed (we hold the largest stock in the world of the true) in the making of the tincture; and the mistake so frequently made of prescribing Tr. Strophanthus in mixtures. In mixtures it frequently decomposes. This does not occur in the "Tabloid," hence the excellent results achieved by them. If Strophanthus be prescribed in the "Tabloid" form, it will be found to be one of the most effective cardiac tonics extant. In bottles of 50 and 100, at 8/6 and 16/- per doz.

AGATHIN

Is Salicyl-α-methyl-phenyl-hydrazine — a synthetical product discovered by Dr. J. Roos, of Frankfort. Occurs in whitish crystals with a greenish tinge; odourless; tasteless; insoluble in water. A leaflet bearing upon its therapy, and a sample of the new drug will be sent to any medical man on request. Described as superior in articular rheumatism, sciatica, and obstinate neuralgia to most of the ordinary remedies.

Supplied in 1-oz. tins. at 11/6⅔ per oz.

SALOL

Is Salicylate of Phenyl, and largely prescribed internally to produce antisepsis in typhoid fever, cholera morbus, and affections of the genito-urinary passages. While in the system Salol breaks up into its components, reappearing in the urine, which becomes dark-coloured, in their separate forms. The "Tabloid" containing 5 grs. each is positively one of the best forms for the administration of this valuable antipyretic and antiseptic.

In bottles of 25 and 100, at 10/- and 26/- per doz. In the crystal, at 1/3 per oz. and 16/10½ per lb.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS "VALOID."

The attention which has been given to this drug of late, and the success ascribed to its administration, have induced us to prepare a fluid extract of it by our "Valoid" process. It appears that its action in the first two stages resembles digitalis, but the final stage is the very opposite—*i.e.*, it strengthens the heart, and consequently improves the circulation. Shortly, Cactus Grandiflorus would be indicated in asthenic conditions of the heart, while digitalis purpurea would be more applicable to sthenic or over-stimulated conditions of the same organ. In ¼-lb. and 1-lb. bottles.

SULPHONAL.

This valuable hypnotic and substitute for chloral will be found to be most effective when given in 5-gr. "Tabloids," which fall into a fine powder on the tongue or in the stomach. The "Tabloid" form is especially valuable to patients travelling, no risk of loss by breakage as with liquid preparations, as they ensure accuracy of dose and are handy and portable. Two to six "Tabloids," given about two hours before the time at which the desired effect is to be brought about, will be found to answer admirably in most cases.

In bottles of 25 and 100, at 8/6 and 24/- per doz.

SACCHARIN.

It may be said that after so many tests and trials that this body is a perfectly innocuous sweetening agent for foods and beverages, since it passes through the system unaltered. In cases of diabetic and glycosuric subjects Saccharin is simply invaluable, and is highly appreciated by patients. "Tabloids" of Saccharin, containing one-half of a grain each, will be found very serviceable and convenient to those who are *en voyage*, as a small vinaigrette bottle handy for pocket will hold 100 of these.

In bottles of 100 and 200, at 7/6 and 14/- per doz. Soluble Saccharin, in ¼-oz. bottles and 1-oz. oval bottles, at 14/- and 46/- per doz.

TRYPSIN (Fairchild).

This pure proteolytic digestive Enzyme (an important constituent of Fairchild's Zymine) was introduced to the Profession about the same period as was the intubation of the pharnyx. In the digestion of proteid matter it will be found highly active, and in this connection has been recommended in the treatment of membranous or diphtheritic croup before it has reached the stage which requires surgical measures. Dr. Lewis-Smith has found this plan very successful, and recommends the constant or almost constant inhalation from a steam atomiser of Trypsin in solution.

In 1-dram bottles at 54/- per doz.

DERMATOL.

The new substitute for Iodoform. It has the advantage over iodoform in that it is absolutely odourless and does not decompose on exposure to light. Dermatol is a finely pulverised substance of a saffron-yellow colour (non-hygroscopic). When applied to open wounds, sores, burns, or ulcers, it allays all irritation, diminishes the secretion, and promotes granulation. After extended experience with it in hundreds of cases it is declared to be perfectly non-poisonous.

In 1-oz. packets at 1/6 per oz.; quantities of over 2 lbs., 20/- per lb.

BENZOSOL.

This salt is of a white crystalline character, and is chemically Benzoyl Guaiacol. In fact, the value of Benzosol as a bactericide and expectorant is said to depend upon its chief constituent, Guaiacol. Benzosol in its course through the system becomes saponified by the alkaline juices and the Guaiacol is set free gradually. According to Dr. Walzer, who has used the new drug in his clinic, it may be used with advantage, starting with 4-gr. doses gradually increased, in the treatment of tuberculosis of the lung. It is reported to facilitate expectoration and to render the sputum comparatively free from bacilli.

In 1-oz. packets, at 44/6 per doz.

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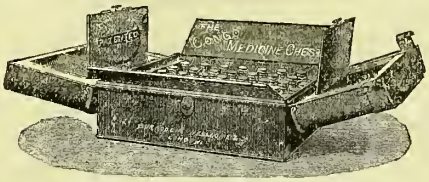

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PREVENTS GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND INDIGESTION.

Mixes equally well with Wines, Spirits, or Milk. Supplied at all First-Class Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants.

The finest tribute ever accorded to sterling merit is contained in *The Lancet* of August 8, 1891, pages 307-8, which embodies the "*Report of* The Lancet *Special Commission on Natural Mineral Waters*," "*Johannis*"—*the subject of the Report—being selected from amongst the Natural Mineral Waters of the world as alone worthy of this unprecedented distinction.*

This Report, which contains a number of delicate and interesting analyses, a full description of the Spring, method of bottling, &c., at Zollhaus, Germany, together with numerous press notices, public and private testimonials, &c., will be sent to any part of the world, post free, on receipt of address.

"We consider that 'Johannis' is unsurpassed, and we believe that all who try it will hold the same opinion."—*Medical Annual*, 1892.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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"PHARMACY AND POISON LAWS."

2*s.* 6*d.*, post-free 2*s.* 9*d.*

This book is specially meant for candidates for the licentiateship of the Pharmaceutical Societies. All their candidates require to pass an examination on these laws, and for all such this book will be invaluable. It will also be found useful to members of the medical profession, for, whether they dispense their own medicines or not, they should be acquainted with the laws in force about the sale of poisons. We wish the book a wide circulation.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal.*

This is one of those useful handbooks so frequently issued by our big London contemporary, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. While it can have but little of practical interest to the pharmacists of America, it is absolutely indispensible to their English, Irish, and Scotch cousins. Like all that comes from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the work is thoroughly and well done, and the man that has a copy of it in his shop cannot plead ignorance of the law in case of violation thereof. It is substantially bound and well indexed.—*National Druggist.*

Summary.

WE this week give a good budget of Australian news.

PROFESSOR DEWAR has now succeeded in solidifying atmospheric air.

AT Liverpool the Magistrates have refused to convict a grocer for selling egg-powder containing alum.

PARTICULARS of the bankruptcy of Mr. Twinberrow, of Wigmore Street, are given among our reports.

COMMERCIAL extracts of conium, jalap, and mezereum appear, from Mr. Cripps's analyses, to be most unsatisfactory.

WE print the text of the Bill which is now before Parliament for the amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

THE cure of certain nervous diseases by means of electrically-produced vibration is described in the article on page 394.

WE report the discussion by the Manchester chemists of the recent action against grocers for selling poisonous stamped medicines.

WE give portraits of half-a-dozen American ladies who earn their living as pharmacists with that "grit" which is native of the soil.

THE conditions under which medicinal specialities can be introduced into France are described by one who has experience in the matter.

A CHEMIST'S assistant who left a permanent situation in London to manage a branch shop, which did not succeed, has recovered 65*l.* damages for dismissal on a month's notice.

IN our Correspondence pages certain phases of the stamped-medicine trade are briefly discussed, and there are inquiries regarding a number of practical topics, together with several pages of replies.

MR. FERNANDO, the Victoria Station chemist, having for the nonce had his financial affairs transferred from Westminster to the City, Mr. Commissioner Kerr is making an attempt to set him square with his creditors.

THE Chemists' Assistants' Association had a successful dinner last week. The after-dinner speeches were chiefly devoted to short hours in pharmacy. The Liverpool Chemists' Association have also had their annual dinner.

MR. S. M. BURROUGHS, before leaving New York, arranged a meeting of pharmacists and others interested in the taxation of medicines and alcohol used for medicinal purposes, with the view of international action for the repeal of such taxation.

IT is proposed to amend the Ontario Pharmacy Law so as to exclude the direct specification of the British certificate as one to be recognised by the Board without examination. Canadian pharmaceutical authorities do not appear to be very happy amongst themselves at present.

A LADY was amongst the 103 students who applied for samples for qualitative analysis, and she is one of the 53 who have sent in reports. In this and other respects the "Corner" is rather an interesting one to-day. For the first time the century of applications is surmounted.

THE North British Branch had an exceptionally interesting meeting on Wednesday evening. The papers on the decomposition of chloroform, the discovery of a new alkaloid in opium (xanthaline), further particulars regarding gnoscopine, the cause of the deposit in Easton's syrup, and on a strychnine mixture being all of practical importance. We report them fully.

UNDER our Parliamentary News we give notes of an interview with Mr. Frye, M.P., who, as President of the Metropolitan Grocers' Association, is interested in the sale of stamped medicines, and has questioned the Home Secretary regarding the chlorodyne case, and where the penalties recovered by the Pharmaceutical Society go to. We give a portrait of Mr. Frye, and also of Mr. Kimber, who interests himself in the sale of opium.

Conducted by Richard J. Moss, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Qualitative Analysis.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. It is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents must be detected, and proof must be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture (accompanied by *a stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely), will be received up to Wednesday, March 22, and the samples will be forwarded immediately. It should be understood that in this, as in other competitions, The Chemist and Druggist recognises no distinction of sex.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 1. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected; in this list any substance regarded as an impurity should be distinguished from the chief constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

Reports.

The mixture of salts issued for analysis last month consisted of 15 parts of barium acetate, 25 parts of calcium tartrate, and 100 parts of sodium chloride. The calculated composition of this mixture was :—

Ba	5·37
Ca	2·75
Na	28·08
Cl	43·35
$C_2H_3O_2$	4·63
$C_4H_4O_6$	10·17
H_2O	5·65
	100·00

Magnesium and the carbonic and sulphuric radicles were present as impurities.

Packets of the mixture of salts for analysis were sent to 103 students, and 58 reports were received. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were: barium 46, calcium 8, sodium 2, chlorine 0, acetic radicle 39, tartaric radicle 32.

It was intended that the sodium chloride employed in the preparation of the mixture should be pure, but an impure salt was accidentally used, and it contained so much sulphate that a large part of the barium appeared in the form of sulphate when the powder was treated with water, and in this form many of our correspondents were unable to recognise it. Success in the detection of barium, therefore, depended largely on the examination of the insoluble residue. When such a residue is large enough for manipulation it is a simple matter to find out what it consists of, but when the quantity of material available is very small the difficulties are greatly increased. There was barely enough for fusion with sodium carbonate, an operation which would have yielded barium carbonate and sodium sulphate, forms in which both the barium and the sulphuric radicle could have been easily separated and recognised. About the best way of recognising the character of the residue was to wash it by decantation, and then ignite it strongly on a platinum wire in the blowpipe-flame; the flame was coloured green, thus clearly indicating barium, while the insolubility of the salt pointed to the sulphate.

The detection of the two organic acids required care. There was no difficulty in obtaining the silver mirror which tartrates yield, provided the proper conditions were observed; but without previous trial with a tartrate, so as to understand the conditions under which the reaction is produced, success could only be a matter of chance. The dilution of the acetate in this case seemed to depend largely upon the sense of smell: many students, failing to perceive a smell of acetic acid when the powder was moistened with sulphuric acid, concluded that it was absent. When dilute sulphuric acid was employed it was scarcely possible to make a mistake, as the odour peculiar to acetic acid was then most noticeable. With the strong acid the hydrochloric acid also evolved complicated matters, and obscured the smell of the comparatively small quantity of acetic acid.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

John G. Owen (no address).

The Second Prize has been awarded to

William Roberts, 10 Bedford Terrace, Kensington, W.

Marks Awarded for Analyses :—

J. G. Owen	92	Shamrock	73
W. Roberts	91	E. C. Angel	73
H. Bowden	90	Excelsior	72
Analuo	89	Cono	72
Pepsine	88	Resorcinol	72
Some Day	87	Sulphovin	71
Phœnix	86	E. Stabler	71
P. Harris	85	H. MeL. R.	70
Sylvine	85	R. B. Carnegie	69
Cogito	84	Ozone	68
H. F.	83	Iodic Hydrarg.	67
Ulexine	82	J. Shaw	66
Alice K. Mavitta	81	Fit Via Vi	65
Aconitine	80	Silicate	64
Cave Adsum	80	M. M.	64
J. Rose	79	A. Stiven	63
Acidulous	78	Bonâ Fide	62
Nigella	78	G. Higgs	61
Quidam	77	Rouman	60
Campanulate	76	D. N. Fullerton	58
Vigovina	76	Oxymuriate	53
Timothy	75	S. Wild	55
Zymine	75	J. C. Mascarenhas	50
F. W. G.	75	M. F. C. S.	48
Kapnomor	74	Herbert	45
Cortex	74	Caledonia	43
Victory	74	R. H. A.	35
H. T.	74	A. L.	0
R. Fenton	73	Plume	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

J. G. Owen.—You omitted to send your address.

W. Roberts.—Your work merited a more carefully prepared report.

Analuo.—The original powder had a distinct smell of acetic acid, but the presence of barium carbonate in the mixture showed that some of the acetate had undergone decomposition.

Pepsine.—The original solution was not the proper solution to examine for potassium, especially as you had found that it contained calcium.

Some Day.—You may not have boiled the powder long enough with sodium carbonate to ensure the decomposition of the calcium tartrate in

contained. If silver nitrate was added in sufficient quantity to precipitate the tartrate as well as the chloride, and the precipitate dissolved in ammonia, the solution, on warming, gave a silver mirror on the sides of the test-tube.

Sylvine.—The smell you observed was due to hydrochloric acid and a little acetic acid. The smell of sulphurous acid is very different: you ought to be able to recognise it with certainty.

Cogito.—The flame-coloration you observed in the examination of the precipitated carbonates was due to calcium, which gave a yellowish red, very different from the crimson of strontium. Had you heated the sulphate strongly in the hottest part of the blowpipe-flame the green of barium would have appeared.

Ulexine.—The burnt-sugar odour was very noticeable provided the heating was conducted cautiously; but if the powder was too rapidly heated it may easily have escaped notice.

Alice K. Mavitta.—The portion of the powder insoluble in hydrochloric acid was larger than you supposed, when allowed to subside; it contained part of the barium as sulphate.

Acidulous.—You found that the powder was soluble in water, and that a barium compound and a tartrate were present. These observations are inconsistent, as barium tartrate is insoluble.

Campanulate.—The reactions you observed with silver nitrate were accounted for by the presence of a chloride and tartrate; the change of colour of the precipitate is not peculiar to hypophosphites.

Timothy.—Other students obtained the silver mirror with great ease: the ammoniacal solution should be gently warmed, and allowed to stand a short time. Perhaps you had not added sufficient silver nitrate to ensure the precipitation of the tartrate as well as the chloride.

Zymine.—See remarks to "Timothy."

Kapnomor.—You proved the acetic acid absent by the ferric-chloride test, and present by decomposition with sulphuric acid. This required some explanation.

Cortex.—You are welcome to the advantages of the "Corner." You did not do so badly, under the circumstances. Do not trust your chart too much. Study the reactions experimentally: when you are familiar with them, you will find a chart is scarcely required.

Victory.—The blue colour you obtained with the borax bead must have been due to the accidental introduction of copper or cobalt.

H. T.—Following the treatment you described, we failed to obtain any trace of a precipitate with ammonium sulphide.

R. Fenton.—Such a large proportion of sodium would, of course prevent the calcium flame-coloration from being readily observable. On prolonged heating it became visible.

Shamrock.—In the presence of the alkali-earth metals the colour of the flame, as seen through the blue glass, may appear violet, though no potassium is present, as the vapours of these metals, when incandescent, emit some rays of nearly the same refrangibility as the principal rays of potassium.

Cono.—Your proof of the presence of potassium seemed very conclusive; but, as it was absent, it is very probable that you had not completely expelled ammonium salts by ignition, and that the reactions were due to ammonium.

Sulphovin.—You do not seem to have tried the production of a silver mirror—a reaction which at once distinguished the tartaric from the citric radicle.

E. Stabler.—See remarks to "Sulphovin."

H. McL. R.—You must have accidentally introduced the mercuric compound, perhaps by a dirty test-tube or funnel. The presence of a mercuric compound would have been revealed in the preliminary examination by the production of a metallic sublimate; but you observed nothing of the kind. The contradictory results you obtained in the examination for acids was, no doubt, due to insufficient boiling with sodium carbonate. If you boiled for only a very short time, only a little of the tartrate would pass into solution.

R. B. Carnegie.—You omitted a summary of your results. The portion insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, when allowed to subside, and washed by decantation, gave the barium flame-coloration when strongly ignited.

Iodic Hydrarg.—In the examination of the portion insoluble in water you obtained no precipitate with ammonium carbonate. The only condition that would explain this result is that the solution was not alkaline, and the carbonate was not added in sufficient quantity to make it alkaline.

Fit Via Vi.—See remarks to "Cono." The large quantity of sodium chloride interfered somewhat with the expulsion of ammoniacal salts.

Silicate.—The blackening of the powder when heated, accompanied by the production of an empyreumatic odour, ought not to have been overlooked.

A. Stiven.—The irritating odour that you thought due to sulphurous acid was due to hydrochloric and acetic acids. See remarks to "Sylvine."

Bona Fide.—The silver mirror pointed to a tartrate: you probably did not allow sufficient time for the formation of the calcium-tartrate precipitate.

Rouman.—Effervescence with an acid after ignition is not peculiar to oxalates: many organic salts give a similar result.

Oxymuriate.—You must remember that in examining complex mixtures the results may be very different from those observed in the examination of any single salt. When you treated the powder with sulphuric acid there was effervescence accompanied by an irritating odour. It is true that a sulphite would produce effervescence and an irritating odour; but in this case the effervescence was due to a carbonate, and the odour to acetic and hydrochloric acids.

Herbert.—The powder was not completely soluble in water: even hydrochloric acid failed to dissolve it entirely.

Caledonia.—You should not omit to give a list of the substances detected.

R. H. A.—You ought to have observed that the powder blackened when heated. You should practise at distinguishing between salts of the alkalies and of the alkali-earths by the flame-coloration.

A. L. and Plume.—Your reports were several days too late: to award marks to you would not be fair to others who observe the rules.

For the Special Prize

the following are the first ten competitors:—Pepsine, 278; Sylvine, 274; Analuo, 270; Timothy, 265; H. Bowden, 262; Zymine, 255; Orexin, 251; J. Rose, 244; H. F., 242; H. McL. R., 240.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Solid Air.

At last week's meeting of the Royal Society Professor Dewar intimated that he has succeeded in freezing air into a clear, transparent solid. The precise nature of the solid is at present doubtful. It may be a jelly of solid nitrogen containing liquid oxygen, or it may be a true ice of liquid air, in which both oxygen and nitrogen exist in the solid form. The doubt arises from the fact that Professor Dewar has not been able by his utmost efforts to solidify pure oxygen, which, unlike other gases, resists the cold produced by its own evaporation under the air-pump. Nitrogen, on the other hand, can be frozen with comparative ease. It has already been proved that in the evaporation of liquid air nitrogen boils off first. Consequently the liquid is continually becoming richer in that constituent which has hitherto resisted solidification. It thus becomes a question whether the cold produced is sufficiently great to solidify oxygen, or whether its mixture with nitrogen raises its freezing-point, or whether it is not really frozen at all, but merely entangled among the particles of solid nitrogen, like the rose-water in cold cream.

Price's Patent Candle Company.

The report of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited) states that in volume the company's business during 1892 continued satisfactory, but in the latter part of the year disagreements between the paraffin-producers and the candle-makers caused prices to be less favourable to the company than those which prevailed during the earlier months. The profits of 1892 amounted to 65,080*l.*, which, with 7,119*l.* brought forward, and deducting the dividend paid in September and writing off the usual 12,500*l.* for depreciation of fixed properties, leaves an available balance of 36,262*l.* The directors remark that the writing-off of the goodwill account having been accomplished, it would be prudent to commence the formation of a reserve fund. They therefore propose the formation of such a fund, and recommend the shareholders to devote 5,000*l.* to that object, thus reducing the balance to 31,262*l.* Out of that sum the directors recommend a dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share, making a distribution of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share for 1892, and leaving 7,825*l.* to be carried forward.

An Apothecary's Assistant tries Pocket-picking.

Sidney Patterson, 25, described as an apothecary's assistant, of Stanhope Street, Euston Square, was charged on Saturday, at Marylebone Police Court, with stealing from a handbag a leather purse, 17*s.*, a latch-key, and some papers belonging to Edith Dence, an actress. According to the evidence, the prisoner pushed against the prosecutrix and

took the articles from her bag as she was walking down the Edgware Road. Mr. Plowden characterised the case as an impudent theft, and sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

Fire at a Chemist's.

On Saturday afternoon last fire broke out in the shop of Mr. J. M. Smith, chemist, 180 High Street, Pendleton. The Salford Fire-brigade attended, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have had its origin in a careless passer-by dropping a lighted match down the cellar-grating.

Poisonings.

By Belladonna.—A woman named Seymour, wife of a cabinet-maker, residing at George Yard, Old Street, had given way to drink, with the result that she was subject to delusions. During the absence of her husband on Friday last week she obtained a bottle of belladonna, and was in the act of drinking it when her eldest daughter (aged 11) seized her arm and tried to prevent her drinking the poison, and in the struggle which ensued the liniment was spilt, but not before deceased had swallowed some of it. She became unconscious, and though two medical men succeeded in partially restoring her, she died.

By Aconite.—George Hubbard, farm-labourer, aged 29, of Horsey, Norfolk, dug up some roots in his master's garden. The employer thought they were larkspur, and on his directions Hubbard buried them in his employer's presence. Subsequently, however, he seems to have fetched some of them home and eaten them, believing them to be celery. He went to his master telling what he had done, and adding that he did not feel in pain, but that he was losing his strength. The former gave him an emetic and he vomited. He then accompanied him on his way home, and when they reached the vicarage deceased fell against the wall and appeared to be losing consciousness. The clergyman gave assistance, and Hubbard was driven to Dr. Crisp's surgery at Martham. He died five or six minutes after he reached the surgery. Dr. Crisp, who was shown the roots, said they were deadly nightshade, or aconite. At the inquest held last week a verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

By Cresolene.—Albert Chalice, a native of Ramsgate and porter of the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn Street, was in a little difficulty about money matters, and took 2 or 3 oz. of cresolene last week, from which he died very soon after.

By Carbolic Acid.—Miss Emma Shutter, 65, an independent lady, lately residing at 6 Euston Grove, London was in good health, but eccentric in some respects. She had a great fear that she would be robbed of her money and would come to poverty. She worried herself, her landlady said, about a number of trifling matters. On Friday March 10, she ended all her anxieties by taking carbolic acid.

Sarah Morgan, 44, of Tranmere, bought 3 or 4 oz. of crude carbolic acid from a chemist's shop, stating that her husband wanted to make wash for the walls and ceilings. She afterwards drank some of the poison, and died very shortly. The Coroner said it was a pity such a poison could be so easily purchased. This was the sixth or seventh case of the kind within the last year that had occurred in Birkenhead or Wallasey. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

A Herbalist's Medicine.

Mary Wormley, widow, 50 years of age, residing at Francis Street, Fulford Road, York, was found dead on February 18 last, and the inquest was adjourned to allow of analytical evidence. She had been ill for some time past, and had been treated for twenty-five years by Robert Simpson, a herbalist. According to medical evidence she was far gone with dropsy and heart-disease. Simpson said he had generally supplied her with extract of dandelion. The last medicine he made for her was the following:—2 oz. dry broom, 2 oz. wild carrot, 2 oz. pellitory, 1 oz. juniper-berries, ¼ oz. digitalis infused with 3 pints of water for 15 minutes. The quantity produced was 2½ pints. The dose ordered was one wine-glassful twice a day. In the report of Mr. Baynes, the Public Analyst for York, read at the last sitting of the Coroner's jury on Saturday last, it was pointed out that the dose of digitalis represented was more than six times as strong as the maximum dose of the infusion ordered in the Pharmacopœia. The jury found that the deceased died from syncope, and that her death was accelerated by the mixture of herbs containing too strong an infusion of digitalis supplied to her by Robert Simpson, and although not finding him guilty of manslaughter, considered him in the highest degree censurable for having prescribed such a mixture. Simpson was severely censured by the Coroner, and he promised that he would not dispense dangerous drugs again.

The Doctor Judged from the Smell.

Under the head of "An Overdose of Paregoric," we last week reported an inquest which had been held at Portsmouth, respecting the death of an infant, who the doctor (Dr. Norris) had said died from asphyxia from an overdose of paregoric. He judged that some mixture which the child had taken contained paregoric from the smell. Mr. Haggis, the chemist from whom the medicine had been obtained, writes to say that the mixture was perfectly harmless, and neither contained paregoric nor anything capable of producing opium-poisoning. It merely contained aniseed, which smells like paregoric. Mr. Haggis says he was neither warned nor asked to attend the inquiry, the first intimation as to what had transpired being conveyed to him by the report of the inquest in the local papers.

Commissioner Kerr Moralises.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Farina *v.* Fernando was held. The plaintiff, Mr. J. A. Farina, of 9 Coleman Street, E.C., sought to enforce payment of 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* due to him from the defendant, Mr. Frank Fernando, chemist, 3 Victoria Buildings, Victoria Station. The defendant said he regretted his inability to comply with the Court's order for him to pay the money due. He had until recently carried on business on his own account, but he had sold his business to a company, although he had received nothing for it up to the present.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Pleasant prospect.

The defendant added that he had five other summonses against him, and he owed about 30*l.* He would receive 200 shares in the company to which he had sold his business—if it paid, which it had not done up to the present time. In the meantime he was to have 2*l.* per week.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: All that looks beautiful on paper, but it is no good in practice.

Mr. Digby, plaintiff's solicitor, said it was only a device to avoid payment.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That is the universal practice, and so it will continue to be until the Legislature open their eyes. I will adjourn this case so that the defendant can file his request for the administration of his affairs. He will then pay all his creditors equally, and he will not have to pay anything for it. He will stop the costs for ever increasing against him.

The hearing was consequently adjourned.

Organic Impurity in Water.

At the last meeting of the Lambeth Vestry the Sanitary Committee submitted the analyst's certificate in reference to samples of water which had been taken from the mains and subjected to analysis. One sample taken from the Lambeth Company's main at Knight's Hill contained organic impurity to the extent of ·400, and another, taken at Stockwell, contained organic impurity to the extent of ·440. It was stated that, according to Dr. Muter's water-scale, water containing organic impurity to the extent of ·400 was not fit for drinking-purposes. It was decided to send a copy of the certificate to the London County Council and also to the Commission now sitting.

Analysts' Certificates.

The Society of Public Analysts and Dr. Bell, principal analyst at Somerset House, have been corresponding with reference to the wording of certificates on disputed samples. The Clerkenwell Vestry's Sanitary Committee has also had the matter under discussion, especially with regard to samples of milk and butter. Mr. J. K. Colwell, the local analyst, pointed out that it not unfrequently happens that the Magistrate dismisses the cases brought before him under the Food and Drugs Act, and a reflection is cast upon the Public

Analyst because he calculates from the normal composition of the genuine article, whilst the Somerset House department calculates from an abnormal minimum. This was endorsed by the Society of Public Analysts; but, as Dr. Bell did not see his way to alter the language of his certificates, the Clerkenwell Vestry Committee did not see that they could usefully take action in the matter. They reported accordingly to the Vestry at their last meeting, and the report was adopted.

Attacked by Soldiers.

On Thursday, March 9, during a military disturbance at Lydd (Kent), a number of soldiers broke into the shop of Mr. Chas. T. Sellens, chemist and druggist, High Street. Mr. Sellens, who was in the shop at the time, was threatened with personal violence, but was rescued by the police before the soldiers had effected their purpose.

Drug-contracts.

The Chesterton Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Sturton, chemists and druggists, for the supply of quinine and cod-liver oil for the ensuing half-year.

The Gravesend Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bond for the supply of crushed linseed at 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The contract for drugs for the Southampton Workhouse for the next six months has been given to Mr. W. Martin, chemist, 112 High Street.

The contract for the supply of druggists' and surgeons' sundries to the asylums under the control of the London County Council has been awarded to Lynch & Co. (Limited).

Contracts for Disinfectants.

The St. Giles's Board of Works on Tuesday last considered tenders for the yearly supply of various articles. For the supply of disinfectants six tenders had been sent in, but four of these were found not to have complied with the orders mentioned in the advertisements, and the firms sending them were deemed ineligible. Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co. were, on the motion of Mr. J. Neale, seconded by Dr. Gilbert Smith, declared contractors for the supply of pale carbolic acid at 2*s.* per gallon; prepared ditto, at 7*d.* per gallon; carbolic disinfecting-powder, 5*s.* per cwt.; carbolic-acid crystals (soluble), 8*s.* per cwt.; chloride of lime, 12*s.* per cwt.; permanganate of potash, 4*l.* per cwt.; "Sanitas" disinfecting-powder, 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; "Sanitas" fluid, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon: Kuna pine, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon; ditto solid, 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; and ditto powder, 7*s.* per cwt. Messrs. Tuson & Co. received the contract for the supply of Tuson's liquid disinfectant at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

Schorlemmer Memorial.

As the result of a meeting of the friends and old pupils of the late Professor Schorlemmer, it is proposed to collect a sum of money sufficient to meet the cost of erecting and equipping an organic laboratory at Manchester on a site adjoining the present chemical buildings, forming part of the property of the Owens College, and assigned by the Council for this purpose. The laboratory will be presented to the College on condition of its being devoted to the study of organic chemistry, and of being called the "Schorlemmer Laboratory." It is estimated that a sum of 5,000*l.* will be required. Circulars have been issued to all connected with chemical societies, and it appears that the following subscriptions have already been promised:—Ludwig Mond, Esq., F.R.S., 500*l.*; E. Schunck, Esq., F.R.S., 100*l.*; Henry Wilde, Esq., F.R.S., 100*l.*; Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P., F.R.S., 50*l.*; Ivan Levinstein, Esq., 50*l.*; Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S., 50*l.*; E. Donner, Esq., 50*l.*; E. Behrens, Esq., 50*l.*; Charles E. Lees, Esq., 50*l.*; Professor T. E. Thorpe, F.R.S., 25*l.*; Professor W. H. Perkin, jun., F.R.S., 25*l.*; Professor A. W. Ward, Litt.D., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Professor W. C. Williams, B.Sc., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Professor P. P. Bedson, D.Sc., 10*l.* 10*s.*; R. S. Dale, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Neville Clegg, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Messrs. Calvert & Co., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Clayton Aniline Company, 10*l.*

The United Alkali Company.

The second annual meeting of the United Alkali Company was held at Liverpool on Friday, March 10, Sir Charles Tennant presiding. The balance-sheet showed a net profit for the year of 741,233*l.*, after payment of debenture interest, out of which a dividend of 7*s.* per share on the preference and 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared, carrying 379,144*l.* to reserve fund, which now amounts to 569,354*l.* Mr. Brock, the Chairman, said the company had had a fairly prosperous year, notwithstanding that in some departments—notably in copper—prices had been low and unremunerative. They had continued during the year their policy of concentrating operations in those works and localities where the goods could be produced best and cheapest, and they had steadily endeavoured by the application of new and cheaper methods of manufacture to reduce the cost of production, while maintaining the quality. This had enabled them further to reduce the price of some of their staple articles, and for the present year their prospects were distinctly good.

Irish News.

Examination Announcements.

A preliminary examination is to take place on Easter Monday, April 3 (unless the regulation made by the Council at the December meeting, altering the date, receives the approval of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant in Council, in time to hold the examination on the following day). The last day for entrance will be Monday, March 27.

Pharmaceutical Licence examinations are to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 5, 6, 7. The last day for entrance will be Wednesday, March 22.

Belfast Chemists and Druggists Joyful.

On Friday evening, March 10, a dance was inaugurated in connection with the North Branch of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland. The event came off in the Exhibition Hall, Botanic Gardens. The hall was tastefully decorated with palms and plants, and a lively company, numbering about 150, assembled. Messrs. Boyle & Johnston's band supplied the music. Dancing commenced shortly after 8.30 o'clock and lasted until 3 A.M., with a proper interval for supper. Mr. Wm. Jas. Gibson and Mr. J. T. Graham acted as Masters of Ceremonies, and Mr. Robert Campbell was Honorary Secretary.

Chemist and Cycle-agent.

Mr. Luke J. Healy, chemist and druggist, Shop Street, Drogheda, has added a cycle-agency business to his already extensive drug and general establishment.

Personal.

Mr. T. W. Bowles, who for a large number of years has represented the Apothecaries' Hall Company of Ireland throughout the country, has resigned his position.

Surgeons Oppose Amputation.

The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland has passed a strong resolution condemning the proposed Government of Ireland Bill (Home Rule).

Food and Drug Inspectors.

A recent prosecution of a purveyor for selling adulterated butter has unearthed the fact, hitherto unknown, that there are such things as drug-inspectors in Ireland. A prosecution for selling adulterated drugs is unknown in Ireland.

How Grocers Sell "Poisonous Patents" in Dublin.

Enter customer (stranger to shopkeeper). "Give me a bottle of Browne's chlorodyne, please."

Shopman: "Who is it for?"

Customer: "For myself."

Shopman (opening glass case and taking down a bottle from over a dozen other bottles of Browne's chlorodyne): "You see, it's against the law to sell this unless you are a chemist; the price is 10½*d.*"

Shopman thereupon hands bottle to customer, and charges him 10½*d.*

Evidently the shopman believes every customer is also against the law.

body, as may be judged from the following incident, of which an account comes to us from another quarter. Mr. N. C. Polson was the speaker, and he made some caustic comments upon the way in which the Council had managed the attack on the T. Eaton Company, which has made such havoc with druggists' prices. Mr. J. H. Mackenzie said Mr. Polson did not know what he was talking about. Several gentlemen then tried to speak at once, and Mr. Polson and the President came to loggerheads concerning rules of procedure. Mr. Polson stated that abuse would not deter him from his duty to the Ontario retail, and amidst terrific uproar accused the Council of helping the Eaton Company's sale of drugs by their present action, instead of putting any obstacle in their way. Then the fight waxed warm. Mr. O. B. Petrie turned Mr. Polson's arguments against himself, saying that he was working in the interest of the firm, and not that of the retail druggists. "I cast back those insinuations in the teeth of the man that made them," cried Mr. Polson. Then he went on to say that Mr. Petrie's remarks were based upon personal animosity, and his attacks were in revenge for Mr. Polson's action in opposing the application of young Mr. Petrie for a licence as a druggist. "You're a liar," hissed Mr. Petrie through his clenched teeth, his face showing the anger at white heat. "You are a gentleman," retorted Mr. Polson with extreme urbanity. Finally Mr. Polson's motion to instruct the solicitors to take out an injunction against and push the prosecution of the T. Eaton Company was put to the meeting and defeated.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

The following notes on Australasian pharmaceutical matters are based upon information contained in the February issue of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*:—

A Sleepy Constituency.—Of 200 qualified voters only 48 took the trouble to vote at the last election of members of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

"The Chemist and Druggist" has been adopted as the official journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, which has its headquarters at Perth.

Legislation in Western Australia.—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, held at Perth on January 18, a letter was read from the Premier, expressing the willingness of the Government to introduce legislation for defining and improving the status of chemists and druggists in the colony, and inviting suggestions from the Society.

Business Bad in Queensland.—Trade is shockingly bad in Queensland. In 1890 the official returns show that eight bills of sale were effected, totalling 5,777*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; in 1891 they increased to eleven, for 4,984*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and last year it is believed that both number and amount were largely increased. In addition to keen competition many men have also to contend against what is now considered an excessive rental under an unexpired lease. These things may account in a great measure for the lack of interest taken by pharmacists in the two institutions under their control—viz., the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society.

Death of Two Prominent N.S.W. Pharmacists.—On January 16 the death occurred of Mr. Anthony A. Rigney, pharmaceutical chemist, of King Street, Sydney, a leading man in N.S.W. pharmacy. Mr. Rigney was born forty-nine years ago, in King's County, Ireland, and at the age of 6 years went to Australia with his parents. He was apprenticed to a Sydney pharmacist, and, marrying at 19, shortly afterwards went to try his luck on the Gippsland goldfields. On his return to Sydney, he took a position at the Gippsland Hospital, which he held for eight years. He subsequently carried on business as a pharmacist at various places in the colony until his death. He was for some time a member of the Pharmaceutical Council of New South Wales. The other pharmacist whose death is announced is Mr. Redford, who died at the age of 74 years. Mr. Redford was one of the pioneer pharmacists of New South Wales and a member, many years ago, of the firm of Redford & Burrell, of Pitt Street, Sydney.

A Eucalyptus "Trophy" for Chicago.—Mr. T. Ingham, of Rockhampton, Queensland, has prepared for exhibition at the World's Fair a trophy illustrative of his eucalyptus-oil manufacture. The central piece is a huge wart or excrescence, 20 feet in circumference, which was found growing on a citron-scented eucalyptus in the neighbourhood. It has been highly polished and embellished with the national arms. Round the wart are arranged with good effect native quadrupeds and birds, and in front of the trophy is a railing made of citron-scented wood, the panels of which are relieved with photographs of the works. When erected at the Chicago Exhibition the trophy will be fitted with a fountain from which the citron-scented oil will be sprayed. Mr. Ingham has secured 100 feet in the very centre of the British section. His exhibit is the only one going to Chicago under the direct supervision of the Queensland Government.

The Uses of Study.—In anticipation of the operation of the new South Australian Pharmacy Act, a local journalist thus delivers himself:—"Last year a few Adelaide chemists who pined for official distinction engineered a Bill through Parliament which prevents anyone becoming a chemist unless certain examinations are passed. *The Chemist and Druggist* for November gives the Queensland examination-papers, which may be taken as a sample of what is coming here. From these it appears that before a young man is allowed to sell a liver-pad or charge 4*s.* 6*d.* for distilled water neatly done up in a bottle and a fancy label he has to answer such questions as the following:—(1) Give the substance of the best Australian novel. (2) Write an essay on athletic sports. (3) Explain why English is a composite language. (4) How many rods of fencing does a square of half an acre take? These, with translations from Cæsar, are supposed to be a wonderful help to the young chemist when he is in doubt whether 5*s.* or 9*d.* is the professional thing to charge per oz. for a drug costing 10*s.* per cwt."

Western Australia for Chemists.—As we frequently have applications from pharmacists for information concerning the prospects in Western Australia, the following abstract of a letter which appears in our Melbourne journal may be of interest:—"Perth (the capital), which in 1890 had three pharmacies, has now eight; Fremantle, which had three, has five; York and Albany, then one each, now two each; Geraldton, Derby, Bunbury have one each as before; Northam, Newcastle, Guildford, which then had none, have now one each; Bunbury had another, which has just shut up because it could not pay expenses. There is a syndicate of doctors running a shop in Perth and also in Fremantle, and the doctors outside of that syndicate either dispense their own medicines, or are under an agreement with some chemist whereby they are paid a commission. There are six chemists' assistants knocking round here out of billets, and glad to do anything. This is a *large* colony, certainly, but you must take into consideration the fact that the entire population is less than sixty thousand. The cost of living is also high, on account of the fact that we import nearly all our provisions from the eastern colonies. There are also four dentists and one herbalist in the colony, and we often have a stray dentist passing through the country districts."

Early Closing in Queensland.—The Queensland Pharmaceutical Society have had under consideration the question of early closing. The debate was opened by Mr. Moses Ward, who moved a resolution: "That this Council are of opinion that it is desirable that the various chemists' shops be closed not later than 9 o'clock at night, and that we individually pledge ourselves to do our utmost to bring about this change." The hours of chemists, he thought, were far too long. The apprentices and assistants must be considered. To have to work from 8 A.M. till 10 o'clock at night in this climate was nothing short of slavery. He hoped his brethren would yet see their way clear to close at 8 P.M. Mr. A. S. Denham seconded the motion, and Mr. Walter Taylor moved an amendment: "That individual chemists be allowed discretion as to what time they close their pharmacies," but afterwards withdrew this in favour of another amendment, moved by Mr. E. C. Blake: "That, while early closing is desirable, it is not considered practicable." This amendment was then put, and carried by 4 against 2 votes. Two councillors refrained from voting. Immediately after the Council meeting, however, a general meeting of the Society

was held, at which Mr. Ward brought forward substantially the same motion which had been defeated at the Council meeting. On this occasion the voting was 5 against 5, and the Chairman gave his casting-vote in Mr. Ward's favour.

The Pharmaceutical Profession in Victoria.—The record of the occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of April 5, 1891, has just been published, and shows that the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria on December 31, 1890, contained 780 names, of which only 684 were those of residents in the colony. Two names had been erased and five added, making a total of 687 registered chemists before the census night in April. On that night 1,032 males and 26 females returned themselves as pharmaceutical chemists or as druggists; these numbers included assistants and apprentices, showing that 371 persons not yet registered made their living by pharmacy. These 1,058 chemists each live by supplying 1,068 of the population. The metropolitan district of Melbourne, with about 47 per cent. of the population, maintained at that time 684 chemists, or 64 per cent. of the total number of pharmacists, or in the proportion of one chemist to 664 of the population. The country districts, with a population a third larger than the metropolis, had only 374 chemists, or one to every 1,747 people. A larger proportion of apprentices and young assistants would be looked for in the metropolis, but it appears that 19 out of every 100 chemists in the country were under the age of 20, and only 17 out of every 100 in the city. One table shows that 413 men and 6 women were in business for themselves as chemists; 273 men and one woman were employers of labour. Thus 61 out of every 100 chemists on the register were in business, a proportion nearly corresponding with that in New Zealand, where it is 66 out of every 100. The number 419 includes all the chemists who are partners, but as many firms and individual chemists have more than one business it is probable that the businesses actually open are about this number. Each chemist in business corresponds to a population of 2,698. Unfortunately the figures are not available to show how the country and the city compare in this respect. Of registered chemists 274 were not in business for themselves, and were either assistants or managers or retired. In receipt of salary or wages were 572 males and 19 females, and 47 males and 1 female were employed.

The ages of the chemists are shown below:—

—	Years of Age					
	Under 15	15–20	20–25	25–45	45–65	Over 65
Males	42	140	173	447	191	38
Females	—	8	8	5	5	—
Unemployed—						
Males	—	3	7	24	12	1
Females	—	1	—	—	—	—

Of the Chinese (who are not included in the preceding numbers) four were put down as chemist, druggist, or dispenser, out of a population of 8,772. One chemist was in hospital, two in benevolent asylums, three in lunatic asylums, and one in gaol, but these are probably the official dispensers.

Disappointed in British Pharmacy.—Mr. Frank Senior, jun., J.P., of George Street, Sydney, is an Australian pharmaceutical celebrity who has recently returned to the Antipodes from a visit to the old country, and a representative of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* sought him out to receive his impressions of England. This is what he heard:—"I visited the leading places—viz., Squires', Savory & Moore's, Bell's, and many others. There are some fine old places, but, on the whole, I was rather disappointed in the English pharmacies; I expected to see some magnificent places, but consider some in our city and the neighbouring colonies better than I saw in England. My disappointment was great on visiting the wholesale houses, and I regard the building of Elliott Bros., in Sydney, as the finest wholesale drug-store in the world. Australian assistants are certainly equal to English in education and general business knowledge. Some plasters and mixtures which I had occasion to have dispensed at one of the leading pharmacies were badly prepared, and not at all equal to those prepared at my own pharmacy." "Have you any opinion concerning the future of pharmacy in Great Britain?" asked the interviewer. "The principal shops are pharmacies of the first order, but the smaller chemists appear to me to be degenerating into mere storekeepers, who resort to all kinds of tricks of trade and stock articles in no way connected with the legitimate business of a pharmacist, in order to increase their income. The pharmacist of to-day is protected to such a small extent by the State that it seems a hard matter to make a living, owing to the competition with the stores, &c.; consequently he is prevented from engaging in scientific research, or any of the higher branches of chemistry." Mr. Senior, jun., has been away from the colony for about nine months, and regrets to observe that Australian pharmacy has deteriorated during his absence. He is sorry to return and find quackery, quack medicines, and patents more plentiful than ever.

CAPE COLONY PHARMACY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Pharmacy Board, held at Port Elizabeth on January 20, Mr. W. Pocock presiding, applications for licences under the Pharmacy Act were considered from Frederick Henry Carman (Major Certificate Pharm. Society G.B.)—granted; John James Tupholme (Minor Certificate P.S.G.B.)—granted; from Mr. E. O. E. Wirth, of Kokstad. In this case it was resolved that with the information at present at their disposal, the Board had no power to accede to the request until the applicant shall have complied with the requirements of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891; and, further, that if the petitioner could verify by properly certified documents, under the hand of the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the statement contained in his memorial, to the effect that he had been admitted and practised as a chemist and druggist in England for a period of fifteen years, the Board would reconsider the matter.

The deaths of A. Davison, Hugh Thistleton, and Henry Wilson, registered chemists, were reported.

The Board resolved to draft a memorial to the Government and invite the signatures of druggists, praying that no Bill should be introduced for the amendment of section 22 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, which provides for the issue of a special dispensing-licence to medical practitioners not on the register of chemists and druggists. It was stated that, despite the instructions, a medical practitioner upon application had been furnished with a chemist and druggist's trade licence, and not with the dispensing-licence under section 22. An examination for the qualification of chemist and druggist was next held. Of the three candidates warned to attend, only one presented himself, and he failed to satisfy the examiners. The Board resolved to inform the Government that of all the hospital dispensers, and others coming under section 61 of the Act, who had been warned to present themselves for examination before the close of the year 1892, only one, Mr. A. O. Taylor, had complied with the instruction, and obtained the necessary licence. It was further resolved that the Government should be requested to enforce the provisions of the Act relating to such persons by calling upon them to vacate their offices. At a meeting held at Cape Town, on Feb. 9, two candidates presented themselves for examination, and both failed. It was resolved that the Preliminary examination should be of the standard of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Of new books which will shortly be given to the world there is quite a crop of botanical works in the binders' hands. Amongst them are "Chapters on Botany," by Professor Patrick Geddes (Murray), who is "coming into his kingdom" after a stiff fight against old schools and theories. Professor Sydney H. Vines has written "A Student's Text-book of Botany" (Swan Sonnenschein), which will take the place of "Prantl and Vine." The same publisher will issue a "Handbook of Systematic Botany," by Professor E. Warming, translated and edited by M. C. Potter, and "An Elementary Treatise on Practical Botany," by Professor E. Strasburger, translated and edited by Professor W. Hillhouse (third edition).

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Sale of Opium.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 10, General Goldsworthy, on behalf of Mr. Kimber, asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the testimony given to the innocuousness of the moderate use of opium by men of long experience in India, including members of the medical profession, he would bring in a measure, or support such a measure if brought in, for the purpose of removing opium and its preparations from the operation of the Pharmacy Act, and allow it to be sold freely by licensed persons, without being marked "Poison," as was permitted in India, the opium bearing the stamp of her Majesty the Empress of India. He at the same time asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the strict enactments of the Pharmacy Act, by which opium and its preparations were prohibited from being sold in this country unless prominently labelled "Poison," and the sale of which was otherwise carefully guarded, he would state if it was intended, in the interest of her Majesty's subjects in India, to put the sale of that poison there under similar restrictions.

Sir E. Grey, replying for Mr. G. W. E. Russell, said: The two questions may be answered together. Her Majesty's Government have no intention of introducing or supporting any measure for the purpose described in the first question, nor have they decided to request the Government of India to place the sale of opium in that country under the restrictions mentioned in the second question.

Poisonous Stamped Medicines.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Frye (member for North Kensington) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what he proposed to do with the large sum recovered for penalties which the Pharmaceutical Society stated they had obtained from unregistered persons whom they prosecuted for selling medicines containing poisons, such having been hitherto known by the name of "patent medicines," which, according to the Pharmacy Act of 1868, were exempt from the penal clauses of that Act; whether it was proposed, in view of the new interpretation which had been put upon the term "patent medicine" by the recent decision of the Judges in the Divisional Court on the appeal of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Piper & Co., to take any steps to prevent the Pharmaceutical Society from recovering penalties for a period of six months to enable traders to clear out their stocks of such goods, the sale of which was prevented by this new rendering of the law; and whether the Government were prepared to bring in a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act of 1868 so as to include stamped proprietary medicines, and to make the penalty of 5*l.* for an offence against the Act (as provided in section 15 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868) similar to the provisions in section 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1890, in which the penalty was not exceeding 5*l.*

Mr. Asquith: As regards the first part of the question, section 14 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, provides that the penalties shall be paid as the Treasury directs. "Patent medicines" containing scheduled poisons are not exempt from the provisions of section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or the penalties thereunder. As regards the second part of the question, the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, provide that penalties shall be recovered by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, in the name and by the authority of that Society, and I have no power to interfere. With regard to the third part of the question, it would appear from communications which have been received by the Privy Council Office from coroners that it would be undesirable to give further facilities for the sale of proprietary medicines containing scheduled poisons. The Act of 1890 to which my hon. friend refers applies solely to Ireland, and as at present advised I am not prepared to propose legislation on the subject.

Mr. Frye was good enough to see a representative of The Chemist and Druggist at the House of Commons on Wednesday, and to discuss with him the subject he had raised.

"I assume," said our representative, "that your sympathies are with the defendant in the recent action?"

"Why, yes," replied the M.P. "Besides," he added, "I am considerably interested in the result. You know I have a large number of grocery businesses. I am also the chairman of the Metropolitan Grocers' Association, and an active member of the Grocers' Federation."

It was gratifying to find that in this instance, at any rate, the "House" had not been permitted to eclipse the shop.

Mr. Frye went on to explain that he at first proposed to put his questions to the First Lord of the Treasury, but that Sir J. Hibbert, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, had, after consideration, advised him that the matter came more properly within the department of the Home Secretary.

"I thought," observed the *C. & D.* man, "the grocers had made up their minds to accept the decision. Are you likely to introduce any Bill on the subject?"

"I have no Bill at present," was the answer. "Our General Purposes Committee meet in London next week, and if they should draft a Bill I suppose I should introduce it."

"Do you think it would pass?"

"Not this Session, certainly."

"Any other Session?"

"Well, between ourselves, I don't think it would ever have any chance."

"You don't think you would get any sympathy in the House of Commons for a Bill relaxing the restrictions on the sale of poisons?"

"I suppose not. But if these articles are distinctly labelled 'Poison,' is there any more danger if I sell them than if a registered chemist sells them?"

"Yes; it suggests caution if the customer finds he can only buy these things at a chemist's."

"But I can convert my business into a company, and then I can sell these things."

"Yes; but you can only then sell them through a qualified assistant."

"I know; but then I could do a regular dispensing-trade, like the stores, and I expect we should charge a good deal less for medicines than chemists charge. I have had serious thoughts of taking this course, and if many grocers did so it would be bad for the chemists, would it not?"

"Of course. But as a legislator, not as a grocer, Mr. Frye, do you think it right that the law should be thus evaded?"

Mr. Frye has not been in Parliament long enough to have parted company with his conscience, and our interviewer is vain enough to hope that his presentation of the moral side of the question had some influence. Mr. Frye admitted that the point was worthy of consideration.

'Our principal aim," Mr. Frye remarked in the course of further conversation, "is to get time for the grocers to get rid of their stocks."

"Is that a serious matter?"

"It is somewhat. I have had a return made out of the stock of these articles in my places which we may not now sell, and you would perhaps be surprised to know how large the total is."

"If you sold the lot at 10 per cent. less than they cost you, would you lose a couple of sovereigns?"

"Yes, more than that," slowly replied the wealthy chief of Levett & Frye, as he worked out the sum in his mind. "But that is not, perhaps, the most serious consideration. There are numbers of grocers in the country who do not read the papers, and who may not know of this case, and it seems hard that they should have to pay these heavy penalties. The Pharmaceutical Society has already commenced two actions at Aberdare."

"Have you ascertained what becomes of the penalties?"

"No, but I intend to consult Sir J. Hibbert on that point. I do not think it right that the Pharmaceutical Society should be able to make a good business out of these proceedings. If they get their costs that should be sufficient."

Our representative wishes to acknowledge Mr. Frye's courtesy and candour in this interview, and was somewhat surprised to find how familiar he seemed to be with the details of the Pharmacy Act.

Judy says the best medicine for poets is epic-cacuanha.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following is the text of this Bill. It is backed by Dr. Cameron, Mr. Channing, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Frye, and Mr. Kearley. It was read a first time on February 17, and is down for second reading on May 24.

A Bill to Amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the Margarine Act, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and of any Act amending the same, shall apply to and include every wholesale trader or manufacturer of any article of food or drug who shall sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser; and the seventeenth section of the said Act shall be read as if the words "whether by wholesale or" were inserted between the words "on sale" and the words "by retail" in the said section.

2. The twenty-fifth section of the said Act shall be, and is, hereby amended by the deletion of the word "written" before the words "warranty to that effect," and every wholesale trader or manufacturer of any article of food or drug, or other person who in the course of trade shall sell to any person any article of food or drug, with intent that the same may be resold by retail in the state in which it is purchased from him, shall, unless he has in writing informed the purchaser to the contrary, be deemed, for the purposes of the said Act, to have given a warranty to the person purchasing from him that such article of food or drug is of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by such purchaser.

3. In any proceedings under the principal Act having reference to the sale of "margarine" as defined by the Margarine Act, 1887, it shall be a good defence to prove that the sale was made in conformity with the regulations of the said Margarine Act, 1887, and in the case of proceedings in Scotland under the said Margarine Act, the 33rd section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875, shall be held to be added to the sections 12 to 28 inclusive incorporated in section 12 of that Act.

4. In determining whether an offence has been committed under section 6 of the principal Act, by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser coffee not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of chicory, it shall be a good defence to prove that the seller delivered with or on such mixture a notice by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed, in the form given in the schedule to this Act, stating the proportions of coffee and chicory contained in such mixture.

5. Whereas it is desirable to interpret the law as to the proportion of water in butter which shall be deemed as constituting an offence in proceedings under the principal Act: be it enacted that the sale of butter containing more than per centum by weight of water sold as butter shall be deemed to constitute a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, unless such excess of water is intimated by the seller at the time of sale, and the onus of proving such intimation shall lie with the said seller.

6. This Act shall be read and construed with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and any Act amending the same.

7. This Act may be cited for any purposes as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Amendment Act, 1893.

Schedule.

Coffee-mixture Containing—

Coffee ..	four-fifths	or	three-fourths	or	one-half	or	one-fourth
Chicory ..	one-fifth		one-fourth		one-half		three-fourths

And so on, as the case may be, specifying in equal parts on each label the respective proportions of coffee and chicory contained in the mixture sold.

TAXES ON MEDICINES.

Mr. S. M. Burroughs (Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) returned to London on Wednesday, after a two months' visit to the United States. A day or two before leaving New York (writes a New York correspondent) Mr. Burroughs gave a dinner to some friends at the Fulton Club, the purpose announced on the invitations being the discussion of a "Proposed International Society for the Abolition of Taxes on Medicines and on Alcohol used in Medicines." There were twenty-eight visitors present, including representatives of the general and pharmaceutical press. Amongst the guests were Henry George, St. John Leavens, A. J. Steers, Dr. Mendelsohn (single-tax men). The New York drug-trade was represented by Messrs. B. T. Fairchild, W. V. Lawrence, James Hartford, A. H. Mason, T. C. Stratton, Theodore Ricksecker, W. R. Janvier, Edward M. Johnson, Elijah Molloy, Samuel Heitshu, H. Hall, C. H. Royce, James Foley, Caswell A. Mayo, and Thomas J. Keenan. Messrs. Percy Collingwood and G. W. Grant, of London, were also present. In welcoming his guests, Mr. Burroughs said that he and Mr. Collingwood had received such hospitality and generous treatment during their stay in New York that he was desirous of taking an opportunity to show his appreciation, and it afforded him great pleasure to see so many friends present and to thank them before returning to England.

After an elegant banquet, and whilst discussing cigars and coffee, Mr. Burroughs stated that, although he had notified his friends that he wished to avail himself of this opportunity to discuss the desirability of forming an international society for the abolition of taxes on medicines and on alcohol used in medicine, he did not propose to organise such a society at present. All he aimed at at present was to create a favourable sentiment. To the flow of soul he wished now to add a feast of reason, and therefore invited free discussion. After explaining his own views on the matter, he called upon Mr. Henry George, who spoke in general terms on the object of taxation. Mr. A. H. Mason was next invited to explain the medicine-stamp duty in England. After him Mr. A. J. Steers made a speech, in which, based on Mr. Mason's explanations, he included trenchant criticisms on British institutions and Britishers generally. This had the effect of bringing up Mr. Henry George again. Mr. George's first speech had somewhat disappointed the company, but in a generous and cordial defence of Great Britain and her virtues he warmed up into his best style, and when he is warm Mr. George is one of the most powerful orators on the American continent. Mr. B. T. Fairchild and others followed, and the resolution was arrived at that the subject was worthy of further consideration. Mr. W. V. Lawrence and Mr. Elijah Molloy undertook to bring the matter forward and report progress at another meeting in September.

The Winter Session.

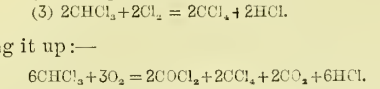
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The fifth meeting of the session of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. David Brown, F.C.S., of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., read the first paper, which was entitled

"Observations on Decomposing Chloroform."

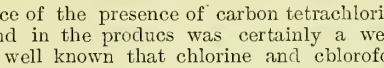
He said that, after the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Conference, he had withdrawn the zinc-iodide and starch test in favour of Professor Ramsay's baryta-water one for the first indications of decomposition in chloroform. Now, however, he found, after carefully watching the decomposition in sunlight, from the first modifications of it until it reached a stage where no reaction was obtained with zinc iodide and starch, that this reagent deserved the first place as an indicator. It had been observed that no reliable reaction with baryta-water was obtained until decomposition was unmistakably recognised both by zinc iodide and starch and by the sense of smell, and, further, that the carbonyl-chloride reaction was obtained from samples in the most advanced stages of decomposition. The results which he had obtained could not have been got if Professor Ramsay was correct in saying that carbonyl chloride and hydrochloric acid were the only products obtained from chloroform de-

composing in the presence of air. The following equations supplied a probable explanation of the changes observed :—



$$(1)\ 4CHCl_3+3O_2 = 4COCl_2+2H_2O+2Cl_2.$$
$$(2)\ 4COCl_2+2H_2O = 4CO_2+4HCl.$$
$$(3)\ 2CHCl_3+2Cl_2 = 2CCl_4+2HCl.$$

or summing it up :—



$$6CHCl_3+3O_2 = 2COCl_2+2CCl_4+2CO_2+6HCl.$$

No evidence of the presence of carbon tetrachloride having been found in the products was certainly a weak point, but it is well known that chlorine and chloroform when brought into contact produce it, and it would be seen from the quotations that the conditions necessary for its production existed in the early stages of decomposition. As a result of his experiments he had found that the quantity of carbonyl chloride found in different samples of decomposing chloroform was very small, 0·57 per cent. having been the highest amount found. The results did not quite establish the correctness of the equations given, but they justified the rejection of Professor Ramsay's baryta-water test. The chloroform employed was pure—viz., specific gravity 1·500—and had been dehydrated with barium oxide. When exposed in white glass-stoppered bottles decomposition had begun in this chloroform in five days, equal to 12½ hours' sunshine. When the specific gravity was reduced, by the addition of pure alcohol, to 1·498 no decomposition had taken place after exposure for 144 days, equal to 141 hours' sunshine.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Nesbit said that Mr. Brown had shown very conclusively that reduced [alcoholised] chloroform would keep for any length of time, while absolute chloroform was liable to decomposition.

Mr. Dott said with regard to decomposition of chloroform by oxidation, that it was very likely to be the case that the products would be carbonyl chloride and hydrochloric acid, but if chlorine was also liberated that could not be the whole truth. He understood Mr. Brown to say that the zinc-iodide test was only for chlorine, and therefore it remained true that baryta-water was the best test for carbonyl chloride. As regarded the reducing to 1·498 he believed in most cases that extent of reduction would keep the chloroform when exposed to daylight, but it sometimes showed decomposition even at that, and it would be safer to have it reduced a little lower, perhaps to 1·490.

Mr. Rutherford Hill said he did not gather that Mr. Brown attached any weight to the possible presence of water in the chloroform. In a vacuum if there were a trace of water, decomposition would be started.

Mr. Brown replied that the zinc-iodide and starch test applied only to the chlorine was apparent by the fact that towards the end of the decomposition it gave no reaction. But still there was carbonyl chloride present. He had not studied the decomposition of chloroform in the presence of water.

The next contribution, by T. & H. Smith & Co., Edinburgh, was on

Xanthaline, a New Opium Alkaloid.

This new alkaloid was discovered in Messrs. Smith's laboratory as far back as 1881, but, owing to various reasons, its publication had been deferred until now. It occurs in the acid mother-liquids, resulting from the crystallisation of crude hydrochlorates of morphia and codeia in the Robertson-Gregory process, and is precipitated therefrom along with narcotine, papaverine, and many impurities, on diluting and carefully neutralising those liquids. The latter precipitate is purified by washing out with dilute caustic soda and hot water, and subsequent treatment with weak spirit; the remaining crystals are dissolved in boiling water, with addition of as much hydrochloric acid as is requisite to dissolve three-fourths of them, the remaining fourth being then added, and the whole allowed to boil for some time. After filtration the insoluble residue is well washed with hot water, and again treated with boiling spirit. A considerable portion still remains undissolved, and this is now dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and filtered hot. If the liquid be at all concentrated the filtrate will solidify into a spongy mass of crystals, which, after being freed from the dark liquor, present a similar appearance to narceine, but of bright yellow colour. Recrystallisation from dilute hydrochloric acid, and washing with strong spirit, renders the salt of the new alkaloid pure. The alkaloid itself is readily precipitated from the hydrochlorate by boiling with water, and is left behind as a white powder on heating the hydrochlorate above 100° C. for several hours. From a hot alcoholic solution of the salt it is thrown down by an alkali as a white crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in alkalies, sparingly soluble in boiling spirit, more easily in benzine, but very easily in chloroform. Its melting-point is 206° C. It is a weak base, but forms well-defined salts with mineral acids. If the acids are used in excess, the salts possess a more or less intense yellow colour. The nitrate is of a bright orange colour. In accordance with its very characteristic property to form yellow salts, the name xanthaline (yellow salt) was chosen for this new alkaloid. The analysis made pointed to the formula $C_{37}H_{38}N_2O_9$.

Hydrochlorate of Xanthaline.—Xanthaline dissolves freely in warm dilute hydrochloric acid, and separates from the bright-yellow solution, on cooling, in voluminous yellow needles, which, after withdrawing the liquid, should be washed with a little cold strong spirit and dried at a very gentle heat. This salt is perfectly stable, but loses weight over vitriol. If heated for some hours to about 150° C., the pure base free from chlorine is left. In order to prove the correctness of the formula deducted from the analyses of the base, the hydrochlorate was likewise analysed.

Reactions.—Xanthaline dissolves in strong sulphuric acid with a deep-orange colour, like thebaine. It is not decomposed, however, unless heat be applied, and on standing, or more quickly on addition of water, the dark-orange colour gives way to a pale yellow, and the sulphate of xanthaline crystallises out in soft yellow needles. This reaction is very striking. Nitric acid also dissolves xanthaline in the cold without decomposition, and solutions containing a large excess of dilute nitric acid can even be heated to the boiling-point without decomposition. The nitrate crystallises out on cooling, in beautiful shining orange-yellow needles.

Hydroxanthaline.—While xanthaline shows great resistance to oxidising agents, it is readily attacked by nascent hydrogen. If to the hot solution of the sulphate containing an excess of acid granulated zinc be added, a violent reaction sets in, following which the yellow colour of the liquid is found to have disappeared. On cooling, the liquid almost solidifies into a mass of white crystals, which are a double compound, containing zinc and the sulphate of another new base, hydroxanthaline. To separate the latter the solution is evaporated to dryness, and treated with strong boiling alcohol, which takes up very little zinc, but dissolves the sulphate of hydroxanthaline readily. The clear alcoholic solution is evaporated, the resulting crystalline magma pressed and recrystallised. It is very soluble in water, and the base is precipitated from its solution as a resin, which quickly solidifies. Recrystallised from weak spirit it forms hard white crystals. These melt at 137° C., and are anhydrous. The analyses point to the formula $C_{37}H_{38}N_2O_9$ for the new base. There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the formula with the higher carbon for hydroxanthaline. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves very freely in alcohol, benzine, and similar solvents. It forms colourless salts, which are very soluble, but crystallise well. The least trace of this alkaloid at once forms with strong sulphuric acid a deep-violet solution, which becomes colourless on dilution with water, but is reproduced by adding more acid. This colour-test is extremely delicate, and resembles that for cryptopine, with the difference that with the latter alkaloid a trace of nitric acid is necessary to develop the colour, while with hydroxanthaline the pure sulphuric acid produces it at once. Messrs. Smith & Co. also communicated a further note on

Gnoscopine.

This alkaloid, which was discovered in 1878 and to which the formula $C_{31}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$ was then ascribed, has since been obtained in larger quantity, which allowed of its being more closely studied. The hydrochlorate was prepared in an absolutely pure state, and the alkaloid obtained from this pure salt by precipitation and recrystallisation from boiling alcohol was subjected to analysis which showed that gnoscopine is isomeric with narcotine. That gnoscopine is a distinctly different alkaloid from narcotine is shown by its melting-point, which lies at 228° C., while narcotine melts at 178° C.; further, by its slight solubility in boiling alcohol (the solubility being only about one-tenth of that of narco-

tine), by the characteristic slender needles in which it is almost entirely deposited from the hot alcoholic solution on cooling, and by its hydrochlorate, which crystallises with ease from slightly acidified watery solutions in colourless flat prisms of a glassy lustre; whereas the hydrochlorate of narcotine forms hard crusts of white needle-shaped crystals. The hydrochlorate of gnoscopine readily loses water of crystallisation if exposed to the air; when heated to 120° the crystals swell up, leaving the alkaloid as a white spongy mass. On the other hand, gnoscopine and narcotine show identical reactions when treated with sulphuric and nitric acids, and yield the same products of oxidation when gently heated with mixtures of sulphuric acid and manganese peroxide. The experiment of converting narcotine into isomeric gnoscopine has proved quite successful. When narcotine is heated with glacial acetic acid in a sealed tube to 130° C. for two or three hours, the liquid contents of the tube being then diluted and precipitated by an alkali and the resulting precipitate washed with warm water, it is found that after dissolving out with hot spirit the bulk of the unchanged narcotine, a portion which is much less soluble remains. This residue, after complete purification, has been proved to be in every respect identical with gnoscopine as prepared from original opium-liquors.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Dott said that xanthaline seemed to be a new substance—at least, it had not been described before. It was an interesting fact that it was colourless itself, and yet formed coloured salts. As regarded gnoscopine having the same composition as narcotine, it was long ago stated that there was more than one narcotine, and possibly this new alkaloid might be a discovery of some of those old alkaloids, such as opianine.

Mr. Hill said nothing had been done in the way of investigating the physiological action of this alkaloid, and a research of that kind would be difficult, from the fact that the salts were very unstable.

Mr. William Lyon next read a paper on

THE CAUSE OF CRYSTALLISATION IN EASTON'S SYRUP, B.P.C.

When made by the B.P.C formula this preparation is a great source of annoyance, on account of its tendency to crystallise when the temperature of the atmosphere to which it is exposed falls below a certain degree.

In the discussion on Mr. Clague's paper at the Pharmaceutical Conference in 1889, reporting a series of experiments, it was suggested that reduction of the percentage of free acid would be more likely to prevent crystallisation than a reduction in the percentage of sugar. No investigation seemed to have been made to test the value of this suggestion, and, being much interested in the matter, he (Mr. Lyon) began several months ago a series of experiments. The official syrup of phosphate of iron used in the preparation of Easton's syrup is an exceedingly acid preparation, containing as it does, 10·41 per cent. of concentrated phosphoric acid in the free state. Moreover, the official method for its preparation is not a good one. A supply of phosphate of quinine was obtained from three different manufacturers—two English and one German—and examined. The method used in the preparation of the syrups was that adopted by the B.P.C. Formulary. A series of syrups were also prepared without the quinine in order to ascertain if crystallisation of the strychnine also took place under the same circumstances. The whole of the syrups were allowed to stand for a month in a place the temperature of which varied from 24° to 40° F., and then kept for a fortnight in iced water. The points to be deduced from the experiments were:—

(1) That whether the sugar does or does not cause crystallisation, a large excess of acid undoubtedly does.

(2) That by reducing the percentage of free acid there is a corresponding reduction in the tendency of the syrup to crystallise.

(3) That by using a syrup of phosphate of iron containing 6·25 per cent. of free acid an Easton's syrup can be made that will keep at ordinary temperatures for a reasonable length of time without depositing, undergoing discoloration, or crystallising.

(4) That the quinine phosphate, which gives the best results, and which is recommended for making Easton's syrup, is an English sample, having the formula: $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3.2H_3PO_4.6H_2O$.

A communication on the same subject from Mr. W. Martindale was read by the Assistant-Secretary. It referred to a suggestion he had made about a year ago that the quantity of sugar used in making syr. ferri phosphat. for this preparation might be lessened. His later experience with the preparation was that during the past winter the syrup, made as suggested, had never crystallised. The difficulty, it appeared to him, was that the quantity of water was insufficient to hold the quinine salt in solution if the syrup contained the full quantity of sugar and be exposed to a low temperature. The greater purity of quinine may have something to do with its crystallisation in this syrup, but the adoption of the suggestion seemed to be the prime factor.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Boa said that his practice was to make this syrup by the original formula, and he never had any trouble by its crystallising. Syrups that he bought, and which usually crystallised, were of considerably greater specific gravity than those he made himself, probably becaused they contained a greater quantity of sugar.

Mr. Nesbit had had considerable experience in making this syrup, and he had always been successful when following the formula. In winter, however, he always reduced slightly the quantity of sugar used.

Mr. Weddell (Newcastle) said that he had seen Mr. Clague that day, and he still adhered to the opinions expressed at the Newcastle Conference, as he had always been entirely successful with his method.

The discussion was also taken part in by Messrs. Arthur, Smith, Lothian, Coull, Gorrie, Forret, and Hill.

STRYCHNINE POISONING: AN INCOMPATIBLE MIXTURE.

Mr. Hill read a note on this subject, which, he said, had been suggested by a case of strychnine-poisoning, reported in the *British Medical Journal* recently by Dr. Tweeddale Thomson, St. Andrews. He had obtained a copy of the prescription, which was as follows:—

Tinct. strophanth.	ʒj.
Liq. strych. hydrochl.	♏iiss.
Liq. bismuth. et pepsin.	ʒiss.
Spirit. ammon. aromat.	℥iss.
Spirit. chlorof.	ʒiss.
Aquam ad	℥vj.

The mixture contained 1·7 grain of strychnine. The presence of the bismuth solution, which was Richardson's, of Leicester, made it difficult to clear up the cause of the poisoning. Dr. Thomson reported that the last dose of the mixture produced alarming symptoms of strychnine-poisoning. This was clearly due to the fact that the chloroform had carried to the bottom the greater portion of the strychnine, which the patient had therefore got in the last dose. This case raises the question of the value of "Shake the bottle" on the label. As a rule, patients will not shake the bottle, even when instructed to do so, unless it contains a very evident quantity of insoluble powder. With regard to the legal aspects of the case (he spoke without authority) it was not too much to say that the mixture presented a somewhat dangerous combination.

Mr. Boa said that at the time that the case happened the weather was very cold, and if, as probably was the case, the water was hard, chloroform would shake up with great difficulty.

Mr. Nesbit regarded the mixture as being extremely dangerous.

The Assistant Secretary intimated that Messrs. Krohne and Sesemann, London, had sent for inspection chloroform-inhalers made by them. He also intimated donations to the museum since last meeting. The proceedings then terminated, votes of thanks having been awarded to the contributors of the various papers.

MANCHESTER CHEMISTS ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY v. PIPER.

The following is an outline of the discussion by the Manchester Pharmaeutical Association on March 8, briefly

mentioned by us last week. Mr. G. S. Woolley, the President, was in the chair, and the subject was opened by the judgments of Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Collins being read.

The CHAIRMAN said he had observed that the Chairman of the North-East Lancashire Grocers' Association, at a meeting held the other day, said, "The Federation had recommended the trade to withdraw all articles labelled 'Poison' by the proprietors, which they believed they could not sell. In answer to a question which had been put to him, he would say that they based their advice to withdraw such medicines on the presence of scheduled poisons in the medicines, the decision of the Divisional Court the other day without doubt meaning that they could not sell any article that the proprietor labelled 'Poison.' He added that he observed from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that the Federation had issued a list of some twenty or more stamped medicines which grocers could not sell.

Mr. W. KIRKBY passed in review certain features of the case, and explained in some detail the particulars of the action of Berry *v.* Henderson ("Pharmacy and Poison Laws," page 71), which appeared to have weighed very much with the Judges in their recent decision. He incidentally pointed out that the committee who had the framing of the Poisons Bill recognised that it would be an injustice if those who had family recipes, and were in the habit of getting them compounded, could not do so, and that it would be quite justifiable to enter a family recipe in the prescription-book and treat it just as if it were a prescription.

The CHAIRMAN said he supposed that in the case Mr. Kirkby had quoted the entering of the prescription in the prescription-book would have met the requirements of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. KIRKBY replied in the affirmative.

Mr. H. KEMP said he thought the words in the 17th section were "the name and address of the person." It was very unusual to ask a customer for his address even when the article sold contained a scheduled poison. [The speaker was in error. The name and address of the seller must be on the bottle, but the section only requires that the name of the person to whom the medicine is sold and delivered shall be kept.]

Mr. W. LANE said the words Mr. Kemp was thinking of referred to entering poisons in the poison-register and not to the prescription-book. He took it from what Mr. Kirkby had said that the entering of a family recipe in a prescription-book would be sufficient without entering it in the poison-register. [Mr. KIRKBY: Exactly.] With regard to proprietary articles or ordinary articles sold over the counter, such as pills containing strychnine or mixtures containing either arsenic or strychnine, he would like to hear the opinion of the meeting. Certainly the observations of the Judges led him to the belief that they would be doing all that was necessary if they simply labelled these things "Poison"—of course with the name and address of the seller. He knew that some people held that they should be registered or entered in the prescription-book, but the registering of, for example, a bottle of Fellows's Syrup would be a very great public inconvenience. He did not think it was ever intended that this should be done, nor was it necessary so long as the sale was made by a qualified man. Of course the chemist would have to use his discretion in making the sale. Naturally, if a man came drunk into the shop he would not serve him. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society seemed to point in that direction in the observations he made some weeks ago. It was impossible to draw a definite line: the chemist must use his discretion. It was curious in relation to chlorodyne that nothing had been said about the prussic acid it contained. It was always spoken of as a preparation of morphine, and mention had also been made of the chloroform it contained, but the prussic acid had never been mentioned. There was a difficulty about that. Another point worth noting was that in the judgment it was stated that it would be sufficient to enter the sale as "a bottle of chlorodyne." Why enter the sale at all? Preparations of morphine did not require to be entered nor preparations of chloroform, nor chloroform itself. But a preparation of prussic acid would require to be entered.

The CHAIRMAN, after reference to the Act, pointed out that Mr. Kemp was wrong.

Mr. PENDLEBURY inquired whether, if you sold threepennyworth of chlorodyne, or less than a bottle, you had to enter the sale.

The CHAIRMAN: I should certainly do it. I should take a little extra trouble in order to put myself perfectly right, particularly at present.

Mr. A. J. PIDD: Would you enter a bottle of Fellows's Syrup, Mr. Kirkby?

Mr. KIRKBY: We enter Easton's Syrup regularly.

Mr. KEMP said he must say he differed from the Chairman as to the necessity for entering chlorodyne.

The CHAIRMAN: I was speaking of the advisability.

Mr. KEMP said that even as to the advisability he did not agree. If he understood the judgment aright, chlorodyne was no longer recognised as a preparation of morphine or chloroform, and even if it were it would not, as Mr. Lane had pointed out, be one of the things that had to be registered. All that was required was that it should be labelled "Poison," and it was sufficient to enter the sale as so many bottles of chlorodyne, just as when they sold Battle's Vermin-killer they entered it not as a preparation of strychnine, but as a packet of Battle's Vermin-killer. Then, again, as to chlorodyne being a preparation of prussic acid, apart from the fact that prussic acid was never mentioned, it was also very plain that the Judge held it was not necessarily a preparation of these things because they were contained in it. (Hear, hear.) Consequently, chlorodyne was "chlorodyne—poison" simply, and not a preparation of morphine or chloroform.

The CHAIRMAN: But in that case, if it is simply chlorodyne, and is not to be regarded as a mixture of various poisons, then it is a new article—it is not a scheduled poison.

Mr. KEMP: Well, at any rate, it is a poison within the meaning of the Act. (Laughter.) The case of the vermin-killer, as he had said before, entirely disposed of the idea of registering it as a sale of strychnine. Easton's Syrup would come in the same category.

Mr. PIDD said it seemed to him that chlorodyne would come under the same restriction as Battle's Vermin-killer.

Mr. KEMP, continuing, said he failed to see that it was a preparation of prussic acid. Of course, as the Judge said, the thing could be reduced to an absurdity. He did not think anyone would take chlorodyne for the prussic acid it contained; nor was it probable that in any case the prussic acid would be the fatal poison. So he did not think that either from the legal point of view or from the common-sense point of view there was any necessity to register it. There was one other point arising out of the case that he would like to mention. The Judge referred to the exemptions under the Act, and pointed out that sales by wholesale to retail dealers were exempt. To him that was a very thorny point. As they knew, there were many firms supplying people who sold, as they said, in wholesale quantities for trade purposes. He held that in such cases there was no exemption under the Act, as they did not sell to retail dealers. Take the case of a man who supplied a professional photographer with cyanide of potassium. He said he was not legally exempt because he was selling not to a retail dealer, but in wholesale quantities. This and things of a like kind should be stopped.

Mr. LANE: How about a cask of arsenic for manufacturing purposes? Would not that come under the exemption?

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is provided for in the Arsenic Act.

Mr. KEMP maintained that these sales were only legal when made by a duly-qualified chemist, and he would like to see the matter tested.

Mr. KIRKBY explained that it was tested ten or twelve years ago. The case was one in which the man sold cyanide of potash without labelling or asking any question or anything. Of course, he was convicted.

Mr. KEMP: But the question is whether he was convicted under this particular clause.

Mr. KIRKBY: No, he was not; it was under section 17.

Mr. KEMP: I should like to see this so-called retail dealing tested.

Mr. W. STONES: Of course, the Act does not say what kind of retail dealer. He may be a retail dealer in preparations he mixes with it.

Mr. KEMP: He must be a retail dealer in that particular thing, otherwise he is not a retail dealer.

Mr. Stones: What is a retail dealer?

Mr. Kemp: In my opinion a man who sells directly to the user.

Mr. Stones: You would limit the sale very much then of the wholesale men. I do not know where the manufacturer would come in.

Mr. Kirkby pointed out as a fact not to be lost sight of that mixtures other than scheduled poisons might become poisons. The Judge insisted again and again that there were combinations that came within the meaning of the Act which did not appear in the schedules at all. If a person came into their shop, and he made up for him a mixture containing prussic acid and so forth, he could not give it a definite name, and would simply call it a lotion; but if he did not enter the sale in a book he became liable.

Mr. Pidd: Substitute tincture of opium for prussic acid in the mixture, and how do you deal with it?

Mr. Kirkby: I should have to label it "Poison," with the name and address of the seller.

Mr. Pidd: But there would be no necessity to enter that in the prescription-book as with the prussic acid?

Mr. Kirkby: No.

Mr. Blackburn: Are you not obliged, in selling any mixture which contains a scheduled poison, to put on the name of the poison? Are you not obliged to label a mixture as containing opium when such is the case?

Mr. Stones: Oh, no.

Mr. Lane said he was strongly of opinion that it would be better both for the public and the medical profession that the name of the poison contained in the mixture should be stated.

Mr. Blackburn: And the quantity too. Another point that came up was this. In the case of a repetition of a medicine which contained arsenic or strychnine, in the majority of pharmacies it was the rule to make up the mixture and send it out without further note, but he supposed that to keep within the law, they should make a note of the prescription in every such repetition.

The discussion then closed.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Fifteenth Annual Dinner.

The Dinner Committee of this Association made a new departure this year by arranging for the annual dinner to be held in the Egyptian Saloon of the Café Monico. The result was a success, a company of close upon 300 assembling there on Thursday evening, March 9. Mr. Samuel Lloyd Stacey, J.P., was the chairman, and the spur-tables were presided over by Messrs. T. C. W. Martin, E. J. Parry, B.Sc., W. A. Morris, F. A. Rogers (President), J. C. Stead, C. J. Strother, W. Lloyd Williams, H. H. Robins, H. A. Robinson, and T. A. Ellwood. Dr. Gervis, of Harley Street, was on the Chairman's right, and Mr. Carteighe on his left.

After a good dinner, Mr. Stacey gave "The Queen," and the unbridled cheering which followed his closing remark, "Long may she reign over a united empire!" demonstrated that the London chemist's assistant is of the Hatfield, rather than the Hawarden, persuasion; but in the excitement of the outburst of party feeling the National Anthem was forgotten, whereupon the Hawarden men smiled sweetly all to themselves.

A song stilled the air, however, and brought attention for Mr. J. C. Stead's speech on "The Medical Profession." The Egyptian Saloon of the Café is good to dine in, but bad to speak in, consequently we have to judge from the applause of Mr. Stead's neighbours that he said the nicest things possible, and even to our part of the saloon some pretty compliments trickled down.

Dr. Henry Gervis was in good form in replying. His presence there reminded him of a story told by Dr. John S. Billings, the celebrated American physician. Dr. Billings found his boy one Sunday afternoon reading the Bible, and the boy asked him, "Papa, why didn't the lions eat Daniel?" "Oh!" he replied, "that was because they knew he had to make an after-dinner speech." (Laughter.) He (Dr. Gervis) felt like that Daniel; but his subject was pleasant enough, for when he looked back on what medicine was thirty-five years ago, he saw much for which medical men were indebted to pharmacists. At that time doctors could do four things for womankind: they could give her iron, give her ergot, put a belladonna-plaster on her back, and give her an injection. (Much laughter.) But now they had tabloids, valoids, syrups, and many other tempting things provided by pharmacy. When the great antiseptic treatment was introduced, it was the profession of pharmacy that made it possible, by giving medical men the most suitable antiseptic compounds, such as "Sanitas" and sublimate solution, and he hoped that pharmacists would further extend their aid in this age of microbes by helping doctors to drive microbes out of the system.

The next toast was "The Association," proposed by the Chairman, who spoke of the very good work that the Association had done in bringing young assistants together socially. That was a thing that had been much needed in London, and he hoped that they would ever keep it before their minds, and never forget that they were tradesmen, although of the highest trade in the country. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the "conditions of labour in pharmacy" movement, Mr. Stacey said he sympathised with any reasonable scheme for reducing the hours, which, in many cases, are too long, but he objected to letting assistants off for two or three hours, then coming back to make up prescriptions. (Laughter.)

Mr. Frank A. Rogers, in replying, stated that out of the seventeen papers read before the Society this session twelve were by members of the Association, and two were by medical men. There had been six social evenings; and as to the strength of the Society, although they could not yet state the actual number, it would not be behind previous sessions. So far fifty-three new members had joined, and, in spite of the reputed tightness of money, most of the members had paid their subscriptions. The encouragement that the Council had received in regard to the hours question convinced him that, by mutual concession, a satisfactory agreement would be arrived at.

Mr. E. J. Parry gave "The Pharmaceutical Society" in a few sentences.

Mr. Carteighe, on rising to reply, was received with "Bravos!" His speech was a well-pitched one, of a quarter of an hour's duration, and it was upon chemists' hours. He warned assistants to be careful in this matter, for his experience was that the worst offenders were those who had been warm advocates of reform in their assistant days. The solution of the problem, he believed, lay in perfect independence on the part of each chemist, for one universal closing-hour was impossible. And they must always bear in mind that the pharmacist, like the medical man, was the servant of the public, and upon that basis only depended his remuneration. Therefore, they must not rank themselves with grocers and other shopkeepers in the matter of closing, but must seek to serve the public at all hours, if necessary; and when they were not on the spot themselves, they should not hesitate to direct customers elsewhere. As soon as they got rid of the jealousies that existed in the trade, they would find much less difficulty in agreeing to shorter hours.

The only other toast was that of "The Chairman" and "Visitors," which was responded to by Mr. Cross, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

In the course of the evening there was some very good music, but, owing to the bad acoustic properties of the hall, we are afraid that much of this was lost to the bulk of the audience, and that, perhaps, accounted for the rather liberal conversation which commenced about 10 o'clock. The programme was the prettiest one which the Association has yet had.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary weekly meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. A. E. Colman. The subject for the evening was "Geology," and an interesting lecture was delivered on that subject by Mr. B. Lomax, Curator of the Brighton Museum. The lecturer made an imaginary tour, starting from Brighton and proceeding to the North of England. In a conversational style he described the geological features of the country at the present day, and also during the Tropical and Glacial periods. The lecture was followed by a short discussion, after which a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lomax.

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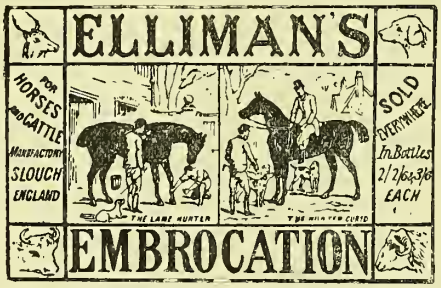
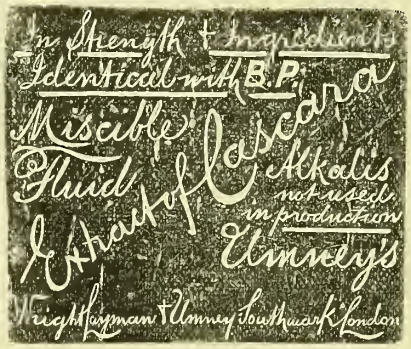


See first page, facing inside of front of cover, of first issue in this month, for latest particulars.

What's good for
BODILY PAIN?
[1] DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT



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Editorial Comments.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The official statement of the trade of British India for the five years from 1887–88 to 1891–92, compiled by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, of the Indian Civil Service, shows some remarkable fluctuations in the foreign commerce of our greatest possession. The total value of the imports for the last three years (in "Rx.," or tens of rupees) was 84,000,000 in 1889–90, 91,000,000 in 1890–91, and 81,000,000 in 1891–92. During the same years the exports fluctuated from 105 to 102 and 111 millions. These figures do not appear to be altogether favourable; still, the total increase of foreign trade of the country during the last five years has been not less than 19·53 per cent., and it is therefore, says Mr. O'Conor, "apparent that there is no ground for the proposition, so often stated with great confidence, that a low exchange stimulates exports, and has the contrary effect on imports. It should be obvious that this effect can only be produced by an increase of indebtedness, which necessitates increased exports in payment of debt, and (if the indebtedness has been incurred for unproductive purposes) leaves the country so much the poorer

and therefore unable to increase her imports. The proposition really means that a falling (not necessarily a low) exchange stimulates exports during the progress of the fall, exporters hastening to profit thereby, and importers holding off to avoid loss until the fall ceases. This state of things is quite temporary, for prices are always adjusted more or less promptly, according to circumstances, and the stimulating profit to exporters, as well as the restrictive loss to importers, disappears."

An Indian trade-report without some reference to the growing importation of aniline dyes would, indeed, be a rarity at the present time, and we are therefore not surprised when we find that the total quantity of these materials sent to India has risen from 53 million ounces in 1888–89 to 89 millions in 1891–92. Three-fourths of these shipments come from Belgium, though we should think that they are mostly of Swiss or German make. Just as these dyes are superseding safflower, turmeric, and lac dye upon their own native soil, so the Indian vegetable oils—notably cocoanut and castor oil—are being driven out of use by petroleum, of which the imports advanced from 31½ millions of gallons in 1887–88 to 58 millions in 1891–92. In the last-named year, for the first time in the history of kerosene, Russia supplied the larger part of petroleum. Mr. O'Conor is inclined to believe that the Transcaspian article, owing to its cheapness, and the advantage which it has in the matter of freight, will ultimately drive the American oil out of the market altogether. That would mean the extinction of American export trade to India, unless the Americans can find another article to send in the place of petroleum, which now constitutes about 92 per cent. of their total shipments to India. As it is hardly likely that vessels would continue to carry Indian produce to the United States without some return-cargo, the loss of the Indian market to the American petroleum-shippers might eventually prove a gain to London in bringing back part of that transit trade in Indian raw produce with the States which has been slipping from us in recent years.

There is a significant decline in the export of "spices" from British India. The value of that heading fell from 116,779 Rx. in 1889–90 to 30,179 Rx. in 1891–92. The cause is not far to seek, however. It lies solely in the extinction of the Bombay trade in Zanzibar cloves, which were formerly mostly brought to the great Indian port for reshipment to Europe, but since the improvement in the communication between East Africa and Europe find their way direct to London and the Continent.

India is almost entirely an agricultural country, and dependent for the bulk of her export trade upon a few great staples, such as wheat, seeds, raw cotton, opium, and jute. Her trade is therefore liable to sudden and violent fluctuations caused by the abundance or failure of the cotton and wheat crops in other countries. In 1891–92 India profited considerably by the failure of the wheat-crops in almost every other part of the world, and her large coffee-crop, which was coincident with high market prices for that article, also contributed to swell her prosperity. The Indian tea industry keeps increasing at a rate almost too fast to be safe. Eight years ago, roughly speaking, 7 lbs. of tea out of every 10 imported into the United Kingdom were Chinese and 3 Indian, while Ceylon was scarcely beginning to get a look-in. Now, out of every 10 lbs. of tea imported here 5 are Indian, and 2½ each Ceylon and Chinese. So great a revolution in a staple trade has seldom been known in so short a period.

The Indian opium-exports are not declining so swiftly as we are sometimes led to believe, and there seems to be some ground for believing that the decline of the shipments of that drug to China will in future proceed very much slower than it has done in the past, and may be balanced, to some extent, by the increase in exports to the Straits, Cochin China and other countries of Further Asia into which the Chinese immigrants are now swarming by thousands. Thus, while the shipments to China have fallen from 76,815 chests in 1887–88 to 70,805 chests in 1891–92 those to other ports have grown during the same period, from 13,231 to 16,753 chests.

The Indian trade in oil-seeds and oils is very considerable. Linseed is the principal of these, and was exported in 1891–92 to the extent of 10,866,000 cwt., a large increase upon any previous season, and mainly accounted for by the exceptionally good crop. Linseed and rapeseed are grown in the same districts, and the same season, as wheat, and often in the form of a border round the wheat-fields. Unfortunately for India, her large crop of last year was coincident with the transformation of a very important customer—viz., the United States (which for the first time produced a surplus of linseed)—into an active competitor upon the European market. It is suggested by Mr. O'Conor that Indian manufacturers on the look-out for a new branch of industry would do well to take up the manufacture of paints, of which they have one of the principal ingredients (linseed oil) at hand, and which India at present imports in very large quantities, mainly from England. Of castor oil the exports have grown from 611,000 cwt. in 1886–87 to 836,000 cwt. in 1891–92. With regard to the trade relations with India's principal customers, Mr. O'Conor notes that in 1891–92 there was a pretty general decline all round, principally in the case of the United Kingdom. In 1881–82 England's share in the foreign trade of India represented 57 per cent., in 1890–91 it was just over 50 per cent., and in 1891–92 it had fallen to 47·4 per cent. It should not be inferred from these figures that Anglo-Indian trade is positively declining. On the contrary, it is distinctly growing, but in much slower proportion than the trade of other countries. Belgium shows an exceptionally quick growth, and in the imports of France there have also been a marked growth. German imports have grown from 1,944,920r. in 1887–88 to 15,249,690r. in 1891–92. The overland trade of India with neighbouring countries is infinitesimal as compared with her sea-borne trade. It is barely 83,000,000r. out of a total of 1,956,000,000r. This is, of course, mainly owing to geographical obstacles, the absence of roads, and the poverty and savagery of the surrounding populations. In the course of some years, when the Russian outposts and our own shall touch in the North-west, and railways tap the rich provinces of China through Burmah, the overland trade may assume quite a different proportion.

THE FUTURE OF THE DRUG-TRADE.

In point of lineal succession, the wholesale drug-trade is one of the most distinguished industrial communities of this country. The Grand Old Gardener may smile at the claims of long descent, but there is nothing of which the average British wholesale druggist is prouder than of his firm's genealogical tree. There is hardly a genuine member of the trade but can give you historic facts to demonstrate how his house grew up and flourished like the bay-tree long before the days when the *Quarterly Review* jeered at the notion that steamship communication would ever become a possible form of progress by the high seas, or the wildest innovator dreamt of the time when railroads should have made a grid-iron of old England. Reminiscences of the "sale by the candle," at Garraway's, of drugs brought home by the East India Company's fleet, or captured in some French or Spanish merchantman—nay, traditions of the bewigged worthies of

the early Georgian era—are still plentiful among the older druggists, and the walls of many a London and provincial counting-house are deeked with presentments, in all manner of old-fashioned attires, of the men who ploddingly built up the fortunes of houses still prospering at the present time.

Do any of our latter-day druggists, we wonder, ever reflect what the condition of their forefathers' trade, to the honourable maintenance of which they have devoted the energies of a lifetime, will be like in another century or so? Not often, perhaps. Business men are not given to speculate upon the problems of a posterity still reposing on the lap of Time. Having themselves been compelled to use their whole energies in keeping their business unimpaired, they are content to rest there and stand in trust at the gates of the future. Yet, spite of the most careful training in attending upon the demands of actuality only, a man's thoughts may occasionally wander off to days when his own name shall be but a shadowy tradition, and wonder in what manner business may be carried on then. Perchance he may seek for enlightenment in his own experience of the past, and cast back his eye some thirty-five years or so, to the days before the moribund East India Company dissolved in the blood of the Indian Mutiny. There was then no foreign competition. A small oligarchy of wholesale buyers and some half-dozen drug-brokers controlled the Mincing Lane markets between them. At regular periods vessels, doubling the Cape, brought the season's crop of drugs into our warehouses, and no telegraph told tales of speculations in India or China, or of fresh shipments following at each other's heels. When the goods did arrive, the favoured few were quietly given an almost certain chance of profitable speculation, secure in the knowledge that no further supplies would come to trouble their repose until the next harvest was garnered. The trader knew that, with judicious manipulation (including, if need be, the deliberate destruction of part of the stock), the bread cast upon the waters must return, thickly buttered, before the next fleet hove in sight to give his neighbour a similar chance, and could leisurely lay his plans according to that knowledge. The units of the family might be bickering fiercely over the good things put in their way, but a united frown of reprobation sufficed to scare off any outsider bold enough to believe that his capacities entitled him to a footing among the elect. Far from importing her own drugs direct and swamping the Old World with patents and galenicals, America counted herself fortunate in being allowed to pay our manufacturers handsomely for their chemicals. France, by virtue of her position as a pioneer of the alkaloid-industry, sent us certain fine goods and sundries. But Germany had not yet commenced to deface her soil with factories and to belch forth an enormous surplus of wares upon distant parts. As for the rest of the globe, our druggists held it in fief as part of the established order of things. The partners, still hale and hearty, in the first important firm of German chemical-agents that ever caught root in English soil can tell strange tales of the times when their principals became conscious of their own strength and the importance of the British markets. But how their tribe has increased, and what a revolution it has wrought in the methods of the market, the exchange, and the laboratory! We still send a million's worth of medicines abroad every year, but with what eager competitive baiting for customers in the remotest crannies of savagery the pages of our Winter Number show. And though imagination may picture the dismay of a *révénant* from among the Wellington-booted progenitors of the drug-trade at what he would consider our degeneration, who shall contemplate the feelings with which that worthy would regard the future, could he read it?

Scientists tell us that the time is coming when the temperate portions of the globe shall be as crowded as a suburban railway-carriage by the Indo-European race, when the Negro and the Chinaman shall divide the whole of the warm zones of Asia and Africa, when all but a small part of Latin-America may have reverted to the Red Indian, the Southern United States have become a Negro country, and the whites hold their own with difficulty at the Cape. Another half-century may bring us well within sight of that period. Europe, Australia, and North America may then be self-sufficing white communities, each manufacturing enough for its own millions, and a small surplus to exchange for the needful products which its climate does not permit it to produce. White countries will have nothing to spare for us, and, besides, what shall we, with a vanished cotton-trade and in sight of the bottom of our last coal pit, offer to pay them withal? Shall we, too, from a world-emporium become a small, self-contained nation, equal and at peace with all the rest, producing most of our own requirements and maintaining a modest fleet to exchange, with tropical countries only, what little goods they cannot conveniently make for the prepared produce of their own soil? Will the Chinaman in possession of the tropics not insist upon making his cocoa into chocolate, his cinchona into quinine, and upon preparing upon the spot pharmaceutical preparations from fresh drugs instead of wasting time and money to ship hither raw goods and take back their quintessence? A much smaller space, and much fewer people, would in such a contingency, suffice to receive and distribute the concentrated produce sent to us for our own requirements. Will the new Commercial Sale Rooms that are now being built (if they last until then) have become mere relics of departed trade, and shall posterity behold a generation of brokers once more cultivating small front-gardens in Mincing Lane, and see the ploughshare turn the soil on the site of the Docks?

We shall not attempt to play the part of Tiresias to the drug-trade by answering these questions. The profession of an expounder of omina is as thankless an occupation now as it ever was. Besides, the demands of that more prosaic duty that lies nearest us, the weekly chronicling of the progress of a great industry, forbid excursions into the domain of the divinator.

The trend of the drug-trade, it is believed, is towards the elimination of purely vegetable drugs from materia medica. The era of synthetic and mineral agents, just arisen, may itself, we are told, be superseded ere long by a system of remedies drawn from the wonderland of bacteriology, on the borders of which our scientists are beginning to set foot. And it is just possible that the bacteriologist may ultimately investigate the wholesale druggist out of existence.

But there are other signs which indicate that the epoch when the druggist's calling shall have become obsolete because drugs are no longer needed is a distant one indeed. As a French novelist cleverly expresses it, the blind faith in priestcraft is being superseded by an equally unreasoning belief in the medical profession. The medical practitioner implies drugs so long as the simple nature of the average man will continue to expect a prescription as a tangible token of the actuality of his ailment and a *quid pro quo* for his fee. Even in the Millennium which speculative authors hold up for our admiring wonderment the druggist is not yet extinct. Mr. Wm. Morris himself declares that in the ideal state "a short course of aperient medicine" will be habitually administered to persons suffering from chronic idleness. There is nothing new under the sun. The pharmacy of the coming race may simply be Molière's "reseignare, repurgare et reclysterisare" in another form. Empires come and go, but the black draught may outlast them all.

THE PHARMACY ACT FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

The Pharmacy Act has figured twice lately in questions asked in the House of Commons. The first occasion was on Friday last, when an inquiry was submitted on behalf of Mr. Kimber, the Conservative member for Wandsworth, who wished to know whether the Government would bring in or support a measure having for its object the removal of opium and its preparations from the operation of the Pharmacy Act in this country, as it is allowed to be sold by licensed persons in India, or whether, if not, the Government would, in the interests of her Majesty's subjects in India apply restrictions to the sale in India similar to those

Mr. Kimber, M.P.

which prevail in Great Britain. It is understood that Mr. Kimber's question was "put sarcastic"; the object being, we suppose, to depreciate the testimony of the authorities who have declared that the moderate use of opium in India is not injurious. It does not seem to us to be a very creditable way of treating a serious subject, but perhaps our sense of humour has not been cultivated up to the height of appreciating the joke so carefully elaborated. The answer given on behalf of the Government was, however, satisfactory enough. Of course, the Minister announced that there was no intention of modifying the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain. The question of introducing sale-of-poisons regulations into India is one which the Indian Government certainly ought to consider, and possibly the suggestion made only in semi-earnest may bear fruit.

The other question referred to was one put to the Home Secretary by Mr. F. C. Frye, the Liberal member for North Kensington. Mr. Frye is the grocers' champion in the House of Commons, and is high up in the councils of that important trade. His lengthy question was evidently a carefully compiled one, and may be taken, we presume, as a final demonstration in the hopeless, but gallantly fought, contest which the grocers have maintained against the inexorable provisions of the Pharmacy Act. Fiery spirits urged the committee of the Grocers' Federation to the fight just lost, though the cooler heads knew pretty well from the first that defeat must be the result. The official body has to justify itself, however, and so fires this final round to cover its retreat. The answer to Mr. Frye was as definite as that to Mr. Kimber. The Government, the House of Commons, the Privy Council, coroners, doctors, public, and we think we may add Mr. Frye and the grocers generally, in their hearts know very well that the Act providing restrictions on the sale of poisons is as useful a measure as there is on the statute-book. Neither Mr. Frye nor any other member could get five votes from both Houses of Parliament in favour of its repeal. Let chemists take note of this fact. The country expects and demands that the Act shall be

Mr Frye, M.P.

administered firmly and fairly, and it need not be added that the interests of chemists coincide in this respect with the requirements of the public.

SALES OF POISONS IN STAMPED MEDICINES.

The report of the discussion on the sale of poisonous stamped medicines at Manchester, which we publish this week, seems a little likely to confuse readers by the references which several speakers made to the necessity of entering in the prescription or poison book sales of such preparations as chlorodyne. The idea seems to have arisen in this way: In the appeal case before Justices Lawrance and Collins, the grocers' counsel, Mr. Bonsey, made an effective point with the Court by arguing that, if the judgment against his clients were maintained, the sale of the article would practically be stopped, because, he said, it would then become necessary for every vendor to enter into his poison-book the exact quantity of opium or chloroform he sold on every occasion. The Judges, tempted by this fine point, went off on the attractive discussion raised. They held that it would be sufficient to enter the chlorodyne under the "name of the article" (chlorodyne), and that it was not required to enter the exact scheduled poison. This was a useful decision, but it happens that it did not concern the case then before the Court. The allegation in the information was that chlorodyne was a preparation of opium and of chloroform—that is, that it was a poison within the second part of the schedule and, as such, sales of it do not require to be entered in the poison-book at all.

FOR KUDOS.

The Pharmaceutical Society has issued the first volume of papers describing the results of investigations carried on at its Research Laboratory. The editor is Professor W. R. Dunstan. The papers are reprinted from the Transactions of the Societies to which they were communicated—namely, the Royal, the Chemical, the Pharmaceutical, and the Physical. The publication of the volume was announced in *Nature* last week. Why should the official organ be passed by? It has cost the members of the Society 74*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to print the volume (as we mentioned a fortnight ago), besides the 300*l.* a year grant and expensive house-room for the work. It seems odd, therefore, that the members should get their information at second-hand.

SNUBBING GREAT BRITAIN.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have agreed to a Bill for amending the existing Pharmacy Act of the Province. The amendments are chiefly of local interest, but two at least deserve to be noticed. At present those holding certificates of qualification from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain can be registered without examination by the formal approval of the Council and on payment of the required fees. It is now proposed—mainly because the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain refuses to accept the College certificates, at which the College people feel hurt—to remove the name of the Pharmaceutical Society from the Act. Whether the College will recognise the Society as a Board of Pharmacy or not remains to be seen; but we think it a pity that Ontario should, through pique, do anything to disturb friendly relations with the mother-country. It is also proposed that no medical practitioner in any incorporated city or town can become registered as a pharmaceutical chemist and carry on business as a chemist and druggist unless he ceases to practise as a physician or surgeon, and unless he passes the final examination for the degree of Ph.M.B. of the Toronto University.

ELECTRIC CHLORAL.

From a French source we gather that the manufacture of chloral hydrate by electricity is being attempted, but the results do not appear to give much hope that the old process will be discarded. Alcohol and potassium chloride are the starting-points, but glucose may be used in place of alcohol. The chloride is used substantially for generating chlorine, which is carried into a vessel containing the alcohol. There are, of course, all the difficulties which are met with in the production of chlorine by electricity, and the presence of an organic base, such as alcohol, does not do away with any of the difficulties. The produce is 20 grammes of chloral per horse-power per hour—a ridiculously small yield, and quite insufficient to open up the way for the electrical production of chloral hydrate.

HOPE FOR EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Holders of eucalyptus oil may take heart of grace. Mr. Stead has read an article on the virtues of the famous antiseptic in the treatment of scarlatina, and straightway calls upon the President of the Local Government Board to institute an inquiry. When Mr. Stead speaks, the world trembles. He boomed the Mattei treatment; now he blesses Mr. J. Brendon Curgenven and the "Oleusaban" eucalyptus specialities with which that gentleman cures scarlatina. It is really very good of Mr. Stead to put trade in the way of druggists—which his page article in the *Review of Reviews* doubtless will—but it is well he should know that there is another side to the question, and that other medical men than Mr. Curgenven have tried the latter's method of treatment and have declared it to be a failure. Apart from that, Mr. Curgenven associates his treatment with a particular eucalyptus speciality, which is not quite consistent with medical ethics. There are enough excellent eucalyptus oils now in the market to give ample scope to the catholic therapeutist.

WANTED: A HYPODERMIC APERIENT.

One of the blank spots in therapeutics is due to the absence from materia medica of any substance which will, when administered hypodermically, cause purgation as effectually and painlessly as apomorphine causes the evacuation of the contents of the stomach. In the last stages of Bright's disease and in other complaints which are accompanied by œdema, there is generally obstinate constipation, the precursor of uræmia. Patients are often unconscious, and to relieve the distress croton oil in 1 or 2 minim doses is dropped on the back of the throat. The effect is generally disappointing. Some time ago two Berlin physicians tried aloin dissolved in formamide, cathartic acid in water, colocynthin in glycerine and spirit, and citrullin in the same. The subcutaneous injections simply created intense local irritation and constitutional disturbance, but no purgation; and *per rectum* the solutions only emptied the lower bowel. Something that will affect the whole intestine is wanted. Who will be the happy discoverer of the medicine?

HAVE THEY TRIED?

We were told the other day of a large old-fashioned wholesale drug-firm who are in the habit of buying jurubebin in the London market. They have a sale for this drug in the form of sugar-coated pills, but they appear to send it all the way to the States to have made up in that form, and then pay for re-importing it. The reason is, they say, that they do not know where to get the work done satisfactorily in this country.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Patents for 1891 shows that during the year 40,552 applications for patents or reissues were received, and 23,164 new patents were granted and 80 reissues. There were, besides, 1,906 applications for registration of trade-marks and 698 applications for the registration of labels, and 1,762 of the former and 137 of the latter were granted. The numbers in respect to patents are much below those of the previous year, when 26,206 patents were issued.

The report includes proposals for the amendment of United States patent law with the object of making it more effective. The commissioner desires to fix the period of disclosure prior to application for a patent at two years, thus making any improvement which has been published in the United States of America within that period unpatentable. At the same time, it is suggested that a United States patent shall not expire at the same time as a prior foreign patent for the same invention. In all respects but one the United States patent law makes no distinction between American citizens and aliens; the exception is in regard to caveats, and the commissioner now proposes to have this distinction removed, as contrary to the intentions of the statute framers. To the close of 1891 the number of patents issued in the States was 476,271, and the encouragement that these have been to invention is a subject which gives the Commissioner an opportunity for dilating on the benefit which has accrued to the United States by this fostering of mechanical skill. Without improved machinery and methods, he says, "it would have required the labour of all the men and boys in the United States, some twenty-four millions in number, to plant and till and harvest the American corn crop of 1889."

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

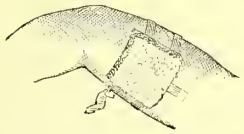
Perfect, Richard, 2 Myrtle Place, Bingley, chemist and druggist. Trustees, Sydney Waddington, 2 Granville Terrace, Crow Nest, Bingley (gentleman), and another. Dated March 10; filed March 15. Unsecured liabilities, 325*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*; estimated net assets, 92*l.* 15*s.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bleasdale, W., & Co., Colliergate	78	0	0
Blundell, Spence & Co., Hull	27	13	3
Bygate, Bingley	12	5	2
Glover Bros., Leeds	17	16	3
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds	26	5	7
Hodgkinson & Co., London	15	15	0
Raines & Co., York	23	0	0
Saville, J., York	40	0	0
Taylor, Edward, Manchester	12	6	4

Notions and Novelties.

"THE GAMGEE" VACCINATION-PAD.

Messrs. Frazer & Green, of Glasgow, have designed an improvement on vaccination-pads which is likely to be popular and meet with the approval of physicians. The material from which the pad is made consists of two layers of gamgee tissue, and in the layer which is placed next to the skin there is a hole 1 inch in diameter for the inoculated part. The essential feature of the invention consists, however, of three strips of adhesive plaster inserted at the top of the



pad. When the pad is to be applied, these strips are warmed and affixed to the upper part of the arm, then the strings in the lower part are tied round the arm, and the pad is secured once for all. The advantage of the pad is, therefore, that, having once placed it on the arm, it need not be removed until the vesicles have gone through all stages and healed up, while they can be examined at any time by simply untying the strings and lifting the pad. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson have taken up the agency for the pads, and they may be obtained from them.

THYROID TABLOIDS.

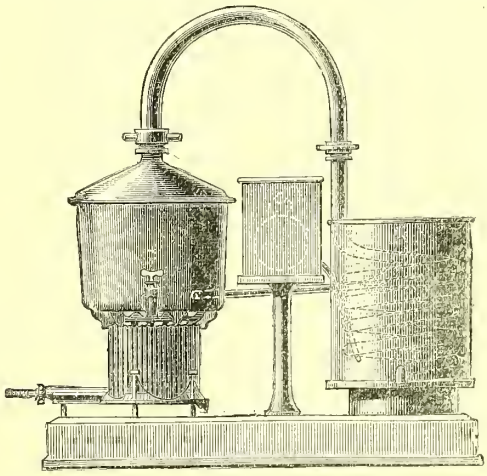
Pharmacists of the conservative school, to which nearly all (if the truth must be told) more or less belong, have reasonable cause for trepidation in the remarkable developments which medicine is undergoing at the present time. Increasing knowledge of the functions of the numerous and little-understood glands of the human body has led to somewhat startling associations—*e.g.*, of the pancreas with Bright's disease, of the thyroid with myxœdema, and the administration of the glands or their secretions in these diseases. Doubtless other glands mysterious in function will in time be associated with equally mysterious diseases. Meanwhile the problem which presents itself to pharmacists is—How far do their qualifications enable them to cope with these developments? Botany they know, and chemistry they know, but physiology is beyond their legal ken. It is, however, to the credit of pharmacy that certain enterprising firms and individuals have materially assisted physicians in the production of thyroid extract, and now Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. step into the field with "Tabloids of Dry Thyroid-gland Powder." As yet nobody knows why the thyroid cures myxœdema, so that it is consistent procedure to administer the gland by itself, as some physicians prefer, and Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. follow this plan. They get the glands from the sheep within two hours after the slaughter of the animal, and after slicing and careful examination to ensure that the bodies are free from disease-taint, the slices are dried at a low temperature, powdered, and compressed into tabloids (evaporated moisture being replaced by an inert powder). Each tabloid represents 5 grains of the fresh thyroid. In our examination of the tabloids we find that they disintegrate quickly, that the undissolved powder and solution are quite free from putrefactive odour, that the dry powder has an odour resembling pepsin, and on treating five of the tabloids with a drachm of water and filtering, a clear filtrate was obtained which became opaque on boiling. The last characteristic is the best indication that the peculiar coagulable fluid of the thyroid exists in the tabloids unchanged, so that the physical factors appear to support the makers' contention that the thyroid gland may be adequately exhibited in this form.

"PERFECTION" DENTIFRICE.

A dentifrice, mouth-wash, and gargle in one. The preparation has been designed by Mr. Oswald Hanson, surgeon-dentist, Halifax, who offers it to the trade. It is a rose-coloured liquid, agreeably perfumed, and is apparently composed of balsamic and antiseptic ingredients, such as dentists have of late found to be of true value for the destruction of mouth-bacteria and the removal of their products. It is claimed for the dentifrice that it removes the odour of tobacco from the breath, and this it certainly does effectually.

THE "AUTO" STILL.

The recent exposure in this journal of the bad quality of stuff supplied to the trade as distilled water renders it necessary for all conscientious pharmacists to follow the practice which obtains in analytical laboratories of distilling water as it is required. In this way only can we ensure that distilled water is pure and fresh. To meet what ought to be a brisk demand for water-stills, Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears, of 167 Kingsland Road, N.E., have designed and are now manufacturing an apparatus, at a moderate price, which they call the "Auto" still. The form of this is exhibited in the illustration. The still is of copper, well tinned inside, and connected with this by suitable unions are a swan-neck and condensing worm, both made of pure block tin. The condensing-tank is directly connected with the



body of the still, so that the hot condense water of the tank flows into the still as the water in the latter is vaporised. Between the still and the tank is a regulating-cistern, which supplies the condensing-tank with fresh cold water. This cistern can be supplied direct from the water-tap, so that once the apparatus is started and regulated, distillation goes on automatically. This is an immense advantage; but, of course, in the case of some waters we

must ensure that the distillate contains no ammonia, and that can be done by charging the still at the outset with permanganate of potash and sulphuric acid. Obviously, this apparatus is one which is well suited for pharmaceutical purposes. It is compact, the whole standing on a cast-iron bed-plate, 2 feet by 8½ inches, it provides half-a-gallon of distilled water per hour, and it can be heated by gas or oil stove.

INSECTIBANE.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. have cultivated an enormous Australian trade from their Melbourne headquarters in an insect-powder which they call "Insectibane." There is something in a name, but we take it there is more in the quality of the article, and it is that, doubtless, which has elicited Australian favour. At all events, the firm are now to feel the pulse of the English market, and Insectibane in its black, red, and yellow covered tins will soon be a familiar sight on druggists' counters here.

CHEMISTS' STATIONERY.

A useful price-list of demy wrapping-papers, pleated paper bottle-caps, lozenge, powder, toothbrush, and other envelopes, and other chemists' stationery, has been issued by Mr. Alfred H. Cooper, wholesale stationer, 19 Coleman Street, E.C.

THE "LILY BABY-COMFORTER."

With a view to prevent crushing and damage in transit by post or rail of their baby-soothers, Messrs. Marriott & Co. have designed a circular box to hold one dozen of the celluloid soothers either at 4*d*. or 6*d*. The lid of the box is perforated all round its rim with holes of suitable size to

pass the teats through, the arrangement of which is shown in our engraving. The soothers are easily inserted and removed, and when suspended in the window by a cord they have a very attractive effect—much better than when mounted on a card. Messrs. Marriott & Co. are willing to send out any pattern of their 4*d*. or 6*d*. soothers packed in the same way.

"BEAURINE" DENTIFRICES.

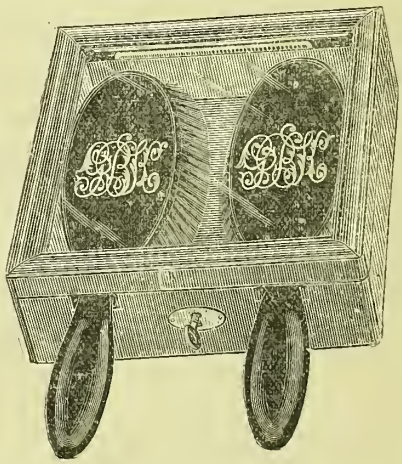
These are the manufactures of Messrs. H. A. Robertshaw & Co., of Halifax, and consist of four distinct preparations, in which, however, the same leading idea appears to be prominent—viz., the incorporation of the antiseptic and detergent qualities of the Beaurine dentifrice in the other forms. Beaurine dentifrice itself is a liquid preparation which we described a year or two ago. Now we have in "Beaurine" tooth-paste (which will be placed on the market in ten days) a very pleasant paste of carmine colour. We find it to be an effective non-frothing cleanser, which leaves the teeth white and the breath odorous. It is put up in azure collapsible tubes with gold lettering and is neatly boxed. The "Beaurine" tooth-block differs in flavour from the paste, and is saponaceous. It is a nice, hard block, is pleasant to use, and is most effectively put up. The fourth preparation is "Beaurine" Continental tooth-powder—a rose-tinted and rose-scented dentifrice. We understand that the firm manufacture tooth-tablets and other dentifrices from private formulæ for the trade, and, judging from the style in which they turn out their own preparations, they do it well.

"PLATYPUS" EUCALYPTUS SPECIALITIES.

The Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company, of 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C., have now in hand their eucalyptus ointment, and are placing it on the market as a stamped medicine to retail at 1*s*. 1½*d*. The ointment is made at Hobart from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus*, and is of a pale green colour and agreeable odour, recalling the oil but quite distinct from it. The ointment is put up in terra-cotta jars enclosed in a carton. The company's eucalyptus soap has also been submitted to us. It is made from a superfatted basis of apparent purity, and in the combination with eucalyptus oil we have an excellent antiseptic detergent at a popular price. In use it is very pleasant and lathery.

AN INDIVIDUAL CASE.

To prevent servants and others using one's hair-brushes, and at the same time to expose the nicely-embellished backs, is no easy matter, but Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, of Great



Marlborough Street, W., have solved the problem in the glazed-leather and silk-lined case which we reproduce here. The cases are becoming fashionable in select circles.

Johnson's Picric-acid Test.—Sir George Johnson, M.D., has modified his picric-acid test for the detection of sugar in urine, in consequence of an error which has been discovered in the calibration of the comparison-tubes. The correction of this error necessitates a modification of the standard-colour solution by the addition of ammonia. The recipe is now:—

Liq. ferri perchlor. fort. (P.B. grav. 1·420) ..	℥j.
Acid. acet. glacialis (P.B. sp. grav. 1·058) ..	℥iv.
Liq. ammoniæ (P.B. sp. grav. ·959)	℥ij.
Aquam distill. ad	℥iv.

M.

The properly-graduated tubes are made by Mr. Müller, 148 High Holborn, W.C.

SOME PHARMACOPŒIAL EXTRACTS.

By R. A. Cripps, F.I.C.

(Abstract of a Paper communicated to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association.)

Extractum Mezerei Ætheureum.—The author has occasionally met with samples of this extract which were imperfectly soluble in rectified spirit, and accordingly he examined trade samples by different makers, with the following results:—

Sample	Colour	Moisture	Soluble in S.V.R.	Soluble in Ether	Soluble in S.V.R., after Ether	Insoluble in Ether or S.V.R.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1	Sap-green	7·7	91·5	90·55	2·15	Nil
2	Sap-green	13·1	82·0	70·8	16·0	Nil
3	Dull green	11·15	87·5	84·3	2·6	Large traces
4	Brown	9·3	87·0	46·0	44·4	Mere trace
5	Dirty yellowish-green	13·3	77·5	75·8	11·5	Mere trace
6	Deep sap-green	12·3	74·5	87·0	1·0	Nil
7	Sap-green	8·2	89·2	83·2	8·7	Nil
8	Dirty yellowish-green	8·9	86·4	86·2	5·2	Nil

Samples Nos. 7 and 8 were specially prepared from the stem and root barks respectively; the yield from the latter was rather greater than from the former, but the colour was very unsatisfactory. The usual fine green tint is correct. The results seem to indicate that—(1) No. 5 is prepared from root-bark. (2) No. 4 is an extract which has been obtained by a very liberal interpretation of the words, "soft extract," in the official instructions to evaporate the spirituous liquid before adding the ether, and, as a consequence, is an ethereo-alcoholic, rather than an ethereal, extract. The same remark applies, to some extent, to Nos. 2 and 5. (3) The other samples, although presenting some variation, are all satisfactory. The solubility of this extract in ether should be tried before being received into stock.

Extractum Jalapæ.—Following the official instructions for the preparation of this extract, 80 to 90 per cent. of the resin present in the root is extracted by the spirit, together with much saccharine matter; the greater part of the remaining resin, with albuminous and mucilaginous substances, is removed by the subsequent treatment with water; some of the resin, which is in a state of suspension, is retained by the flannel strainer as soon as it becomes coated with the insoluble portions of the drug. Commonly the total yield of extract is about 40 per cent.; therefore, if a jalap be used containing 10 per cent. of resin, the preparation should contain about 25 per cent. Of course this is liable to considerable variation.

The author examined seven samples of the extract from various wholesale houses, and made a sample in which the spirituous and aqueous extracts were kept separate. Jalap containing 10·8 per cent. of resin was employed, and percolation instead of maceration, which gave a yield of 44·5 per cent. These extracts were assayed for resin, with the following results:—Alcoholic extract, 53·4 per cent.; aqueous extract, 0·18 per cent.; the mean giving an extract containing 23·0 per cent. The commercial samples gave the following results:—

No. of Sample	Appearance	Total Resin	Resin Sol. in Ether
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Very resinous; firm consistence	50·1	7·0
2	Resinous, hard	40·5	6·7
3	Moderately resinous: fair consistence	32·7	6·3
4	Moderately resinous; soft	2·5	0·3
5	Sticky and soft	18·0	8·3
6	Sticky and very soft	12·0	5·8
7	Moderately resinous; good consistence	18·4	2·8

The assay process employed was as follows:—1 gramme of extract was rubbed in a mortar or dish with 1 c.c. of distilled water until perfectly free from lumps, then 5 c.c. of 65-o.p. spirit added gradually, with constant stirring. After fifteen minutes the liquid was poured on a filter, and the residual extract treated with 5 c.c. more spirit, which was also passed through the filter. The addition of spirit was continued in this way until the extract was exhausted, usually after five successive washings. The filtrate was evaporated in a tared dish to a soft extract, which was washed with 10 c.c. of water at about 40° C.; after cooling the liquid was passed through a filter, and the residue in dish and filter washed with water till the filtrate was colourless. A few c.c. of spirit were then passed through the filter to dissolve adhering resin, the solution evaporated in the dish which contained the bulk of the resin, the residue dried on the water-bath, and weighed. This weight = 100 = total resin per cent. This resin is then treated with ether, and the insoluble portion again dried and weighed; this represents true (English) jalapin.

The results obtained indicate an alarmingly great variation in the strength of the commercial extract, Nos. 1 and 2 being unusually strong, and Nos. 4 and 6 exceedingly weak. It would appear that No. 4 must have been made from the residual jalap left after preparing the resin. The author, therefore, suggested that extract of jalap be expunged from future editions of the Pharmacopœia, for the following reasons:—

1. It is unreliable in strength unless standardised.
2. It is quite unnecessary to have both extract and resin official.
3. It is impossible to determine its value by appearance or any other method except actual assay; whereas the quality of the resin of jalap is indicated by such simple tests as (*a*) complete solubility in spirit, (*b*) insolubility in water, and (*c*) almost complete insolubility in ether.
4. The dose (5 to 15 grains) is inconveniently large for a preparation intended for administration in pilular form, for which alone it is suitable.
5. It is used only to a very limited extent.

Extractum Conii.—An examination of seven commercial specimens of this extract yielded the following results:—

Sample	Colour	Consistence, &c.	Moisture	Ash	Alkaloids hydrochlorates
1	Greenish-brown, 5th	Very stiff, smooth	32·4	16·5	0·44
2	Brownish-green, 2nd	Rather stiff, granular	30·0	18·5	0·39
3	Greenish-brown 4th,	" " slightly granular	31·7	22·15	0·18
4	Brownish-green 3rd,	Soft, very smooth	31·8	15·3	0·23
5	Brown, 7th	Stiff, very granular	26·4	23·0	0·37
6	Greenish-brown, 6th	Soft, rather granular	32·1	16·0	0·09
7	Green, 1st	Rather stiff, granular	24·1	17·3	0·23

To estimate the alkaloids the following process was employed:—

Ten grammes of the extract was rubbed perfectly smooth in a mortar with 7 c.c. of distilled water; a mixture of acetic acid 5 c.c., solution of lead acetate (20 per cent.) 25 c.c., and distilled water sufficient to produce 95 c.c. was then added gradually with constant trituration; after standing a few minutes the mixture was put on a dry filter and 70 c.c. of filtrate collected; to this was added sufficient solution of sodium phosphate (1 in 5) to produce 100 c.c., and again filtered. Of this filtrate 75 c.c. was introduced into a separator, together with 15 c.c. of chloroform and an excess of caustic soda; after agitation the chloroform was drawn off and the washing repeated three times with 5 c.c. of chloroform. The mixed chloroformic solutions were agitated with very dilute sulphuric acid three times, and these mixed acid liquors in turn make alkaline with soda and agitated with three successive additions of chloroform. After washing with water these final chloroformic solutions were successively dried by contact with potassium carbonate, mixed with solution of dry HCl in ether, evaporated, dried at a temperature not exceeding 90° C., and weighed. The alkaloidal hydrochlorates so obtained were crystalline.

It will be seen that the amount of alkaloid present is

extremely variable, the weakest sample being barely one-fifth as strong as the most potent; under such circumstances it is scarcely a matter of surprise that conium has fallen into disrepute.

In 1867 Harley showed that the amount of alkaloid in this extract is very small; in fact, when we consider its heroic method of preparation the wonder is that so much remains. It is well known that aqueous solutions of even the hydrochlorate and sulphate of coniine become materially changed during evaporation, owing to dissipation of the volatile alkaloid: how much more must this be the case with the compounds of organic acids!

The author strongly disapproved of green extracts as a class. Colour is no indication of their alkaloidal value. As to extract of conium, he thought it should be removed from official recognition altogether; its place might well be supplied by recently powdered conium-fruit, which contains about double the quantity of alkaloids, or a fluid extract might be made from the fruit by re-percolation, which could be standardised to contain 0·5 per cent., or even more alkaloid, and be made into pills with the aid of a dry excipient. Any preparation which entails evaporation, unless in strongly acid liquids, would be undesirable, and the use of acids is to be deprecated.

Messrs. Casson and Walton assisted in the work for this paper which was done in Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay's laboratories.

New Companies.

Kremnolite Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in chemicals, chemical compositions, including those for treating or purifying sewage, or foul or offensive waters, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Petrie, Broomfield, Rochdale, machinist; B. Heupe, Crossfield, Rochdale, merchant; J. J. Bardsley, 13A Pall Mall, Manchester, cornmiller; C. A. Burghardt, Fern Cottage, Alderley, analytical chemist; W. O. Steinthal, 128 Tweedale Street, Rochdale, physician; J. B. Petrie, Castleton, chemical engineer; F. W. Petrie, Lowerfold, Rochdale, machinist. The number and names of the first directors shall be determined by the above-named subscribers. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

Maxton's Food-wine Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in chemical and medicinal articles, medicated wine, beef and malt biscuit manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—R. S. Wright, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., accountant; A. Kirby, Distillery House, S.E., gentleman; H. W. Eliott, 16 Broad Street Avenue, E.C., stockbroker; S. S. Sweet, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., gentleman; C. E. Convis, 30 Craven Street, Strand, W.C., gentleman; E. R. White, 88 Bennerley Road, Clapham Junction, gentleman; P. J. Carney, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., gentleman. There shall not be more than seven nor less than two directors, and the first shall be elected by the above-named subscribers. Remuneration, 500*l.* per annum, divisible, after a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

The Electrolytic Separation Syndicate (Limited).—Capital, 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a certain invention from C. T. J. Vautin for "improvements in the method of and apparatus for the electrolytical separation of the bases of salts and compounds of the same from saline solutions," and to develop and work the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—R. Andrews, 153 Fenchurch Street, E.C., merchant; H. L. Baker, 42 Old Broad Street, E.C., secretary; J. E. F. Wells, 49 Childeric Road, S.E., clerk; F. Rudd, 6 Teesdale Street, N.E., clerk; F. H. Wood, 1 Radnor Street, Peckham, clerk; C. Vautin, 42 Old Broad Street, E.C., metallurgical chemist; A. Mottram, 14 Alder Grove, Stoke Newington, N., manager. There shall not be more than seven nor less than two directors, and the first are the first three subscribers to the memorandum. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* per annum each, with 50*l.* additional for chairman.

Legal Reports.

Egg-powder.

In the Liverpool Police Court, last week, Mr. John Parry, grocer, was charged with having sold egg-powder not of the substance, nature, and quality demanded by the purchaser. The egg-powder was contained in a wrapper, upon which was printed the following: "Excelsior Egg-powder, for making light and wholesome pastry, pudding, &c., without yeast." Then directions were given for its use, and the label further announced that the powder was "Manufactured by the Excelsior Baking-powder Company, Doncaster, Yorkshire." Mr. Moss, who appeared for the Corporation, submitted that the general public, when they went to buy egg-powder, thought they were getting some kind of concentrated essence of egg, or some ingredient similar to the egg itself. But this particular egg-powder contained 40 per cent. of alum, the rest being carbonate of soda, ground rice, and turmeric. If any person, knowing the quantity of alum this powder contained, were to put it into bread to be eaten by others, that person would be liable to be indicted at common law for misdemeanour, and could be punished with imprisonment and hard labour. Medical evidence was brought to prove that powder of the composition certified was unwholesome.

Mr. Mulholland, who appeared for the defence, said it would be as reasonable to expect that Eno's Fruit Salt was made from fruit as that egg-powder was made from eggs.

Mr. Moss: The doctor tells me that it is made from fruit.

Mr. Mulholland replied that he did not care what the doctor said; everybody knew it was not. He argued that this powder was a baking-powder, and a well-known one. Did anyone suppose, because it was called "egg-powder," that it meant powdered eggs?

Mr. Stewart (Stipendiary): I should have thought it was to do the duty that eggs do.

Mr. Mulholland said there was a thing called "custard-powder," and nobody suggested that it was made of custard; it was intended to make custards with. There was another thing called "butter-powder," which was used for colouring butter, and nobody suggested that that was made of butter.

After some further discussion, Mr. Stewart said he did not think the word "egg" was of such a misleading character as suggested. He did not think anybody ever bought this powder with the faintest idea there was anything in the nature of an egg in it. He should have thought the meaning of it was that it was a powder for producing the results which were obtained by the use of eggs.

Mr. Moss: The prosecution will be perfectly satisfied so long as it goes forth to the public that these powders contain a large quantity of alum.

Mr. Mulholland: I have no objection to the public knowing it. They have known it pretty well for thirty-five years.

The case was then dismissed.

Managing a Branch.

At the Chester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cave and a jury, on March 13, William Kingston Tomkins, chemist and druggist, brought an action against Daniel Hughes, chemist and druggist, of Mold, Flintshire, for damages for breach of contract and wrongful dismissal. Plaintiff's case was that in 1892 defendant wrote him stating that he intended opening a branch shop at Buckley. He urged plaintiff, as an old friend, to come down from London and manage it, assuring him that the situation would be a permanency. With these prospects held out to him, plaintiff threw up a permanent situation which he held in the wholesale business in London, and accepted the defendant's offer of 2*l.* He was drawing the same salary in London, with the promise of an increase; and it was only in consideration of the defendant's suggestion that he might ultimately enter into partnership that he decided to undertake the management of the Buckley shop. After staying with defendant for three weeks at Mold, assisting him and making preparations, plaintiff went to Buckley on June 18. He found the shop was a lock-up one, with absolutely no conveniences, with the result that he had to go into apartments; and, having no assistant, he was obliged

to close the shop while he went to meals. This led to a complaint from defendant, who wrote on October 11 expressing surprise that the shop was frequently locked up for several hours during the day, and stating that he was losing 1*l.* or 30*s.* a week on the business. The letter concluded: "I have decided either to close the shop up a month to-morrow, or else find another manager, so please accept this as notice." The plaintiff was consequently thrown out of employment, and had been unable to find a situation since. For the defence it was contended that the business had not turned out a success, and that under all the circumstances defendant was justified in closing the shop and discharging the manager. The jury found for plaintiff—damages 65*l.*

A Bottle-account.

At the Law Courts, last week, Lord Justice Kay was engaged for three days in hearing an action brought by Messrs. Kilner, glass-manufacturers, of Wakefield, against Mr. Lowenfeld, who carried on the business of the manufacture of Kop's Ale before this was taken over by Messrs. White. The plaintiffs sought to recover 620*l.*, the price of bottles sold and delivered. The defendant asserted they were not of proper quality, whilst Messrs. Kilner contended they were, although they might not have received proper treatment.

It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendant ordered the bottles to be broken, so that the broken glass might be shown to the plaintiffs' manager; and in support of that contention witnesses were called, one of whom said that about March last year the defendant's manager, Stone, ordered him to break some bottles full of Kop's Ale by throwing them against the wall in a wash-house. The bottles were the plaintiffs' make. Two other witnesses corroborated this statement, and it was also said that instructions had been given to increase the pressure while bottling was going on, and to supply bottles washed just before in hot water, so as to increase the chance of breakages while the testing was going on.

Mr. Stone, the defendant's manager, said there was no truth in this evidence.

In the course of the case, witnesses engaged in the glass-trade and people in the employ of Messrs. White & Co., Messrs. Schweppe, and Messrs. Foster & Co. (bottlers) were called to give their opinions as to the quality of the bottles. Mr. Channell, Q.C., and Mr. Scrutton were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Mitchell appeared for Mr. Lowenfeld. In the end, his Lordship said he had come to the conclusion that there had been gross exaggeration on the part of the defendant in correspondence and in evidence as to the nature of the bottles. He was quite satisfied that many of them were perfectly good for the purpose for which they were supplied. On the other hand, he was thoroughly satisfied that a great many were not—how many, no one on earth knew. In the circumstances his judgment would be for the plaintiffs for 200*l.*, in addition to the 200*l.* that had been paid into Court. The defendant would pay the costs of the action, and the plaintiffs those of the counterclaim.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co. are exhibiting varnish-makers' materials, disinfectants, technical chemicals, &c., at the Builders' Exhibition, which is being held in the Agricultural Hall, London, this week.

Mr. J. H. L. Dore, of 19–21 Wilson Street, has been appointed agent for Sig. Gaetano Bonanno, of Messina, for essential oils, and he will keep stock in London. He is also agent for Messrs. Vve. J. P. Brun et Fils, of Paris, for corks and packing and bottling wax.

"Tolysal."—Under this name Mr. J. D. Riedel, of Berlin (represented by Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., of Mincing Lane), introduces as an antipyretic the salicylate of tolypyrin (p-tolyldimethylpyrazolon). "Tolysal" consists of small crystals of a very faint pink colour of an astringent bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and acetic ether, slightly in water, and almost insoluble in ether. Dr. Arthur Hennig, of Königsberg, has administered "Tolysal" with excellent results in acute rheumatism of the joints.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re The Dee Oil Company (Limited).

The public inquiry into the promotion, business transactions, and liquidation of this company was held on Wednesday last, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Sowden. The proceedings opened in Chester last week, when Mr. Deeley, the vendor, and the local witnesses were examined. The following directors and others now attended, viz.:—Sir John Stokes (Chairman), Messrs. W. F. Orris, Frederick Ford, G. W. Taylor, W. B. Ford, J. T. Axford and C. C. Hoyer Millar.

Mr. Wheeler, Assistant-Receiver, attended for the Board of Trade, to conduct the examination, Mr. Grosvenor Woods appeared for Sir John Stokes, Mr. Kirby for Mr. Orris, Mr. Caldecutt for Mr. Deeley, and Messrs. Chester & Co. for the debenture-holders and their receiver and manager, who is now carrying on the business under the direction of the Court.

The company was formed in May, 1888, for the purpose of acquiring and running as a going concern a business carried on for many years under the style of the Dee Oil Company. The winding-up order was made in April, 1891, and accounts were filed thereunder showing total liabilities 58,410*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, of which 3,768*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* are unsecured. The assets, valued at 51,582*l.*, are absorbed by the loans on debenture bonds, and the total deficiency to the contributories is returned at 103,768*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Sir John Stokes, the Chairman of the company, was examined at some length. He stated that he acted as chairman throughout, and was to receive 500*l.* per annum as fees. The company was in existence about 2½ years; but he only received in all 750*l.* Under the contract with the vendor, the company agreed to pay 115,000*l.* for the property, and, in addition, to take the stock at a valuation. They invited the public to take shares to the extent of 100,000*l.*, and debentures for 50,000*l.*; but when they went to allotment applications had only been received for a comparatively small sum. The subscription-list was kept open until June 21, instead of June 8, as at first arranged, and by the latter date applications had been made for 3,165 shares of 5*l.* each, and debentures to the extent of 18,400*l.*, making a total subscription of 32,000*l.* The stock was valued at 16,983*l.*, which left only 15,000*l.* for the vendor's cash payment and working capital, or 85,000*l.* less than the sum estimated as being required for those purposes. The vendor was ultimately paid 16,983*l.* in cash for the stock, and for the property, &c., he was paid 33,000*l.* in shares, 30,200*l.* in debentures, and the balance of 51,800*l.* by cheque. To meet that cheque, the vendor, by means of nominees, purchased and gave his own cheques for shares to a like amount. Witness knew absolutely nothing of the previous history of the business, but relied entirely upon the statements of friends and the reports and valuations put before the directors on behalf of the vendor. He personally took no shares in the company, but his non-qualification was provided for by the articles of association. Although he did not invest a shilling in the undertaking he allowed his name to be put on the prospectus as Chairman of the company and to his being described as a Vice-President of the Suez Canal. The prospectus contained the accountant's report upon the trading, that portion being set out in prominent type. It included a paragraph to the effect that during the trading for the ten years preceding the conversion a total profit of 171,550*l.* had been made, or an annual average profit of 17,155*l.* That statement he took for granted, and did not trouble to test its accuracy by examining the books. He did ask the promoter and vendor to show him the accounts for the year immediately preceding the company's formation, but they put him off from time to time. He afterwards learned that no profit had actually been made in 1886 or 1887, but that was explained to him in a satisfactory manner. The first year of the company's trading resulted in a profit of 125*l.*, but nothing was written off for depreciation in the value of the property. Had that been done, the small profit would have been converted into a heavy loss. The second year's trading showed a loss of 13,000*l.* odd, so that the whole of the working capital disappeared in the company's short career of two years. That

was the business that was offered to the public for 150,000*l.*, with the statement that an annual profit of 17,000*l.* had been made in the past. He explained the falling-off by the fact that the raw material received from America turned out to be of very inferior quality. It consequently had to be put aside, and other material purchased in England at a heavy cost in order to carry out the contracts on hand. A ruinous loss was thus entailed, which chiefly accounted for the unfortunate position of affairs. Witness did not inquire about the result of the trading for the year immediately preceding the conversion, but then he had had very little experience of company matters. With his later knowledge he certainly would not have consented to allow the prospectus to be issued to the public with the statement that had appeared as to profits. If the old firm were under a liability of 30,000*l.* to their bankers, and were being pressed by those gentlemen to pay off the debt by converting the business into a company, he (witness) had no knowledge whatever of the fact. He later understood that shares and debentures were transferred to the bank. The company's property became mortgaged by means of the debenture bonds, and in November, 1891, a receiver entered into possession on behalf of the debenture-bond holders, for whom the business was now being carried on with success. It was a fact that the property acquired by the company for 115,000*l.* was only valued in the liquidation accounts at 35,000*l.*; but he (witness) could not account for that depreciation, nor could he now believe that the property had really depreciated to that extent. During their business career 5,500*l.* had been paid by the company in the shape of salary to the managing director (3,750*l.*) and fees to directors (1,750*l.*).

In reply to his counsel, Sir John stated that although he had no practical knowledge of the business, he had as colleagues experienced men who were thoroughly conversant with it, and in whom he had every confidence. The question of allotment was discussed, and it was only when Mr. Deeley had expressed his opinion that after payment for the stock there would be quite sufficient cash left for working expenses that the directors agreed to go to allotment. So far as witness was personally concerned, he had every reason to believe that the business was thoroughly sound, and that the reports and valuations were strictly fair and accurate.

By Mr. Caldecutt: He believed the company was now being worked with success, and was in a very much improved condition. He had no personal knowledge, however, upon that point.

Mr. W. F. Orris, the promoter, was next questioned at length upon the share taken by him in putting the company before the public. He stated in the course of his evidence that under the agreement with Mr. Deeley he received 3,000*l.* for his services, but from that he paid a fee of 1,000*l.* to Mr. F. Ford for the introduction.

The next witness called was Mr. F. Ford, who said he introduced the business to the promoter, and for so doing received 1,000*l.* from Mr. Orris, in addition to certain shares and cash from Mr. Deeley. The business had been known to him by repute for many years. It was looked upon as a thoroughly sound concern, the company being manufacturers of first-class oils which were of an especial character. They had a monopoly of those goods, which were remarkable for lubricating purposes, and the Government had at the time of the transfer just placed a larger order than had ever been booked before. The firm was always considered an exceptionally good and wealthy one, and witness learned from his brother, who acted as secretary, that the conversion was necessitated by the retirement of Mr. Thomson, one of the partners, and the consequent withdrawal of a share of the capital.

The witness was examined at some length respecting the share he took in the floating of the company, and other witnesses having also been questioned as to their connection with the concern, the examination was formally concluded.

Re James Kimberley Twinberrow, 80 Wigmore Street, and 71 Westbourne Grove, W., Chemist and Druggist.

The first meeting of the creditors under this failure was held on Monday last at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. H. Brougham, Official Receiver.

Having dealt with the proofs that had been tendered by creditors, the Chairman said the receiving-order was made on February 20, upon the debtor's own petition. There being two businesses carried on, the Official Receiver considered the best course to adopt was to convene a meeting of the six principal creditors to decide upon the course to be taken pending the appointment of a trustee. A preliminary meeting was accordingly held on February 24, and a resolution was passed to keep open the businesses until the first meeting of creditors had been held. The result of the trading since that date was a total receipt of 61*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, and an expenditure of 66*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The latter item included payments of 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* arrears of gas, 5*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for current gas, 28*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for wages, 7*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* for possession-money, and 18*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for goods, so that the net results of the trading seemed to have been about an equal amount of receipts and expenditure. The debtor had only that day filed his statement of affairs, and explained the delay by stating that he had experienced great difficulty in getting the items together. The accounts showed unsecured creditors, 808*l.* 19*s.*; creditors described as fully secured, 30,180*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and holding securities valued at 39,460*l.*, thus leaving an estimated surplus of 9,297*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, carried to the assets side of the account; partly secured creditors, 614*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, the securities held being valued at 322*l.* 10*s.*; and preferential claims, 148*l.* 4*s.* The amount expected to rank for dividend was returned at 1,101*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* The other side of the account showed the following assets:—Cash in hand, 1*s.* 2*d.*; cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition, 11*l.*; stock-in-trade, costing 500*l.*, and estimated to produce 350*l.*; trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., expected to realise 750*l.*; furniture, 100*l.*; goodwill of the businesses at 71 Westbourne Grove and 80 Wigmore Street, together valued at 1,300*l.*; good book-debts, 316*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; doubtful and bad debts, estimated to produce 2*l.* 17*s.*; and the estimated surplus of 9,297*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* for the securities held by creditors. The assets totalled to 12,109*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and, after allowing for the ranking and preferential debts, provided a surplus of nearly 11,000*l.* Of course, the valuation was entirely the debtor's and had to be taken for what it was worth, as the real value could only be ascertained by the amount to be realised by the sale of the assets.

A creditor asked what was the value of the lease at Westbourne Grove. He understood it was very valuable.

The Chairman explained that the premises at Wigmore Street were held on a lease having sixty years to run, at a rental of 60*l.* a year. The rent was in arrear, and the lease, which was mortgaged for 1,700*l.*, was a valuable one, as the house could be let easily at 200*l.* per annum. The Westbourne Grove premises were also held on a lease, having ten years to run, at a rental of 200*l.* per annum. Part of the premises were sub-let, and brought in 95*l.* a year, and although the lease was free no great value was placed upon it. It ought to be added that there was a second charge upon the Wigmore Street lease.

In reply to the Chairman, the debtor said he was not prepared at that meeting to put forward any offer, and the Chairman thereupon announced that the business resolved itself into the appointment of a trustee and committee of inspection to administer the estate in bankruptcy.

Mr. W. Lewis said he was a large creditor and a heavy loser by the failure. He assisted the debtor to file his petition, with a view to helping him out of his difficulties, that appearing to be the only step to be taken. A creditor, holding mortgages for nearly 30,000*l.*, used to sue the debtor regularly every half-year, and put in an execution for the interest, and, in the debtor's own words, "the only way to get any peace of mind or comfort in life was to apply to the Court and get rid of the difficulties." The debtor, further, was recently sued for two small claims, and, failing to take any notice of the proceedings, execution was levied on behalf of those creditors. That made him seriously consider his position, and the result was that he came to the Court to put himself right with the world. With regard to the question of a proposal, he (Mr. Lewis) wished to point out that, apart from the estimated surplus from the securities—which, although correct according to the value of the properties some years ago, would, no doubt, be much less at the present time—there were assets of sufficient value to pay the trade-debts twice over. He suggested, therefore, that instead of resolving upon bankruptcy and appointing a trustee and committee, the meeting should be adjourned for a short time in order to allow the debtor an opportunity of

making an arrangement with the mortgage creditors, whereupon it would be very easy to pay off the trade claims.

The Chairman remarked that in view of the fact that the debtor had been unable to pay out two small executions it was probable that the creditors would have to wait an indefinite time for their money. There had already been considerable delay in filing the statement of affairs, and the debtor had had plenty of time to formulate an offer. The decision, however, rested entirely with the creditors. It would be easy for the debtor, if he afterwards found himself in a position to arrange with the creditors and avoid bankruptcy, to apply to the Court to have the bankruptcy proceedings annulled. The unfortunate thing was that they were already uncomfortably near Easter, and the effect of an adjournment would be to run into another quarter's rent.

After some discussion, the meeting decided to leave the case in the Official Receiver's hands, to be wound up in bankruptcy.

A creditor suggested that, with a view to selling the businesses as going concerns, they should be mentioned to all the wholesale houses. In his opinion, the Wigmore Street business alone would fetch 1.000*l.*, or nearly sufficient to pay the trade-debts. He advised the debtor to look up his friends and obtain the necessary money from them to repurchase the businesses for himself.

The following are the principal creditors, viz.:—

Unsecured.

	£	s.	d.
Ballard, W. R., 26 Manchester Square, W.	18	13	0
Barclay & Son, 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.	26	9	2
Chemists' Aerated-waters Association	37	10	0
Cutler & Reed, St. James's Street, W.	14	18	0
Dauncey, George, 80 Wigmore Street, W.	10	0	0
Dulwich College, Dulwich	15	0	0
Fuller, Smith & Turner, Chiswick	20	0	0
Gilbertson & Sons, 11 St. Andrew Street	11	10	1
Gordon, J., 4 Monmouth Road, W.	14	4	2
Harper, W., Kilburn Bridge	19	2	0
Heighton Bros., 22 High Road, Kilburn	22	11	0
Hope, Edwards, The Estate of	13	10	0
Jersey Farm Dairy	15	2	3
Jones, Neville, Exors. of, Streatham	132	0	0
Kennings, Rev. J., Liverpool	11	1	0
Kent & Sons, 11 Great Marlborough Street, W.	13	17	7
Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	37	0	7
Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane	47	10	9
Perry & Burleigh, St. John's Wood	14	11	2
Phillips & Dyer, St. John's Wood	10	10	0
Saunderson & Son, Brewer Street, W.	17	3	11
Simpson, W., St. John's Wood	30	11	8
Stourbridge Brick Company, Kilburn	15	5	0
Thompson & Sons, Worship Street, Finsbury	28	11	8
Wright, Layman & Co., 50 Southwark Street, S.E.	23	13	7

Fully Secured.

Ayres, T. R., Northampton Square	1,500	0	0
Cook & Cook, Edgware Road, W.	2,653	17	5
Cooke, Mrs., Chatham	1,850	0	0
Darley, —, Hampstead	47	1	0
Horton & Bennet, 161 Edgware Road	7,300	0	0
Horton & Cobbold, 161 Edgware Road	1,835	2	0
King, William, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	1,908	5	6
Law Life Insurance Company, Fleet Street, E.C.	250	0	0
Lewis, W., Wilmington Square, W.C.	1,553	7	10
Pattison, A. C., Mrs.	1,737	5	10
Wall & Co. (no address)	7,400	0	0
Wall & Wilkinson (no address)	2,245	11	8

Partly Secured.

King, jun., W., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	453	7	6
Pattison, Wigg, Gurney & King, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	161	4	10

Preferential.

Blakesley, W. H., Serjeant's Inn, E.C.	14	12	6
Dauncey, George, 80 Wigmore Street, W.	50	0	0
Hope, Edward, the Estate of, Marylebone	43	10	0
Income-tax	38	2	0

The public examination of the debtor is appointed for March 28.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

This Society met on Thursday, March 9, the President, Mr S. H. Wardleworth, in the chair.

The Volumetric Estimation of Lead Salts.

In a paper on this subject, Mr. R. C. Cowley said he thought all would agree that the B.P. process was tedious and unsatisfactory for the following reasons:—(1) The oxalate of lead formed is so very amorphous that it takes some time before it settles down; and (2) the absence of the use of an indicator. He recommended the use of semi-normal sulphuric acid, as sulphate of lead is a much heavier powder than oxalate, and therefore settles more quickly, and also the use of hæmatoxylin or tincture of red santal-wood as indicator, as these form coloured compounds with lead. Hæmatoxylin was found the better indicator, as it forms with lead a lavender-coloured solution, and on the lead being all precipitated by the sulphuric acid it forms an orange-coloured solution, which appears sharply at the top on account of the sulphate of lead sinking rapidly to the bottom. The use of hæmatoxylin also allowed the solution of any oxyacetate of any lead in acetic acid without affecting its use as an indicator.

Deformities.

Dr. F. C. Larkin next delivered a lecture on "Deformities." He divided deformities into two families—congenital and accidental. The former were dealt with chiefly, the lecturer demonstrating clearly that such deformities as hare-lip, cleft-palate, double ears, &c., were due to natural uncompleted processes, and could be accounted for in nearly every instance. The subject was treated very exhaustively, embracing such examples as double thumbs, double fingers, armless and legless men and women, webbed fingers and feet—all being profusely illustrated by excellent lime-light views.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of this Association was held at the Adelphi Hotel on Wednesday, Mr. J. Hocken, the President, in the chair. There was a large attendance, including Messrs. J. Bain and J. S. Smith (Vice-Presidents), R. Parkinson (Hon. Treasurer), A. S. Buck and J. Smith (Hon. Secretaries), Edward Evans, jun., T. F. Abraham, M. Conroy, J. R. Day, W. H. Leatham, J. Overton, C. Symes, W. Wellings, T. S. Wokes, H. Wyatt, R. Jardine, F. Loherda, H. Wright, A. S. Dunn, and Drs. Carter, J. B. Nevin, O'Flaherty, Barnes, Rentoul, and Oldershaw.

Mr. Davies, analytical chemist, proposed "The Liverpool Chemists' Association." He had been President and Secretary of the Association, and he felt that an Association which had reached its forty-fourth session had given considerable evidence of its health. When he looked round he saw many faces there which he saw twenty years ago, when he joined the Society. He therefore came to the conclusion that the life of the chemist and druggist was a healthy one. He did not see why the Association should not live to be a hundred years old and more. He should be glad to find members taking a more active part in the business of the Association. By reading papers they would certainly increase their own knowledge, for they could not find out how little they knew about a thing until they began to write about it. Mr. J. Smith, Hon. Sec., in responding to the toast, said chemists claimed to be something more than simple traders, but at the same time the trade element entered very largely into their business, and if they were sensible men they would, like other traders, combine for the purpose of protecting trade interests. He thought the Liverpool Chemists' Association might be made more use of in this way. The prospects of the Association were never better than at present. They had amongst the members a very satisfactory proportion of the registered chemists in Liverpool, and the attendance at the meetings was increasing.

Mr. Bain proposed "The Medical Profession," to which Dr. Carter and Dr. Nevin responded.

Mr. Conroy proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," for which Mr. Parkinson responded.

The President, Vice-President, and officers were also toasted, and the proceedings were enlivened by musical intersections.

MARRIAGE.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

Andrews—Metters.—On March 14, at Stoke Parish Church, by the Rev. C. P. Collyns, Thomas Newton Andrews, Frankfort Pharmacy, eldest son of T. N. Andrews, Esq., M.I.E.E., to Annie Louisa, only daughter of Lieutenant W. H. Metters, R.N., Devonport.

DEATHS.

Adams.—On March 1. R. W. Adams, chemist and druggist, Mile End. Aged 58.

Barlow.—On February 27, John Barlow, pharmaceutical chemist, Newport, Salop. Aged 53.

Edwards.—On March 6, Rees W. Edwards, chemist and druggist, late of Brecon. Aged 32.

Rowe.—On March 1, Sampson Rowe, chemist and druggist, late of Redruth. Aged 39.

Wells.—On March 7, at his residence, 141 Rathgar Road, Dublin, James Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, of the firm of W. F. Wells & Son, 52 Upper Sackville Street. Aged 41. The deceased was the brother of Mr. W. F. Wells, jun., M.P.S.I., Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

De Pass, E. S., De Pass, L. Maria (formerly **Lizzie Maria Roe**), **and Roe, G. S. C.,** under the style of the Midland Brush Company, Market Harborough, brushmakers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890.

Receiving Orders.

Gutteridge, Richard Sandon, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W. physician.

Schonstadt, Moritz H., trading as Moritz H. Schonstadt, and also as the National Asbestos and Indiarubber Company, Farringdon Road, E.C., and Birmingham, indiarubber and asbestos merchant.

Selvey, Robert Joseph, Birmingham, surgeon-dentist.

Whiffen, David Joel, Gravesend, Kent, late Chatham, of no occupation, late mineral-water manufacturer.

Adjudications.

Alexander, John, Jewry Street, E.C., cork-manufacturer.

Durham, Charles, trading as Raynsford & Co., Kingston-upon-Thames, mineral-water manufacturer and beer-dealer.

Potter, Herbert, Sutton, Surrey, chemist.

Selvey, Robert Joseph, Hockler, Birmingham, surgeon-dentist.

Whiffen, David Joel, Gravesend, late Chatham, of no occupation, late mineral-water manufacturer.

From the Nursery.—"My little ones sometimes look at The Chemist and Druggist," writes a subscriber, "and this is what I heard the other day:—Ætat 9 remarks that 'he couldn't sleep last night, kept tossing about so.' Ætat 11 replied, 'I should think you must have got the *locum tenens*.'" Result of the Winter Issue, we presume.

On the night of March 10 a fire occurred on the premises of the Ruchill Chemical-works, occupied by Messrs. Eadie & Co., chemical-manufacturers and oil-refiners, Maryhill, near Glasgow. The flames were discovered issuing from a one-storeyed building, constructed of brick and galvanised iron, and used for the distillation and refining of naphtha. In a few minutes the whole structure was in a blaze, but the brigades succeeded in preventing the spread of the fire. Damage was done to the amount of 3,000*l*.

Business Changes.

Messrs. R. Hop & Co., of 34 Great Tower Street, E.C., have taken over the agency for opium and other Smyrna merchandise for Mr. Agop. K. Vemian, of Smyrna.

Messrs. John Sanger & Sons announce that at Easter they will remove from 489 Oxford Street to more extensive premises at 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, near the Portland Road Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

The business which for the past eight years has been carried on by Mr. Ernest Atkins, at 17 Waterloo Place, Southampton, has been taken over by Day's Southern Drug Company. They have now five places of business in Southampton.

The goodwill, machinery, plant, &c., of the businesses carried on under the styles of John Quilliam & Co. (perous-plaster makers) and J. J. Watts & Co, at Cowburn Street, Manchester, by the late Mr. John Quilliam, have been purchased from the widow, and will henceforth be conducted at the same address by Mr. John Ousey.

REVIEWS

Kelly's London Medical Directory, 1893. London: Kelly & Co. 6*s*. 6*d*.

In this volume are published the names, qualifications, appointments, and works of all medical practitioners within the metropolitan area, together with particulars of all hospitals, institutions, societies, &c., within the same limits.

The American Annual of Photography and "Photographic Times" Almanac for 1893, published by the Scovill & Adams Company, New York, and sold in this country by Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield, of Charing Cross Road, W.C., is a work which will delight the heart of the photograph enthusiast. It contains articles on every possible photographic topic by over a hundred authors, twenty-seven reproductions, some of them of great beauty, nearly four hundred pages of literary matter, and the whole is strongly bound.

The Business Man's County Court Guide. By Charles Jones. London: Effingham Wilson & Co. Pp. 276. 2*s*. 6*d*., net.

This is a book which is much needed. It is not a lawyer's manual, but it provides, in a clear and well-arranged manner, the information required by persons who want to take proceedings in these, the most useful of our courts. Solicitors are employed in thousands of such cases where their assistance is altogether unnecessary. This manual will enable many business men to dispense with their costly, and often valueless, services.

Notes on Medicinal Remedies. By J. B. Stephenson. London. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 16mo. Pp. viii. + 72. 1*s*. 6*d*.

It is astonishing how curious many people are about the properties of medicines. None but chemists know how often people will ask what is this pill good for, or what action has that drug; and it has been Mr. Stephenson's purpose to satisfy such curiosity in his "Notes." He has arranged all the more common medicines alphabetically, describing their origin, doses, methods of administration, and therapeutic properties. Of course this is done briefly, generally, and we cannot help thinking, successfully. There is the greatest temptation for the pharmacist who speaks or writes of drugs to go beyond the depths and needs of the popular mind, but Mr. Stephenson has not committed this error, and he has produced a book which chemists should find a "profitable extra."

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in thi section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for larg quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

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42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *March* 15.

Acid (Citric).—The imports of concentrated lemon-juice into London for the two months ending February 28 are given as follows:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Pipes	1,313	1,113	425	300	1,121

"Very little," says a Messina correspondent, "is being done here in concentrated juice, notwithstanding the fact that the prices are already very low. The output is expected to amount to one-third more than that of last year." In London the market remains quiet at 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per lb.

Ammonia Salts.—*Sulphate* still keeps advancing. Beckton, London (24 per cent. grey), Leith, and Hull are quoted at 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton. *Sal ammoniac* keeps steady at 35*s.* for first and 33*s.* for second quality.

Balsam (Copaiba).—From New York we hear that there has been a good demand, and that everything in the hands of importers has been taken up. The following is the declared value of the exports of "vegetable balsam" from Colombia: 1888, 4,543*l.*; 1889, 7,268*l.*; 1890, 19,203*l.*; 1891, 11,738*l.*

Balsam Peru is reported to be exceedingly scarce here and to have sold at higher prices privately. Higher prices are reported from Hamburg.

Borax remains steady at 30*s.* per cwt. for powder, and 29*s.* per cwt. for crystals. The imports of borax from the Persian Gulf ports, to which we have lately called attention, continue. The *Shat-el-Arab* has just landed 570 packages from Bunderabbas.

Calabar Beans continue to sell in a small way in Liverpool at 2*d.* per lb.

Canary-seed.—A parcel of 80 bags ordinary to fair *Spanish* seed, of old import, sold by auction at the spice-sales this week at 80*s.* to 82*s.* 6*d.* Dirty Spanish seed has been sold in Liverpool at 75*s.*

Caraway.—At the spice auctions on Wednesday 200 bags *Dutch* seed realised 21*s.* per cwt.

Cascara Sagrada.—Messrs. Hartford, Schoellkopf & Maclagan write:—"The demand (in New York) has fallen off altogether, and, although we cleared the San Francisco market twice, mostly for Europe, large quantities have appeared here again, and are pressed for sale. We therefore would not be surprised at seeing a falling market. The quantities that crop out are surprising, but the consumption also appears to be increasing."

Cinchona.—The value of the cinchona exports from the U.S. of Colombia has receded from 13,919*l.* in 1888 to 4,610*l.* in 1889, 488*l.* in 1890, and 225*l.* in 1891.

Cloves.—There was a brisk business in *Zanzibar* cloves at the end of last week at the reduced prices quoted in our previous report. On Monday there was less inquiry, and very little business took place, but prices improved slightly upon the whole. For June-August delivery 4$\frac{11}{32}$*d.* per lb. was paid. At auction 250 bales *Zanzibar* cloves met with no demand, and the whole was bought in at more or less nominal prices. *Penang* cloves are in large supply; 133 packages were offered on Wednesday, but only a few sold at 12¾*d.* to 13½*d.* per lb. for fine bright picked. This shows an advance in price. Meanwhile the stock of Zanzibar cloves in London is increasing, and to-day prices for delivery are again lower.

Coca-leaves.—A large business is reported in New York at 24c. per lb. for green *Truxillo* leaves. The stock of that description, which was very heavy, has been much reduced. *Huanoco* leaves have declined to 32½c. per lb.

Croton-seed.—There has been an arrival of 52 bags recently. The market is rather badly supplied, and there have been several inquiries.

Galls.—*Turkey*: Blue Aleppo galls have been sold recently at 55*s.* per cwt. For good blue Bassorah 60*s.* per cwt. is wanted. Forty cases *China* galls sold without reserve at auction at 54*s.* to 55*s.* per cwt. for fair quality.

Ginger.—Calcutta reports, dated February 22, mention that the stock of old-crop ginger has been almost cleared. There is a fair demand for new ginger for May-June delivery. The market is very quiet after the recent decline. Only 70 packages *Cochin* were offered at the auctions, of which 11 bags sold at 66*s.* for fine medium to bold bright washed of the new crop. One barrel small new crop *Jamaica* root brought 60*s.* per cwt.

Gum Acacia.—The residue of the first-hand London stock of *Talca* gum has recently been sold, at prices ranging up to 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. For *Senegal* gum, on the spot, 49*s.* per cwt. has been paid in Liverpool.

Gum Myrrh.—Slow of sale, at 80*s.* per cwt. for fair Aden sorts.

Gum Tragacanth.—Somewhat considerable consignments are now due, but they will come to a very bare market, and it is doubtful whether any reduction in price will be effected by their appearance. First quality *Bagdad* gum has been sold at 14*l.* 10*s.*, seconds at 14*l.*, thirds and fourths at from 12*l.* 10*s.* down to 11*l.* per cwt. For *Smyrna* seconds 12*l.* 15*s.* has been paid on the spot.

Kola.—The value of the kola exports from Sierra Leone in 1891 was 43,004*l.*

Oil (Castor).—Calcutta reports, under date of February 22, that a considerable business has been done, both for near and distant delivery, at rather higher prices. The demand has all been from the United Kingdom. The prices of castor-seed have improved, and there is little to be had on the spot, although the crop prospects are described as very fair.

Oils (Essential).—*Lemongrass* oil keeps steady at the recent advance to 2*d.* per oz. for native brands. Sales have been made privately at that figure. *Citronella* is held at ¾*d.* per oz. for fair quality on the spot. Oil of *Star-anise* is selling slowly; it may be had at 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb. on the spot. For *Cassia oil* 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb. is the nearest spot price.

Opium.—Our market remains firm for all grades, especially for the finer kinds of druggists' and soft shipping. Sales are rather small in consequence of the firmness of holders. The following are the present quotations:—*Persian*, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*; *Soft shipping*, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*; fine *Druggists'*, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*; second ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Potash Salts.—English *Bromide of potassium* is unaltered; American still offers at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. *Permanganate* is tending firmer; small crystals are now held at 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on wharf. Best Montreal *Potashes* are worth 28*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*; English refined saltpetre, 20*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.* (according to packing); and German, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. *Bichromate* steady, at 4½*d.* per lb. *Chlorate* quiet, at 9¼*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb. for March, 9*d.* for April, 8¾*d.* per lb. for May, and 8*d.* for July–December delivery.

Quicksilver.—The long-expected advance has at last occurred, the principal importers having raised their quotation on Tuesday by 2*s.* 6*d.*—viz., to 6*l.* 10*s.* per bottle.

Quinine.—Lower. On Friday last 5,000 oz. Brunswick quinine on the spot, in second-hand, sold at 8⅞*d.* per oz. It is pointed out by a New York house that the imports of quinine (as sulphate and in the bark) into the United States in 1892 amount to at least 4,500,000 oz., or half the estimated

output of all the factories in the world. As it is said to be "a well-known fact" that stocks in the States are lighter than usual, it is argued that the consumption of quinine in America must be on the increase; also that, generally, all over the world the consumption is ahead of the production, and that the deficiency is supplied by the surplus stocks of former years.

Shellac.—The speculative market closed quietly last week, at somewhat lower prices, orange TN for August delivery at 99*s.* per cwt. Subsequently the speculative market advanced to 98*s.* 6*d.* for May and June, 99*s.* 6*d.* for August, and 100*s.* for October delivery of TN orange. At auction only 334 cases were offered, of which 62 sold (the general tone being very quiet), at unaltered prices for *second orange*. *Button* lac and *Garnet* were decidedly tending lower. The following prices were paid:—*Second orange* unworked fair to good bright, 98*s.* to 107*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Button* resinous thirds and seconds, 97*s.* to 105*s.* per cwt. After the auctions the article has been very slow, with a decidedly weaker tendency in the speculative market. Orange TN has been sold at 95*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for April, 95*s.* for March, 96*s.* for May, and 97*s.* for August delivery.

Spices (Various).—On the spot there has been a fair demand for Penang *White pepper*, and considerable sales are reported at $3\frac{9}{16}$*d.* per lb. *Black* Singapore has also been in somewhat better demand for delivery. As the week went on the position of *Black pepper* improved, and up to $3\frac{3}{16}$*d.* per lb. was paid for Singapore, February-April steamer shipment. At auction *White pepper* showed a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb., good limed Penang selling without reserve at $3\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, and good fair to fine bold bright Singapore at $4\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. *Black pepper* also is slow of sale on the spot and easier, with small sales at auction of ordinary grey Singapore at $2\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb. *Tapioca*, *Pearl Tapioca*, and *Sago* remain flat and dull of sale. Good Bermuda *Arrowroot* realised 1*s.* 5*d.*; fair to good St. Vincent, $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to $4\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per lb. *Chillies* are dull of sale, and at auction 30 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 55*s.*, and good Sierra Leone at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Nutmegs* are steady and in fair demand, and 100 bags *Pimento* sold steadily at 3*d.* to $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb. for grey to good.

Sulphur.—An improved tone is said to prevail at the Sicilian shipping ports, where stocks are reported to be constantly decreasing. The newly-melted sulphur will not begin to reach the ports until next September, and a still greater scarcity is expected before then.

Tar-products.—The market is generally quiet. Benzole 90-per-cent. is quoted at 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; 50-per-cent., 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per gallon, Gas-tar, 9*s.* f.o.b.; pitch, 26*s.* f.o.b.; solvent naphtha, 1*s.* 1*d.*; crude naphtha 30-per-cent., $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 8*d.*; toluol, 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; creosote, $1\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; salts, 19*s.*; anthracene, 30 A, 1*s.* 2*d.*; and B, $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 11*d.*

Turmeric remains dull of sale. At auction 160 bags *China* sold without reserve at 19*s.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. for dull lean finger.

Vanilla.—Mauritius reports, dated February 11, mention that vanilla is very scarce on the local market, and realises high prices.

Wax (Bees').—There is a good demand for bleached East Indian wax, which has sold at 7*l.* 5*s.* for good white, and up to 6*l.* 10*s.* for fine yellow.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *March* 16

The Drug-sales.

Owing to the proximity of the Easter Holidays to the drug-sales which would have fallen on March 30, no auctions will be held on that date. The next drug-sales will be held on April 13.

Aconite.—Japanese root much cheaper, 3 bales small selling to-day at 16*s.* per cwt.

Alcohol.—German potato-spirit has advanced a few points, and is now quoted at $8\frac{7}{10}$*d.* per proof gallon, c.i.f., naked, for quantities for good brands. It is reported that the official German statistics show that the production of spirit last season has undergone a considerable reduction. For future delivery higher prices than that quoted are asked.

Aloes.—There was very good competition for the 18 cases of *Cape* aloes offered to-day, and from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. advance was paid for the whole parcel, good to fine bright selling at 22*s.* to 23*s.*; medium, partly softish, at 20*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt. Another parcel of 28 boxes *Curaçao* aloes was bought in at 50*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt. for good quality. A few common overheated lots sold at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Of *Zanzibar* aloes no fine quality was offered. Two casks dry dull aloes in skins (imported in 1881) were bought in at 85*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt., and the other lots shown do not call for comment.

Ambergris is quite neglected, and the entire supply shown at to-day's auctions was bought in at nominal prices.

Annatto.—Quite neglected. Good to fine bright Ceylon seed was bought in to-day at $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.

Antimony.—A few lots of good crude *Japanese* antimony sold at 24*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. to-day.

Areca-nuts.—For 20 bags of fair quality from Ceylon 25*s.* was refused, and the parcel bought in at 30*s.* per cwt. Another lot was bought in at the same figure.

Balsam Copaiba.—For one barrel thick brown *Maranham* 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. was paid to-day.

Balsam Peru is dearer, and the lowest price at which good dark quality is offering here now is 5*s.* per cwt. From Hamburg the quotations are still higher.

Balsam Tolu.—Eight cases sold to-day at 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. for good softish quality, which is lower.

Benzoin.—*Siam* benzoin was in very large supply to-day, but there was only one parcel of fine gum. This sold as follows:—Fine medium to bold loose pale almonds, 26*l.* 15*s.*; medium to small ditto, 21*l.* 15*s.*; small almonds, dull colour slightly cakey, 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. These prices show a decline of about 25*s.* per cwt. Small brown siftings in block, partly false packed, brought 5*l.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*, and brown and grey siftings 60*s.* per cwt. Another parcel of 8 cases realised 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for almonds and siftings in block of good colour; 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* for a commoner lot, and 55*s.* for common dull drossy siftings, and of a third, of new import, of 27 cases *Siam* benzoin, 8 cases dark brown hard block, very ordinary sold at 55*s.*, good almondy brown block, rather barky, being bought in at 11*l.* per cwt. *Palembang* gum in small tins is plentifully offering, 73 cases of this kind were bought in to-day at 50*s.* per cwt. for good quality, while very common woody sold at 5*s.* to 6*s.* per cwt. Of *Sumatra* benzoin the supply was small, and only 4 cases seconds sold at a trifle easier rates—viz. 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for small almondy centres, false packed corners, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* for fine bright almondy centres, very badly packed sides, and 6*l.* 15*s.* for fine centres, slightly false packed corners. Five cases dull *Palembang* brought 40*s.* per cwt.

Buchu.—This drug, as was expected, suffered another serious decline to-day. Fifty-nine bales (being part of the recent arrival) were placed in sale, and 11 of these sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. for fair yellowish to green somewhat stalky round leaves. This is a fall of from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. For fair green long narrow leaves a bid of 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. was refused.

Calumba.—Very little offering; only 3 bags brown and dark mixed sorts sold to-day at the full price of 20*s.* per cwt.

Camphor (Refined).—There is no change in the English prices; German is held at 1*s.* 11*d.*, but second-hand holders are offering slightly below that figure. At auction to-day 3 cases Japan camphor in tablets were bought in at 2*s.* per lb. nominally.

Cannabis Indica is rather cheaper and in plentiful supply; 195 robbins were offered to-day, and for 10 of these, fair greenish siftings, $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb. was accepted; good but stalky tops were bought in at 5*d.* per lb.

Cantharides.—Two casks fair *Russian* cantharides (in 560-lb. casks) sold to-day, without reserve, at 2*s*. 10*d*. to 2*s*. 11*d*. per lb., which is a good price. *China* flies recovered from the recent decline, 1*s*. 3*d*. being paid for a case of good quality, which is about 4*d*. higher again.

Cardamoms.—There have been rather heavy arrivals from Ceylon this week, and, with fair offerings, the market at to-day's sales was rather dull, and prices for good to fine qualities declined from 2*d*. to 3*d*. per lb. Of 215 cases 121 sold, at the following rates:—*Ceylon-Mysore*, medium to bold round long fine heavy, 3*s*. 1*d*. to 3*s*. 3*d*.; fine bold pale heavy, 3*s*. 7*d*.; smaller ditto, 2*s*. 10*d*. to 3*s*.; small to medium, pale, good appearance, 2*s*. 4*d*.; yellow ditto, 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 1*d*.; long medium yellow, 1*s*. 9*d*.; brown mixed, partly split, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*.; small yellow, 1*s*. 1*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*. *Ceylon-Malabar*—Small to medium palish, slightly specky, 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 3*d*.; medium palish, long and round mixed, 1*s*. 10*d*. to 1*s*. 11*d*.; small palish, 1*s*. 5*d*.; dull brown, small to medium, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*.; very small, 1*s*. 2*d*. *Mangalore* character, round small, 2*s*. *Aleppy*, ordinary unclipped grey, 11*d*. to 12*d*. *Wild Ceylon*, 2*s*. to 2*s*. 1*d*. *Seed* from 1*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb.

Cascarilla.—For 49 bales newly imported from New York a bid of 21*s*. was refused to-day, 23*s*. being suggested as the price.

Chiretta.—A parcel of 5 bales shown to-day is held for 9*d*. per lb., which is a very full price; the last sales concluded privately were at the rate of from 8*d*. to 9*d*. per lb., and we have heard that 9½*d*. has even been paid.

Cinchona.—A parcel of 20 serons damaged bright yellow spurious *Flat Calisaya* was bought in at 9*d*. per lb. to-day, a bid of 7½*d*. being refused. South American *Red bark* showed a very considerable increase in value, four 1-cwt. cases good split quill of fair colour selling at 7*s*. 6*d*. per lb., while for chips 3*s*. per lb. was refused. Genuine flat *Calisaya* is becoming very scarce, and none was sold to-day. For 4 serons bold bright *Guayaquil* chips 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb. was paid.

Coca-leaves.—We hear that good bright Huanoco leaves have been sold privately at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. Four bales of fine light-green Truxillo were bought in to-day at 2*s*., and 10 packages very common dark-brown East Indian leaves brought 1*d*. per lb.

Codeia.—Slightly higher, makers now requiring 13*s*. per oz.

Croton-seed advanced in price at to-day's auctions by nearly 100 per cent., 36*s*. being paid for a parcel of 52 bags fair quality Ceylon; similar seed was previously worth 20*s*. per cwt.

Cubebs.—Twelve bags bold brown sifted berries, without stalk and of poor flavour, from Batavia, all damaged, sold at 46*s*. to 47*s*. per cwt. to-day (without reserve), showing a further decline of some shillings. On the other hand, 3 bags good stalky mixed shrivelled berries brought the steady price of 80*s*. per cwt., the same figure which was obtained at the last sales, and 10 bags dark damaged brown and stalky brought 58*s*. to 60*s*., which is from 2*s*. to 3*s*. below the recent value. For fine genuine berries, slightly stalky, 90*s*. per cwt. is asked. Dust was bought in at 40*s*. per cwt.

Cuttlefish.—Of 65 bales shown to-day, 10 sold at 2½*d*. per lb. for small to bold good white bone.

Dragon's-blood.—Fine qualities are scarce, and held for high prices. At auction 3 cases bold lump good colour sold at 9*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; fair ditto, 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. to 7*l*.; one or two cases of very fine bright, partly seedy lump, were shown and bought in at 14*l*., an offer of 12*l*. 10*s*. was reported refused. Socotrine drop was bought in at 70*s*. to 75*s*.—much above the real value.

Ergot of Rye is very slow of sale here, and with the small quantity offering at the auctions no progress could be made; for dull Russian, 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb. was refused, 1*s*. 6*d*. being the price. Hamburg quotes rather higher prices to-day—namely, 1*s*. 5¾*d*., c.i.f. terms.

Galangal.—For the damaged part of a new arrival of galangal-root only 5*s*. per cwt. was offered and refused.

Gamboge.—For 10 cases rather damp, partly ricey and drossy pipe, fair fracture, 10*l*. 15*s*. to 11*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. was paid to-day, showing a slight increase in value. A bid of 9*l*. per cwt. was refused for a lot of bold ricey Saigon pieces.

Glycerine.—A parcel of 35 cases, believed to be Russian salvage from fire, 1·255 s.g., sold to-day without reserve at 35*s*. to 35*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. The cases contained two 56-lb. tins each, and had been offered before. The double distilled, s.g. 1·260, is rather firmer. One of the makers has raised his price to 53*s*. per cwt.

Goa Powder is very scarce, and high prices are wanted, fine quality been held for 4*s*. per lb., ordinary to medium at 3*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb. *Chrysarobin* has advanced in consequence, and is now held at 9*s*. per lb.

Guarana.—One case of good quality was bought in to-day at 4*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Gum Acacia.—A newly imported parcel of 23 bags *Cape* gum was bought in at 75*s*. per cwt. for soft pale good sorts, partly broken and dusty. A parcel of 5 cases Trieste picked drop, dull yellow, sold without reserve at 6*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 7*l*. 10*s*., which shows a decided decline. Good to fine bold picked, however, still finds buyers privately at 15*l*. 5*s*. to 16*l*. 10*s*. per cwt. For good Soudan sorts 70*s*. is asked; and 60*s*. per cwt. for hard red ditto.

Gum Ammoniacum.—For 1 case asafœtida-scented drop of good appearance, partly stony and drossy mixed, 21*s*. was paid. Another lot of good pale drop, partly cakey, is held for 55*s*. per cwt.

Gum Elemi.—Ten cases common dark brought 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and 2 cases very dirty but of fair flavour 3*s*. per cwt.

Gum Kino.—A case of good *East Indian* kino (1½ cwt.) was offered to-day. The only bid for it was 16*l*. per cwt., and that was accepted. There was another lot of 5 packages of 104 lbs. each from *West Africa*, this sold at from 97*s*. 6*d*. to 102*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for slightly blocky, dusty and woody gum of little colour, and at 60*s*. per cwt, for common dark ditto.

Gum Mastic.—At to-day's sales 13 cases were shown. For fine pale drop 2*s*. 6*d*., and for yellow ditto 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 3*d*., per lb. was suggested, but there were no buyers.

Gum Myrrh.—Dull of sale and rather easier to buy, for good sorts 80*s*. is still asked, and bids of 77*s*. 6*d*. were refused, but 7 packages fair Aden picked, somewhat mixed with dross, sold at 6*l*., and good pickings at 60*s*. per cwt., without reserve.

Gum Tragacanth.—The arrivals so far consist of about 600 packages, but it is not thought that the market will be affected in a downward direction, as it is known that medium and good qualities will find plenty of buyers.

Honey.—Very little was offered to-day, and all was of poor quality. Nine packages Jamaica sold at slightly easier rates: dull to fair yellow candied, 21*s*. to 26*s*.; and two cases, each of two 56-lb. tins, thick yellow Californian brought 23*s*. per cwt.

Insect Flowers.—Five bales heavy open flowers from Trieste sold to-day, without reserve, at 60*s*. per cwt.

Ipecacuanha.—*Rio* root is in large supply (123 bales being offered to-day), but the quality, with the exception of 3 or 4 bales, was exceedingly low, and buyers held off as much as possible. Inferior kinds were from 2*d*. to 3*d*. per lb. easier. The following prices were paid:—Fair annulated, 7*s*. 3*d*.; lean, pale, and woody, sound, 6*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*.; damaged ditto, 6*s*. 3*d*. to 6*s*. 9*d*. per lb. Of *Carthagena* root (represented by 27 bales) only 3 packages sold, at slightly higher prices—viz., 5*s*. 1*d*. to 5*s*. 2*d*. per lb. for stout sound root.

Jalap.—Good qualities are scarce, and realise fairly steady prices, but common root, which was in very large supply to-day, is 1*d*. to 2*d*. per lb. lower. Of seventy bales, 37 were disposed of at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. for fair heavy and light mixed, partly pale in colour; and 11*d*. to 1*s*. 2*d*. for very small and lean mixed, partly mouldy so-called Tampico character.

Kola.—Four bags good brown split kolas sold at $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., and fair quality brought 6*d.* per lb.

Kousso is scarce. Good flowers in bundles have sold privately at 3*s.* per lb., and at to-day's auctions 2 bales pale loose flowers (5 cwt. altogether), brought 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Liquorice.—Ninety bales Persian root were bought in to-day, good to fine decorticated at 26*s.* to 35*s.*; of ditto, with bark, at 15*s.* to 16*s.* per cwt. Sixteen bags powder were bought in at 20*s.* per cwt.

Morphia.—Five bottles of Macfarlan's brand, of 50 oz. each, were placed in sale to-day; originally there had been 11, but the remainder were withdrawn. For the lot in auction 3*s.* 10*d.* was understood to be offered, but the limit is said to be 4*s.* per oz.

Musk.—A consignment of 18 tins *China* Cabardine, fair quality pods, sold without reserve to-day at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per oz., showing a decline of about 3*s.* For *Tonquin* musk there was very little demand; 1 tin damp, old-fashioned, small to bold pods, thick skin, poor quality, realised 45*s.* per oz.; and 4 tins third pile sold at 47*s.* for small to bold blue and brown skin and underskin; and 29*s.* for skinny, fairly dry, untrimmed pods, These prices are from 2*s.* to 3*s.* easier. For 3 bottles so-called *Grain-musk* 4*s.* 9*d.* per oz. was the highest bid made, and this will be submitted.

Nux Vomica.—A parcel of 76 bags bold grey and pale mixed silky seed, from Colombo, was bought in at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Oil (Castor).—Rather easier; 249 cases Calcutta seconds (rusty tins) sold to-day, without reserve, at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{8}d.$ per lb.

Oil (Cod-liver).—The market is rather unsettled. Most holders here are not willing to sell at less than 60*s.* to 62*s.*, landed terms, for good new Lofoden oil; but we hear that a considerable sale was made at the end of last week at 55*s.* per barrel for oil said to be new crop non-congealable.

Oils (Essential).—Two cases Japan *Peppermint oil* (said to contain 40 per cent. of menthol) realised 8*s.* 9*d.* per lb. at auction to-day. For 10 1-lb. bottles of *Ylang-Ylang* there was no bid at 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Star-anise* was bought in at 5*s.* 10*d.* per lb., but is said to have been offering recently for near at hand at 5*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f. terms. American oil of *Peppermint* is somewhat easier, at 12*s.* 3*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for HGH; and *Otto of rose* remains very firm. It is said that the *Violet* crop which is now being gathered in Southern France has turned out very badly, and that prices are likely to be quite 15 per cent. higher. One case (12 bottles) *Spearmint* oil was bought in to-day at 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; and 2 cases (also 12 bottles each) *Bay oil* at 10*s.* per lb.

Oil (Eucalyptus).—Still declining; 24 cases (each of three 36-lb. tins) from Sydney sold at 7*d.* to $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. to-day (one lot brought 8*d.* per lb.), and for another case of *Amygdalina* oil (marked "unadulterated"), 8*d.* per lb. was also paid. These figures show a fresh fall in value of 1*d.* to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Several other parcels were bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and there was one the offering of which created considerable merriment. This was a lot of 3 cases (each four 28-lb. tins) of dark yellow oil from Sydney. It had been analysed by Professor Wilson Hake, who declared that this oil contained about 30 per cent. by weight of crystallisable eucalyptol, and that 84 per cent. of it distilled over between 170° and 180° C. "The sellers," so the broker solemnly read before offering it, "would give 1,000*l.* to anyone who found anything in this oil except Eucalyptus globulus," and his firm as the brokers, guaranteed the amount.

Opium.—Two cases good druggists' opium, said to contain 10·51 per cent. of morphia, were bought in to-day at 9*s.* per lb. It is reported that a bid of 8*s.* was made.

Orange-Peel is still selling slowly at 9*d.* for fine-cut Malta, and at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ for thick bright ringlets.

Orris-root.—Scarce, and very firmly held; for good small *Verona* root shown in sale 70*s.* is understood to be wanted. Fine *Florentine* was bought in at 115*s.*, and powder at from 100*s.* to 110*s.* per cwt.

Patchouli.—There was no bid at 5*d.* per lb. for 3 bales fair brown leaves, good flavour, not stalky.

Pistachio Kernels.—Twenty-nine packages in the shells sold to-day, without reserve, at the very low price of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 2*d.* per lb.

Quassia.—An unspecified quantity of "wood" brought 70*s.* per ton, subject to approval, to-day.

Rhubarb.—In rather large supply and slightly easier. Of 171 cases offered to-day, 21 sold at slightly easier prices, though hardly quotably lower. *Shensi* druggists' root, round, $\frac{7}{8}$ pinky, $\frac{1}{8}$ grey fracture, brought 1*s.* 8*d.*; flat, rough-coated, $\frac{3}{4}$ pinky, $\frac{1}{4}$ dark fracture, 1*s.* 7*d.*; medium to bold round and flat mixed, $\frac{3}{4}$ pinky, $\frac{1}{4}$ dark fracture, 1*s.* 2*d.*; rough round and flat mixed pickings, 1*s.* per lb.; rough ditto *Canton* pickings realised $11\frac{3}{4}d.$; flat *High-dried*, small to medium, fair fracture, dull coat, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Sarsaparilla.—A parcel of 15 bales fair but damaged *Vera Cruz* root was bought in at 5*d.* per lb. *Honduras* is firmly held, and for 3 serons to-day 1*s.* 4*d.* was refused. Grey *Jamaica* was not offered, and of *Lima Jamaica* nothing sold.

Sassafras.—Seven bales sold without reserve at 8*l.* 15*s.* per ton to-day.

Scammony.—Thirteen packages were offered to-day, but there was no bid. Fine quality is said to be scarce. *Root* is reported to have sold privately at 35*s.* per cwt.; but at to-day's auctions there was no bid for 53 packages.

Senna.—*Tinnevelly* leaves still keep arriving almost every week. This is an exceptional circumstance, as usually the arrivals of the crop are finished in the month of December, and none commence to come in here until August. Nevertheless prices remain very high, although at to-day's sales they were rather irregular, and common grades sold at some slight decline. Of 316 bales 214 found buyers at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 6*d.* per lb. for fair medium green leaves, 4*d.* to 3*d.* for ordinary yellowish partly specky and fine, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ down to 1*d.* for ordinary small and dark. *Alexandrian* senna siftings are about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. lower than the last sale prices, 8 bales selling at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. to-day; medium pods brought $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

Squills.—For good bright quality 3*d.* per lb. is being paid.

Star-anise.—A parcel of 20 cases genuine Chinese star-anise, shown to-day, is said to be held for 80*s.* per cwt.; but we hear that it is possible to buy below that price.

Tamarinds.—Forty barrels dry *Barbados* were bought in at 16*s.* per cwt. to-day.

Tonquin Beans.—Four cases were bought in at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for fine frosted, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for black *Pará*. One case very small common beans sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. to-day. Fine *Angostura* are quoted at 8*s.*

Vanilla.—A fair supply was offered to-day, but only part of it sold, at a decline of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.: $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 17*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 14*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*; good crystallised, 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*; common foxy and brown, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per lb.

Wax (Bees').—The supply was very small to-day, and prices keep firm. *Australian* wax is very firm, 7 packages of good quality selling at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. to-day.

Wax (Japan).—Good pale squares are held at 38*s.* per cwt., and a bid of 37*s.* was refused to-day.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

Smyrna, Wednesday evening.

The Philadelphia chemical works have bought this week 180 cases—viz., usual kind manufacturing opium, at the rate of 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. f.o.b., and Yerli opium, at the rate of 8*s.* 10*d.* per lb. f.o.b. The market has become firmer.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

GINGER.—The new crop of *African* is selling slowly, and buyers do not seem inclined to pay the prices asked. There are sellers of sound root at 53*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

GUM MASTIC.—An arrival of new crop tears has been sold at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

JABORANDI.—Six bales good green, just arrived, have sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

OIL (CASTOR).—The market continues flat, with only retail sales of *East Indian*, at 2½*d.* per lb

SEED (CANARY).—Easier; and good sound *Turkish* now procurable at 70*s.*

TURPENTINE.—In consequence of the foundering of a vessel near at hand, the market has advanced; 26*s.* per cwt. is now the value.

WAX (BEES')—Considerable business has been passing in *Chilian*, the market being practically cleared at an advance of 5*s.* per cwt., mixed yellow and grey fetching 7*l.*; good yellow to half-bleached, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.*

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, March 1.

THE continuation of the extreme cold weather has had the effect of retarding the opening of the spring trade. Transactions are on a limited scale, and prices unchanged, save in a few lines of drugs. Angostura *Tonquin beans* are in a firm position, though, as usual, there is some question as to what is really the bottom of the market for prime goods, for those who quote $2 intimate that the goods offering at $1.80 are possibly not "first chop." *Quillaia* has attracted attention among "insiders," through the fact, which has just come out, that Hamburg parties have practically cornered this market, having taken up some 60 tons, which are now held out of the market. Lots in outside hands are quoted at 5¼c. It is not probable that the stocks will be re-exported, but it is likely that they will be held for a rise here. Some export inquiry is reported for *Cascara sagrada*, but the price asked—8c. to 8½c., in jobbing quantities—is above exporting-order limits. *Vanilla beans* continue to stiffen up under a steady drain on stocks for consumption, which is not compensated for by adequate arrivals. *Balsam copaiba* is dull and unchanged. *Balsam Peru* is showing some activity, and there seems to be a fair chance of a material betterment of the market. Sales of natural balsam have been made at $1.10 to $1.15, though the usual quantity of "Hamburg quality" can be had at less. *Gum chicle* has declined under large receipts, and is dull at 35c. *Curaçao aloes* has been quite active at 2¾c. to 3¼c. as to quality, and is now in a rather firmer position. *Mexican sarsaparilla* is held firmly at 8½c. to 9c. for Tampico, there being no Tuxpan on the market. *Honduras sarsaparilla* has been in good demand on export orders, at firm prices. HGH *Peppermint oil* has still further advanced, and is now held at $2.85. Wayne County bulk has advanced to $2.60, and Western bulk to $2.40. The reports of short stocks are generally given full credence.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.

ALL the analyses of the bark to be offered at our cinchona auctions on March 23 have been completed now. The manufacturing bark contains 22 tons sulphate of quinine, or 4·23 per cent. on the average. About 1 ton contains 0–1 per cent., 18 tons contain 1–2 per cent., 70 tons 2–3 per cent., 172 tons 3–4 per cent., 132 tons 4–5 per cent., 57 tons 5–6 per cent., 60 tons 6–7 per cent., 12 tons 7–8 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

THE QUININE-FACTORY AT NADUVATAM.

AN Indian subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been visiting the Government quinine-factory at Naduvatam [or "Neddiwuttum." as he calls it—unity of spelling is sadly required in Indian geographical designations], and sends us the following account of the establishment:—"The factory at Neddiwuttum is a building 70 feet long, constructed on the site where convicts were housed when the plantation was in process of formation. One new shed was added for the scalper, and another (heated by steam) for the drying process. Water is obtained from a well 25 feet deep, attached to which is a reservoir connected with a 6-horse power turbine, working a Carter's disintegrator, that pulverises the bark at the rate of about 25,150 lbs. a month. An engine, also nominally 6-horse power, does the boiling and works a still for recovering the fusel oil from the bark-refuse. The disintegrator turns out the bark in impalpable powder, about 200 lbs. of which is put at a time into a cylindrical vat 6 feet by 3, fitted with revolving winged stirrers. A mixture of water (100 gallons), paraffin (96 gallons), fusel oil (24 gallons), and caustic soda (14 lbs.) is then placed into the vat and beaten up for three hours. This is allowed to stand undisturbed overnight, and in the morning the oil is drawn off into another cask, called an agitator, in which water acidulated with sulphuric acid is worked up with it for ten minutes to dissolve the alkaloids held in suspension in the oil. The acidulated water is then drawn off by a tap at the bottom of the vat. More acidulated water is added, and the washing of the oil twice repeated to exhaust it of the alkaloids. The acidulated mixture with the alkaloids in solution is then filtered through charcoal and stored in a separator or conical tub, till a sufficiency is collected to fill the three boiling-pans of 50-gallon capacity, in which it is made to boil for fifteen minutes, when a handful of animal charcoal is thrown in with caustic soda to neutralise the liquor. After filtration into cooling-pans quinine crystallises out, leaving the other alkaloids in the solution; but the crystals are only a crude product, with an admixture of 16½ per cent. of cinchonidine, requiring further treatment the next day. After drying, the crystals are powdered, dissolved in boiling water slightly acidulated, and boiled for another fifteen minutes with charcoal, then double filtered into cooling-pans, where the pure quinine is again crystallised, this time containing only 4 per cent. of cinchonidine. Mr. Hooper recently worked out the acid-sulphate process as employed in Germany and Holland, by which on the second crystallisation the whole of the cinchonidine is eliminated, thus rendering the quinine absolutely pure. The pure crystals obtained are now drained and dried by being placed on blotting-paper spread on blocks of plaster of Paris which absorbs the moisture, and a final drying is given them on filtering-paper spread on calico trays placed in the hot-room, where a temperature is maintained of 15° to 20° above that of the atmosphere, by means of hot-water pipes. When dry the quinine is ready for packing after the crystals are broken up. That supplied to the Bombay Government is coloured with a roseanilin, which gives it a beautiful and attractive appearance"

The initial outlay on machinery, buildings, &c., in Naduvatam was between 15,000r. and 16,000r.

SENEGA AND AMMONIA.—Some people object to the addition of ammonia to senega infusion, especially the concentrated, which is done for the purpose of keeping it clear. It destroys the active principle, say they. Well, it is authorised now by Berlin hospital authorities.

"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY," ETC.—Considering the quantity of chlorinated lime consumed day by day, it might be supposed that we know something about it. We do know what we don't know. We all know Odling's formula $CaCl_2O_2.CaCl_2$; but that is not right, says Lunge, bleaching-powder does not contain free calcium chloride, its formula is $OCaCl_2$. Mijers says now that that is nonsense; bleaching-powder is a direct combination of chlorine and calcium hydrate: it is $Cl_2Ca(OH)_2$. So there; we have a nice choice for our money and are perhaps not a bit nearer the truth.

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VIBRATORY THERAPEUTICS.

OUR Paris correspondent recently reported that Professor Charcot had tried the effect of vibration upon certain nervous diseases, especially tremhling palsy. Finding that some patients obtained great relief when travelling in a jolting train, he thought he could save them trouhle and expense by providing the jolting at home. Accordingly, Professor Charcot had an arm-chair constructed to which a to-and-fro motion was given by means of an electrical windlass. These motions produce a series of very strong trepidations like the motion of a sieve in sifting. The invalid sits in the chair, and after a quarter of an hour he is another man. His limhs are relaxed, the fatigue has disappeared, and the following night his sleep is perfect.

Treatment hy mechanical vibrations is not limited to this malady alone; it seems to he applicable to quite a large numher of nervous troubles, more or less well defined, and the neurasthenia of which offers the completest *ensemble*. Long hefore the invention of the vibrating arm chair, Dr. Vigouroux conceived the idea of submitting hysterical patients to the vibrations of a huge tuning-fork. In this way he cured anæsthesia and muscular stiff joints. Other physicians—Boudet, of Paris, and Mortimer Granville, of London—applied vibrating rods to the treatment of neuralgias (facial neuralgia in particular) and headaches. Granville devised a small electric hammer, analogous to the hammer of electric hells, and that was applied to the painful point. Under the influence of the shock, repeated hundreds of times within a short period, the pain ceased.

The method was some time ago singularly improved hy Dr. Gillis de la Tourette, a pupil of Charcot. With the aid of Messrs. Gautier and Larat, two *confrères* well versed in electro-therapeutic studies, he had an apparatus constructed

Fig. 1.

for the treatment of megrims and nervous headaches. It was the vihrating helmet (fig. 1), which is formed of steel plates

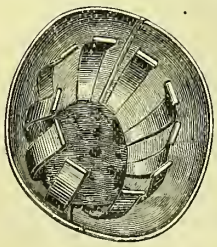


Fig. 2.

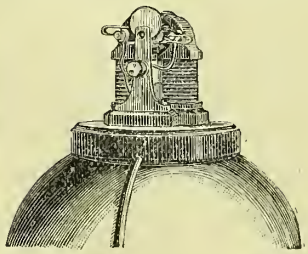


Fig. 3.

that permit of its fitting the head perfectly (fig. 2). Upon this helmet, in lieu of crest, there is a small alternating-current motor of peculiar construction which makes about 600 revolutions per minute (fig. 3). At every revolution a uniform vihration is propagated to the metallic plates, and is transmitted to the cranium that they embrace. The cranial walls thus vihrate in their *ensemble*, and the vibrations are naturally transmitted to the entire cerebral apparatus. The sensation is not disagreeahle. The numher and intensity of the vihrations, moreover, may he varied according to the tolerance of the subject. In a few minutes a sort of general lassitude is experienced, with a tendency to sleep.

The vihrating helmet has already heen applied to a large number of neurasthenic invalids, the majority of whom have experienced good results from it. The treatment succeeds also in hemicrania. We reprodnce the illustrations from *La Nature*, and are indebted to the *Scientific American* for the particulars.

AT THE COUNTER.

"PENNYWORTH O' PILOTS" was the request of a woman in that home of pilots, Leith. "Pilots for a sair throat," she added in explanation. Chlorate-of-potash pellets were supplied.

SAME OLD TALE (hut this comes from Brisbane).—A Young Lady—"What is the price of Seigel syrup? Is that the smallest size? Could you let me have a shilling's worth? Could you tell me where I could get it cheaper?"

CUSTOMER: "I got a hottle of cod-liver oil here yesterday that you said was disguised so that no one would know it. I have hronght it back." Druggist: "Why, isn't it all right?" Customer: "No; give me a bottle without any disguise."

"THERE isn't a drug I don't have," he declared, for he had just opened a fine new pharmacy. "That's saying a good deal," remarked a friend. "Come, now, I'll wager you haven't any spirit of contradiction." The chemist was not in the least embarrassed. "Wait a bit," he said. "You shall see for yourself." With that he left his friends, and returned in a few minutes leading hy the hand—his wife.

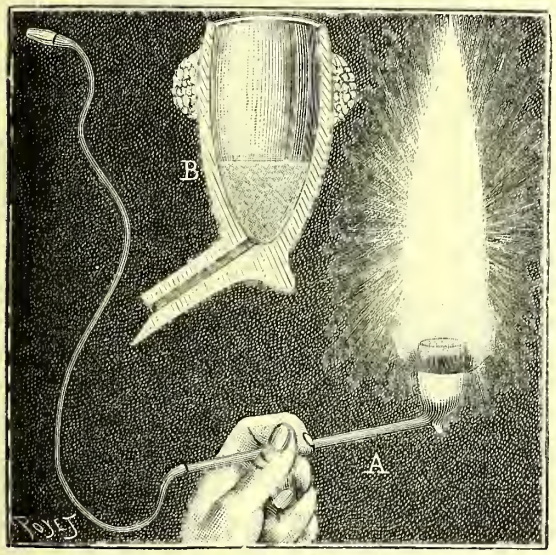
MR. PICKERING (Crowle) sends a selection in which we find a number of ingenious specimens of word-twisting:—"2 penyworth dyarah mixter"; "penny of Baby fullerethur"; "Oyxsida Ink in white powder"; "Camfraded oil"; "tinter a Gnm a Gnarabeck"; "peneworth of salts of penepelepy peneweth of Scoch neel"; "2 penneth of pink pacific"; "2 penyworth of are oil"; "peneworth of Clara der Limb."

A DERBY chemist favours us with some queer hits. One customer orders bals. copaibæ under the alias of "Borrocks of Mequiver." We find besides "oil of Gileper," "stincher of steal," "Scothin neil," and "Ccach and heel"; "Hernpern Seed," "Pecelikin," and "White de Glation." The following is a copy of an order inclnded in this packet:—"If you please Sir will you tell mother what you have to get for the hreath that smells and please write on the paper what you have to get and if it is claradine of paticia please send 2*d*. worth."

SOME funny orders are included in a large collection contributed from Norfolk. We select the following:—"Sir plese to send me a bottle of medsen i have got the enflezer cold," "½ lb. ponnd of linsede meal for pultteses," "1 bottle bron Critics medcine as i have got it very Bad," "Corter pound finegig Corter genceirg," "1 baby tut false," "½ oz. critrid acid," "1id sipcsipider," "Converted spirits of vine," "Pety free spain," "Estrialas," "Red kian pods," "Pennyworth of Olaalmick. Please will you put the right name on?" "3 pennyworth of pills Alice of Mayth or Marth," "White corpis."

A CHEAP APPARATUS FOR MAGNESIUM LIGHT.

SINCE the introduction of powdered magnesium metal the difficulties formerly experienced in the preparation of photographs by artificial light have been enormously reduced. The magnesium-light apparatus generally used in photographic studios is a complicated and expensive one, and, although certain cheap and simple contrivances, such as the Hastings magnesium flash-light lamp, have done much to popularise the use of magnesium light, it may not be out of place to describe an apparatus which can be prepared by any amateur photographer without trouble or expense.



As in many other cheap substitutes we again have recourse to our old friend the clay pipe. In our illustration B represents a section of the pipe, round the bowl of which the wick of a spirit-lamp has been rolled. Soak this wick in methylated spirit and set fire to it; you will then obtain a circular flame round the bowl of the pipe. You have previously introduced a little powdered magnesium into the bowl of the clay, and now, if you blow through the india-rubber mouthpiece (attached to the pipe as the shown in A), you will project the particles through the bowl, at the top of which they will take fire at the circular flame and produce a brilliant pyramid of flame. Care should be taken to hold the pipe-bowl as far as possible away from the face, as magnesium burns are painful and severe.

IMPORTING FOREIGN MEDICINES INTO FRANCE.

By an Anglo-French Chemist.

IT is well known that the French laws in respect to the importation and sale of compounded medicines are very stringent, and it may be that a few notes on the procedure necessary before a maker can get his products admitted into the Republic will be useful in some quarters where The Chemist and Druggist is read.

The first step to take is to address a letter (written in French) to Monsieur le Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Paris, asking him to authorise the importation of whatever goods it is desired to introduce. The letter should be accompanied with samples of the preparations, which are —or are supposed to be—submitted to the École de Pharmacie for analysis. The approval or otherwise of the professors decides the Minister to accord or reject the authorisation demanded.

The importation of every preparation which is not mentioned in the Codex is strictly prohibited, although exception is made to certain English and American specialities.

The Inspector of Customs is provided with a huge volume containing a list of all drugs and specialities which may be imported. This list was drawn up half a century ago, perhaps, and has been but rarely revised since; consequently it mentions very few "up-to-date" remedies. It is most aggravating to watch an employé at the Douane searching in vain, but hoping to discover some reference to an article which had not come to light when that unfortunate list was compiled.

The petition to the Minister usually necessitates a prolonged correspondence, and one has generally to wait three months before receiving a definite reply In order to expedite matters it is advisable for the interested party to visit Paris, and, before taking any further steps, to call at the Embassy and explain there the object of his visit, requesting the Ambassador to interest himself on his behalf with the Minister. He will probably give a letter of introduction, which will facilitate matters considerably, as in such a case the demand will receive prompt attention.

Should this *démarche* not meet with the success expected, the manufacturer must have recourse to an "agent en douane," who, if he is a shrewd man, can often arrange matters with the Custom-house authorities even after the authorisation of the Minister has been refused. The Editor will doubtless be able to furnish the address of a suitable agent on being applied to.

A sample of the goods should be sent to the agent, that he may advise you as to the probability of his being able to pass them. It will be as well not to question him too closely as to the method he adopts In case neither of the means suggested is effectual, there is still another mode of proceeding. Obtain the address of some well-known English firm on the Riviera, and send them a consignment of the goods you wish to introduce in bulk; shortly after follow it up by forwarding a supply of the bottles or boxes destined to contain the various preparations; and, finally, send off by *colis postal* the labels, bands, wrappers, &c., trusting to the honour of the chemist whom you appoint to pack them. The goods sent in bulk must be suitably labelled. Supposing you wish to import extract malt with phosphates, the vessel containing it should be labelled "Ext. Malt, p"; malted food, as "Poudre de Malte," &c. This method should only be attempted when other efforts have failed.

It may not be out of place here to mention that it can hardly pay any English firm of manufacturing chemists to send a traveller into this country. Several have tried the experiment with the same unsatisfactory result. Anyone to whom time is not an object may combine pleasure with business by looking up occasionally his customers and reminding them that, notwithstanding his absence from home, the house is still in a position to execute any orders which may be forthcoming. But, as a matter of business, the sum required to meet travelling expenses may be more advantageously employed by advertising through a good medium. Continental chemists are well supplied with price catalogues, illustrated and otherwise, and are consequently well posted in the latest novelties relating to drugs or specialities, and most of them prefer to send their orders direct.

One remark more before I close this communication, although I fear the patience of the Editor as well as that of the reader must be exhausted. Correspondence is always going on in the London papers respecting the loss of trade which England has sustained through the competition of Germany. Amongst the remedies suggested to counteract the evil by those who wish to see England again occupying her old position as foremost in all branches of commerce, not one appears to have struck the nail on the head. The indifference of our countrymen to the exigencies of their foreign customers is chiefly responsible for the loss incurred to the nation. English firms, instead of persisting in drawing out invoices in the mother tongue, should make a rule that all correspondence be carried on in the language of the country in which the customer resides. This would necessitate employing a clerk who is a good linguist to take charge of the foreign department. And, even more important still, the metric system of weights and measures should be adopted, and *l. s. d.* replaced by francs, florins, or whatever may be the current coin of the country. To persons unacquainted with the decimal system I would recommend a little work published in English, which they would find most useful—"The Anglo-French Calculator," by S. Louis, M.A. Price 1*s*.

AMERICAN LADY DRUGGISTS.

THE sketches of ladies connected with the American drug-trade, reproduced below, appeared originally in the pages of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, of Detroit.

Mrs. Julia M. Crissey.

Mrs. Crissey, is in business as a druggist at Omaha, the capital of the State of Nebraska. The lady, whose maiden name was Miss Julia Foster, received a classical education at the Morgan Park Seminary, Chicago, from which college she graduated with high honour. She afterwards read a course of pharmacy lectures, and attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy. She was assisted in her studies by her late husband, Mr. C. M. Crissey. Mr. and Mrs. Crissey were formerly in business at Kankakee, Illinois, but came to Omaha in April, 1886, and set up in business at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Lake Streets. Since Mr. Crissey's death, which occurred in October, 1888, his widow has continued the business in her own name, and her success is a proof of her thorough mastery of the profession. Her store always presents an attractive and business-like appearance, and is noted for reliability in compounding prescriptions. Mrs. Crissey is the author of a number of valuable and instructive articles on pharmacy, and is an ardent supporter of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association. In May, 1890, at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Nebraska, she was elected secretary of the organisation, and at the expiration of her first term she was complimented by an official vote of thanks for efficient service, and unanimously re-elected for a second term.

Mrs. Adele M. Graef.

Mrs. M. O. Miner.

Mrs. Adele M. Graef was born in Sauk City, a little town on the banks of the Wisconsin River. Her parents came from Germany, where her father had been a physician. When eight years of age, she removed with them to Eau-Claire, Wisconsin, where she spent part of her school days. Her early teachings were not at all American, as she could only speak French and German at ten years of age. As the oldest child and only daughter, she became her father's companion, and early developed a liking for the study of medicine. At sixteen she married a physician of Chicago; at eighteen she was a mother and a widow. Thrown upon her own resources, she taught music in Chicago, and obtained many pupils; but her little child died, and she then decided to accept a position as a traveller to a drug-firm at St. Louis. In this capacity also she was very successful, and sold more goods than the house at that time could manufacture. While upon a visit to New York she accepted a position with Reed & Carnrick as their travelling representative through the Eastern States, and since that time she has had charge of various exhibits.

Miss Sadie E. McKane.

Mrs. M. O. Miner has for some time held the appointment of Secretary of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association.

Miss Sadie E. McKane comes of a pharmaceutical stock. Her father, Mr. B. Tracy McKane, is the proprietor of a well-known drug-store at 285 Willis Avenue, New York City. Miss McKane was born in 1873. She early developed a taste for pharmacy, which her father did not discourage, and entered the New York College of Pharmacy, from which she graduated in 1890, since when she has assisted her father in his store. Miss McKane has not entirely confined her studies to pharmacy, but in her leisure hours she has found time to become an artist of no mean ability in both music and painting.

Mrs. Rosa Upson was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, and educated at Adrian College and Albion Seminary. She studied medicine and pharmacy in the University of Michigan, from which she graduated in 1881. Mrs. Upson then went West and established herself in Marshalltown, Iowa, where she has been ever since engaged in the drug-business and the practice of medicine. She has the honour of being the first lady pharmacist registered by examination in Iowa; is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to which she has been a delegate for five years, and a member of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, of which she has been secretary for the last seven years. She is also

Mrs. Upson.

a member of the American Medical Association and various other associations.

Miss Agnes Wilbur is, or was until recently, the first woman who received full graduating honours of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, in which she spent four years in practical work. She was highly popular with the students, who elected her second vice-president of her class. She was also appointed a delegate of the Massachusetts College Alumni Association at the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting of 1892.

Miss Agnes Wilbur.

Another American lady pharmacist is Mrs. Mary H. Eccles, M.D., Brooklyn. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary under the four-year course in 1878, her percentage being among the highest. She is the only lady member of the American Pharmaceutical Association from the eastern part of the United States. Mrs. Eccles has personally conducted the pharmacy on the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Smith Street for thirteen years, also aiding her husband, a medical man, in his literary and scientific work. Few pharmacists have a better knowledge of drugs than Mrs. Eccles, who knows at sight every common crude drug of our modern materia medica and a vast number of the rarer ones. Few keep closer track of the markets or can buy goods at lower rates. She is a great favourite among her patrons, and prescriptions are often left with explicit orders that she alone shall fill them. She has become so familiar with German, Swedish, Italian, and French names for common articles that customers of these nationalities have, after months of experience, believed her to be a countrywoman of their own. Mrs. Eccles was born in Grafton, Lorrain County, Ohio, March 7, 1851. She spent her girlhood and early womanhood in Kansas City, where she was married.

NEW FACTS AND FANCIES.

The New United States Pharmacopœia may safely be expected before the close of the year.

Lanain is the name which a firm of wool-fat purifiers are giving in Germany to their *adeps lanæ*.

Chloryl is the name of a mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides used for producing local anæsthesia—especially in dentistry and minor surgery.

Chicago now has a Drug Exchange—two rooms in the new Schiller Building. Five pharmaceutical bodies have clubbed together to get them. Big thing this—for Chicago.

The Institute of Chemistry had to pay 500*l.* of legal expenses as a result of expelling Dr. Johnstone from the membership. There was no glory to balance this drain upon the funds.

In Making Ol. Rusci from birch-bark by destructive distillation there is always found a certain amount of aqueous distillate. This has recently been examined by Kuroloff, a Russian chemist, and found to contain 1·25 per cent. of acetic acid.

Amidol-developing Solution, when kept for a month or so, give ghost-like negatives. The moral is to make up the solution as required.

Chloraloxime, one of that peculiar class of bodies which are at present attracting interest, has been made by Dr. von Heyden's successors. It has the formula CCl_3,COH,NOH, and in presence of water is changed into chloral hydrate. It is to be used as a hypnotic.

Strychnos Nux-Vomica wood contains 0·23 per cent. of strychnine and 0·08 per cent. of brucine (Flückiger), the leaves 0·3 per cent. of brucine—no strychnine (Hooper), and the bark 1·6 per cent. of alkaloids, most of which is brucine, there being only traces of strychnine in the bark.

Tobacco-smoke, according to Gautier, contains nicotine in considerable quantity, as well as a homologue of nicotine (which exists in the tobacco itself), a lutidine (C_7H_9N), a dihydropicoline (C_6H_9N), and a base having the formula C_6H_9NO. Besides these there are odorous bodies.

Creosote in Pills is a never-ending source of trouble to dispensers. So is guaiacol. The following is a German way of getting over the difficulty:—Take creosote, 10 grains; glycerine, 2 grains; powdered solazzi, 10 grains; powdered liquorice-root, 17 grains. Mix and divide into pills of the required strength. The mass is good.

Iodol Caffeinate, a compound of caffeine and iodol, each in molecular proportions, is made by dissolving the respective components in as little alcohol as possible, and mixing the solutions. The caffeinate, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2,C_4I_4NH$, crystallises out. It is a bright grey, crystalline, colourless, and tasteless powder, which may be used in place of iodoform.

The Vaseline People have got into dispute with the U.S.P. authorities, owing to the issue of a circular to physicians stating that "petrolatum," U.S.P., is not "vaseline," but "a worthless and often noxious petroleum product, varying in quality from axle-grease up." Dr. Charles Rice defends the Pharmacopœia, and maintains that the tests given therein suffice to tell whether a product is pure or not.

Copaiba is said to be adulterated in the American market, just now, with rosin oil. Messrs. Dodge & Olcott, of New York, state that as good a way to test it as any is this:—Half fill two test-tubes, one with copaiba of known purity and the other with the suspected sample, and heat them to the boiling-point over a spirit-lamp. As the vapours pass off one can readily detect the odour of rosin oil, if it be present. The oil of copaiba is quite different in odour.

Dilute Nitrohydrochloric Acid is best given along with a little hydrochloric acid, according to Dr. Lockhart Gillespie. In treating that form of headache which Dr. Lauder Brunton has shown to be relieved by the administration of acids—namely, when the pain is frontal and close above the frontal sinuses—the two acids in small quantity, added to a moderate dose of antipyrin or other analgesic, subdue the pain more rapidly than any of these drugs separately.

Antispasmine is the name which has been given to a combination of one molecule of sodium narceinate with three molecules of sodium salicylate. It is a white hygroscopic powder which is very soluble in water. Professor Demme, of Berne, considers it far superior to opiates as a narcotic, for children especially, and he has used it for spasmodic cough, scarlatina, affections of the larynx, &c., in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains in scarlet fever. Narceine is precipitated from the solutions of antispasmine by the addition of sodium carbonate, or even by the absorption of carbonic acid from the air.

Correspondence

Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views a concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Strike in the Glass-bottle Trade.

Sir,—Permit us to point out that under the above heading there are some remarks in your issue of March 11 that will probably mislead some of your subscribers. Medicine and many other small bottles are made by "flint hands," who are distinct from the "bottle hands," who are now on strike.

Our flint-houses (or furnaces) have been working regularly all through the winter, and we, as well as other houses in the trade, are producing the usual output, so that chemists and others using similar bottles need have no fear of a failure in supply.

If our surmise be correct, the small bottles mentioned by your correspondent as being supplied at 8*s.* 6*d.* per gross by German houses, are such as are used in an entirely different trade to that supporting your journal. We would, however, confirm your latter remark that if the dispute be not settled soon it will be a serious matter for the aërated water trade.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, March 13. Kilner Brothers.

The Sale of Stamped Medicines.

Sir,—If I ask my bookseller for Zola's latest novel, and he attempts to induce me to take a volume of Wesley's sermons, as being better, more for the money, safe and effectual, sure not to cause any unpleasant after-effects, &c., I should expect he was making a bigger profit out of Wesley's sermons, and not that he had any paternal care for my morals, and should certainly resent his cupidity. I believe this is the light in which the public view our efforts at substitution, and it is a factor that makes for the Store. The sale of stamped medicines is firmly "established" in popular fancy, and to suggest their "disestablishment" is useless. "Disendowed" they unfortunately are, but they need not remain so. I think if we will give up our hostility and substitution, the makers will be only too glad to meet us, for they have much to gain from our friendship, and an arrangement on Elliman's lines, with the added goodwill of the signator, will be mutually beneficial. Yours, &c.,

March 8. Wales.

Poisonous Stamped Medicines.

Sir,—For the benefit of suffering humanity in general, and the poor chemist in particular, I should be glad if you could kindly enlighten me about a letter from Dr. Charles Rooke (Limited), which I have just perused, denying the fact of their preparation (Crosby's elixir) containing any scheduled poison, yet every bottle which I have in stock bears a label stating that it does.

Yours earnestly,

Brighton. Green as Grass. (258/11.)

260/23. "Lancashire" also writes about this discrepancy. He has been informed that the scheduled doison has been omitted from bottles sent out since February 1, 1893.

The Vogeler Compound.

Sir,—I have just noticed the company's advertisement in which they offer to send this compound direct by post to any address for 14 or 30 stamps. Chemists cannot compete with this and observe their agreement (without signing which they will not be supplied) to not sell under the full prices of 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, as in either case the postage costs 3*d.* Is this a fair and legitimate way of doing business?

Yours, &c.,

March 8. Provincial Chemist. (255/34.)

The "Maiden Ruth."

Dear Sir, your criticism's kind,
  But ah! my heart is heavy;
I bow my sorrow-laden head,
  And humbly cry, "Peccavi!"

Your crown award but crowns my woes;
  For (hear my sad confession)
I shortly must appear before
  The horrified Kirk Session.

The pillars of the Kirk are grieved
  At my omission flagrant,
In knowing less of Bible lore
  Than many a tattered vagrant.

Yes, "history repeats itself,"
  And many a luckless "feller"
Has in like manner come to grief,
  From Boaz down to Weller.

Therefore, ye gay pill-rollers all
  And poets, have a care—
Forget not Weller's wise advice,
  "Of widders—oh, beware!"

Yours mournfully,

Prestonkirk, N.B., Alexander Whitelaw.
March 11.

The Night Fee.

Bournemouth (255/44) would be glad to hear if it is the general custom of the trade to make a charge for night attendance, he having known it to be done in London and Liverpool, but understands it is not general in his town. As, independent of disturbing the rest of the household, there is a greater risk in dispensing when called out of one's sleep, he considers an extra charge of 1*s.* for this is justifiable, which, in some houses, is allowed the assistant giving the attendance, and should be generally adopted.

Tr. Nucis Vom.

Sir,—I should like to call the attention of your readers to a point I have frequently noticed in making tr. nucis vom. —viz., the presence of crystalline strychnine long after the extract has apparently dissolved. In a batch made on February 22, this crystalline deposit had not entirely disappeared on March 14, although it had been vigorously shaken at least once a day. In making the tincture the extract was thinned out with a little dilute spirit in a mortar.

Sheringham, March 14. W. Holmes.

Exemption from Jury-service.

Sir,—In your issue of March 11, I notice Viscount Curzon's Bill for the exemption of members of fire-brigades was adjourned, the Attorney-General remarking that other classes of persons were equally entitled to exemption; it seems to me that now is the time for the Pharmaceutical Society to bestir themselves in the matter on behalf of chemists. Should they succeed they would earn the thanks of the trade, and the Society would most likely receive substantial support therefrom.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

15 Flowergate, Whitby, March 14. John Brooks.

DISPENSING NOTES

Guaiacol Pills.

Sir,—In reply to the "guaiacol-pill" inquiry, may I be allowed to submit the following solution? I enclose six pills

containing 2 minims each. "Take one of Nelson's gelatine-lozenges, put in a small capsule over a water-bath with two or three drops of water, add guaiacol to this when solution has been effected, and stir thoroughly until cold. Mass with equal parts of liquorice-powder and gum tragacanth, and subsequently varnish." Yours truly,

High Cross, Barnstaple, N. Devon, E. C. Angel.
March 14.

[A rather soft 5-grain pill, but tough enough to keep its form.]

An Oleate Ointment.

Sir,—Will you kindly state in your next issue how the following should be dispensed?—

Plumbi oleat.	℥iv.
Ung. hyd. nit. oxid.	℥iij.
Ol. amygdalæ ad	℥ij.

M.
Fiat unguentum.

I have made it up two or three times but have failed to make a satisfactory ointment, the plumbi oleat. (made by Shoemaker's process) separating out in tough leathery pieces. Wherein does the fault lie, and how may it be remedied? A reply will greatly oblige, Yours respectfully,

Ericos. (258/64.)

[Lead plaster is the proper oleate to use in this case. Melt it in the almond oil by the aid of heat; stir until cold, then add the red precipitate ointment.]

A Lano-liniment.

Sir,—Can you or any of your subscribers tell me the best way of dispensing the following, which was handed to me the other day?—

Mangan oxid.	℥j.
Calc. phosph.	℥ij.
Sulph. præcip.	℥ij.
Lanolini	℥iv.
Liq. calcis	q.s.

Instructions: The lanoline to be melted and mixed with the sulphur and other powders, and, when cold, to be beaten into a cream with the lime-water. All ingredients *must be absolutely pure.*

I conscientiously followed the instructions, and should prefer in future to be severely let alone by the owner of the prescription. Yours faithfully,

Baffled. (259/42.)

Comments and Criticisms.

Sir,—In the paper on "New Remedies" read by Mr. A. J. Dey before the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association, and reported in your last issue, the opinion expressed by the author as to the reason of the decomposition occurring in the prescription quoted under the head of "Alumnol" scarcely appears to me correct.

The "thick sticky mass" which separates is not "aluminium hydrate in gelatinous form owing to the alkali in the soft-soap," but aluminium oleate, resulting from the decomposition of the alumnol or aluminium naphthalene sulphonate by the soft-soap, potassium oleate.

The reaction may be expressed by the following equation:—

$$Al_2(C_{10}H_7SO_3) + 6KC_{18}H_{33}O_2 = Al_2.C_{18}H_{33}O_2 + 6K.C_{10}H_7SO_3$$

Aluminium naphthalene sulphonate — Potassium oleate — Aluminium oleate — Potassium naphthalene sulphonate.

Guaiacol Pills.—"Hants" cannot be far wrong in using pot. carb. as an excipient for guaiacol, as the only action the alkali could have would be to form potassium guaiacol—a body said to be identical in its action with uncombined guaiacol.

Martindale's form for creasote pills answers well with guaiacol, but makes rather a large pill.

Excipient Wanted.—You, Mr. Editor, in answer to Mr. F. A. U. Smith's query, put the question, "What is the matter with glycer. tragacanthæ?"

In answer I would say that there are two objections to it: First, it increases the size of the pills, and, secondly, more gum is not needed, as the myrrh already provides enough of that to mass the pills with the aid of the best excipient, which is in this case water. Yours truly,

223 Stanley Road, Bootle, H. Wyatt, jun.
March 13.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.
Back numbers, containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

243/2. *Rad.*—(1) **Marking-ink.**—See The Chemist and Druggist, October 22, 1892, page 622. Thicken with tragacanth. (2) Surely there is no difficulty in getting reliable Chinese blue through the ordinary trade-channels.

243/66. *Bennett.*—Ordinary shellac varnish, made clear by filtration, is as good as any for walking-sticks.

243/72. *Vitriol.*—**Spirits of Vitriol**, otherwise sweet elixir of vitriol, is an old London Pharmacopœia preparation. The formula was:—

Cinnamon	℥iij.
Cardamoms	℥iss.
Long pepper	℥j.
Ginger	℥j.
Spirit of ether	℥xvj.

Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

244/10. *J. C.*—If hairs have been systematically pulled out of the moustache, it is not possible to say whether the hair-follicles will produce more again or not. Some people are fortunate in such circumstances, others are not.

244/20. *Shah.*—Formulæ for nearly all the essences have been published in the last two or three volumes. Please refer to the indexes.

244/71. *Woolrub* sends a sample of scented cigarettes, of which it is said that the smoker does not taste or smell the perfume—indeed, if *the* perfume could be tasted the smoker would not be able to smoke any tobacco on account of its bitterness. Bunkum. The odour of the cigarettes is distinctly that of rose and musk, and when smoked there is no difficulty in tasting sandal-wood and smelling of olibanum or cascarilla.

244/48. *S.*—There is no book now published on the subject that we know of. Perhaps we may be able to assist you if you tell us precisely what you want.

244/57. *Goodal.*—The colour of green oil is obtained by boiling spinach in the oil—preferably olive. We should think that advantage is also taken of the oil-soluble aniline-colours, there being a bluish green which imparts a pretty shade of colour to oil. There is little if any virtue in elder-leaves.

245/63. *G. D. Co.*—**Whites in Cattle.**—Put the animals upon a tonic (such as the powders on page 19 of "Veterinary Counter-Practice," which you should get), and give an injection of ½ oz. liq. potassæ permang., with as much water. Another useful injection is:—

Decoction of oak-bark	Oj.
Alum	℥j.

One or two ounces of this to be used at a time.

245/33. *Galen.*—Give each of your cats a grain of santonin in a teaspoonful of castor oil. If a few doses of this do not relieve them of their "daftness," call in a V.S. or the executioner.

245/44. *Complexion.*—(1) **Cod-liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphites.**—See *C. & D.*, November 21, 1891, page 758; also November 5, 1892, page 692. This is the kind you want. (2) A **Complexion-pill** of the composition indicated would do very nicely, but use rather—

Ferri arseniat.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Pulv. antimonial.	gr. ss
Quinin. sulph.	gr. ss.
Ext. gentianæ	q.s. ut fiat pilula.

One a dose immediately before eating.

(3) **Red Lotion for Horses' Shoulders:**—

Sulphocarbolate of zinc	240 grs.
Solution of perchloride of mercury ..	12 oz.
Cochineal-colouring	a sufficiency.
Water to	24 oz.

Mix.

113/39. *Coco.*—**Black Oil for Harness.**—We presume that this is a dressing made from boiled oil, turpentine, and Brunswick black.

246/26. *Remlap.*—**Brown Hair-dye.**—See The Chemist and Druggist, October 22, 1892, page 621. Ammoniated soft soap we do not know.

246/45. *A. S.*—**To Cement Indiarubber to Leather** warm both and apply a solution of guttapercha 1 oz in 4 oz. of bisulphide of carbon. Then put under pressure.

241/13. *Isonia.*—Cod-liver oil is made by placing the cleaned livers upon a wicker or other grating over a receptacle in a sunny place, when the oil exudes. It is then kept at as low a temperature as possible, and the separated fatty acids filtered off. A second quality of oil is extracted from the livers by heating in a steam or water bath, or boiling with water, and the oil skimmed off as it rises. These oils become quite thick in cold weather, so that they also must be allowed to stand in a cold cellar until the solid fatty bodies separate, and the clear portion filtered off. There is no reason whatever why the oil should not be recovered from the livers which your friends now throw away. Five hundred livers a week may not yield a very considerable quantity of oil commercially, but the oil would always be worth collecting for manufacturing purposes, provided you know where to get a market for it.

193/26. *Rad. Rhei.*—The specimen of a drug sold as Turkey rhubarb by a herbalist of your town at 3*d.* per oz., which you ask us to identify, is perfectly genuine rhubarb, though of a common grade. Your sample is not sufficiently large to enable us to determine whether it is so-called high-dried root from China or Rhapontica. If the former, its value in the wholesale market would be about 6*d.* or 6½*d.* per lb.; if the latter, about 4*d.* per lb.

119/17. *Egrub* writes to say that he has tried the chemical nickel process which we quoted recently, and that it is a failure.

243/61. *Taffy.*—**School Ink:**—

Aniline black, B.	℥ij.
Acetic acid..	℥ij.
Gum arabic	℥ij.
Water	1 gallon

Dilute the acid with 8 oz. of water, and shake the aniline black in the mixture. Dissolve the gum in the rest of the water, and pour into the first mixture. Shake occasionally until dissolved.

82/93. *A. J. N.*—(1) We do not know. (2) Your powder weighs $1\frac{1}{10}$ grain; a sixth of a grain of this is calomel, the rest sugar of milk.

247/47. *Nemo.*—We should think that you cannot avoid the black spots in the breadcrust made from alum baking-powder. At the highest temperatures there is apparently an interaction between the sulphuric radicle and the carbohydrate, with the result that spots are charred where the action is concentrated.

247/46. *Cinnamon.*—You will notice that **Liquor Potassæ B.P.** contains 27 grains of KHO per oz., and as 56 grains neutralise 63 grains of oxalic acid, 1 oz. of liquor should neutralise a fraction more than 30 grains of the acid. Your caustic potash must, therefore, be much under the B.P. strength—viz., 90 per cent. KHO. In order to be certain that you get liquor of the proper strength, dissolve 1 oz. of caustic potash in 10 oz. of water. Separately dissolve 15 grains of oxalic acid in 1 oz. of water, and see how much of the potash solution it takes to neutralise this. The quantity used is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of liquor potassæ, so that you can ascertain from that to what volume the remainder of the solution is to be used. The following equation gives you the calculation:—$u : x :: ℥iv.$: volume required—where u is the volume of solution in drachms used to neutralise the oxalic acid, and x the solution in drachms to be diluted.

238/48. *C. B. A.*—(1) The **Green Oils** appears to be a solution of a copper salt (the acetate) with some spirit and 20 minims or so of ol. succini to the ounce. (2) There is no formula for vaseline: it is a purified petroleum residue. (3) The person should not take quinine, seeing that it disagrees with him. The bad effects will wear off.

243/36. *J. D. M.*—**Mist. Calc. Chlor. c. Ferro** we have not heard of before. Frequently we have seen syr. calc. chloridi prescribed with syr. ferri iodidi. The former syrup is a solution of 80 grains calcium chloride in 1 oz. of syrup. Perhaps the mixture is a local preparation; if so, someone who knows it may tell us.

239/20. *An Old Subscriber.*—Rest, soft and comfortable boots, and the application of tincture of iodine constitute the best treatment for enlarged toe-joint—if not tuberculous.

239/1. *Gout.*—It is not possible to analyse the pills with any degree of satisfaction.

248/13. *Patsy.*—(1) We should think you will have no difficulty in getting the stirring arrangement from any of the apparatus-makers who advertise in this journal. Have you tried? (2) Flour-paste with alum in it.

248/39. *C. B. B.*—For particulars of the dentist's qualification we must refer you to our last Educational Number, September 17, 1892, copies of which can still be obtained from the publisher, price 4*d.*

243/21. *J. F. M.*—We fear that the problem of producing a cheap pancreatised infants' food is one that you must work out for yourself. There is no published formula, and we have not time to do the work for you.

249/40. *B. H.*—To produce **A Cream Tint in Toilet-powders** colour a portion of the powder by long trituration with a few drops of solution of aniline orange. It is advisable to keep a stock of this coloured powder, and use it as the colouring-agent. The colour must be thoroughly triturated, and equally distributed throughout the powder. The same effect is produced by long trituration of a trace of rouge with a white powder, but it is not so fine as when aniline-orange in solution is employed.

246/65. *Remo.*—**Sealing-wax for Packets.**—Try the following:—

Resin	1 lb.
Gum thus	1 „
Shellac	8 oz.
Linseed oil	4 „
Red oxide of iron	2 „

Melt the resins, and add the oxide and oil, previously rubbed together. Mix well, and pour into several gallons of cold water, work, and pull out into suitable-sized pieces.

As you wish this for a special purpose, you should test its suitability before pouring into the water by treating a teaspoonful of the mixture in the same way. If too brittle, add more oil.

257/20. *Boots.*—You are not a subscriber, and if you were we should only refer you to our advertisements for the principal camphor-refiners.

256/38. *W. Huntrods.*—Your calculations showing that "Pears's eight hours" is really a nine-hours' day are defective in that you omit to allow for the dinner-hour which, as you must be aware, is so universal in factories as scarcely to need specification.

257/10. *Nemo.*—You are probably referring to the battle of the "four elements," which is described in "Scientific Mysteries" (1*s.* from this office) and in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892.

258/34. *Country Chemist.*—We never object to insert letters because we do not agree with what is stated in them; but we do not care to occupy space with such exaggerated statements as those which you send us. It is absolutely baseless to say that the Medicine-stamp Law is not understood by the trade nor by the Inland Revenue authorities. We are aware that this remark has often been made by chemists when they are fined; but it is not correct. Any person of ordinary intelligence who will read Alpe's "Handy-book" with care can understand the law and the practice as regards medicine-stamp duty as exactly as he can understand most things in this world of mystery. He may not approve of the Acts, and he may, if he likes, contest the Board's interpretation of them; and he will generally find from such an experience that the Courts, at any rate, do not find much difficulty in understanding the statutes. It also seems to us to be ridiculously hyperbolical to declare that the trade is in danger of being "wiped out" because somebody has been fined a pound or two. That the Pharmaceutical Society does not give a sufficient equivalent for the annual guinea is a complaint which, if true, is certainly not new. We cannot see, however why this should be made a general trade grievance. There is nothing easier than not paying.

247/72. *A. Bowman Smith.*—**Pickle Acid for Dentists.**—The best acid for cleaning platinum dentures is sulphuric—about 1 oz. of commercial vitriol to a pint of water. If time is no consideration the denture should be allowed to remain for an hour or so in the acid in the cold, but if you want to clean the denture quickly you must heat the pickle in a basin.

247/59. *J. E. B.*—**Books for Chemistry Honours** (S. and A. Department).—Inorganic: Theoretical—Ostwald's "General Principles" (Macmillan, 10*s.*); Mendeleeff's "Principles" (Longmans, 36*s.*). Practical—Qualitative, Valentin's "Course" (Churchill, 8*s.* 6*d.*, or the "Tables," 2*s.* 6*d.*); Mills and North's "Quantitative" (Chapman & Hall, 3*s.* 6*d.* we think), or Thorpe's book (Longmans, 3*s.* 6*d.*). For the Organic Theory: Richter's "Organic Chemistry" (Kegan Paul, 20*s.*); Van 't Hoff's "Chemistry in Space" (Clarendon Press, 3*s.* 6*d.*); Ostwald's "Principles" (Macmillan, 10*s.*). For the Organic Practical: Streatfield's "Practical Organic Chemistry" (Spon, 3*s.*) In both cases original memoirs must be read, especially in the organic.

249/54. *Bart.*—(1) Dextrin and kaolin are probably the principal ingredients of the graph-composition. (2) Calcium chloride which has become liquid can be used. Evaporate it to dryness.

249/45. *Blood.*—The mixture is a good one, but omit the bicarbonate of potash, which, along with the chlorate, may be somewhat depressing. Iodide of potassium should never be prescribed along with the chlorate, but it may take the place of the latter. It will not act upon the starch or liquorice.

249/44. *S. G.*—**Brown Horehound Beer.**—See *C. & D.*, July 16, 1892, page 97.

249/22. *Papain.*—**Cosmetic for the Moustache.**—Pomade Hongroise, *C. & D.*, November 26, 1892, page 787.

250/22. *C. Bromley.*—Sepia can only be erased by friction.

251/63. *D. E. J.*—**Red Brass-paste**, or "**Putz [Polishing] Pomade,**" is a mixture of which peroxide of iron and heavy paraffin oil or vaseline are the principal ingredients. As simple a way as any of making it is to take 1 part of rottenstone and 3 parts of peroxide of iron, with a sufficiency of heavy paraffin oil to make a paste, and levigate thoroughly in a mill. Perfume with citronella.

251/16. *Rat.*—**Bicycle-oil** (for lighting and lubricating):—

Sperm oil	℥vj.
Paraffin oil	℥vj.
Camphor	ʒij.

Mix and dissolve.

Sperm oil alone is best, but the above is very good, although not so well adapted as sperm oil for lubrication.

252/23. *Pestle and Mortar.*—(1) **Musk and Lavender Water.**—See *C. & D.*, September 24, 1892, page 490. (2) **Essence of Raspberry** (from fresh fruit).—Take any quantity of fresh raspberries (bruised), and pour rectified spirit over them to about ½ inch above the surface. Macerate for a week, stirring daily; then set aside for several weeks to mature, and filter. To the filtrate 5 per cent. of artificial essence of raspberry may be added.

252/28. *G. P.*—Much depends upon the cause of the hair falling out whether it can be prevented or not. In many cases counter-irritants, such as the usual cantharidin hair-lotions, have a beneficial influence.

252/59. *C. J. S.*—Try saturated solution of zinc chloride instead of phosphoric acid.

253/40. *A. C. S.*—We have never heard of the practice, although cream of tartar is used in making milk-posset.

253/38. *Hazel* would like to know of a form for making **A Skin-lotion** that appears like cream, but, when rubbed on the face or hands, does not leave any grease. Such a lotion is said to be used by Eastern ladies. Probably *Lait Virginal* is what is meant. An improved method of making this is the following:—

Powdered tragacanth	gr. vj.
Glycerine	℥ss.
Rose-water	℥ix.

Mix, and add—

Simple tincture of benzoin	ʒij.

This makes a nice white emulsion, which leaves no greasy stain upon the skin.

126/24. *Copper.*—We observe that the way in which **Bronze Articles are "Blued"** is to wash them well with alkali solution, then with water, and wipe dry. Next rub them with a cloth dipped in hydrochloric acid; allow to dry for a quarter of an hour, then heat on a sand-bath until the desired colour is obtained. We have not tried the method on copper coins and medals, but it will take you little trouble to try it. A shovel full of sand placed on the fire is good enough for a sand-bath.

254/57. *Gold-seeker.*—The **Chlorination Method of Extracting Gold** is generally applied to weak ores, which are treated with chlorinated-lime water, whereby the gold is converted into chloride. It is afterwards precipitated as sulphide, or by the addition of ferrous sulphate.

255/12. *E. D.*—We can think of no objection to boric acid and zinc oxide together in an ointment, and have heard of no bad results.

255/16. *Archil.*—We have a paper on the subject in type.

255/43. *W. B.*—Silicate of magnesia is French chalk. It would scarcely pay to bring it from New Zealand to England, but there might be an opening for it in San Francisco.

255/39. *J. E. Reade.*—Crude carbolic acid rendered soluble by saponification with alkalies is much less potent as a disinfectant than the acid by itself. Most of the "soluble" preparations are made from tar oils by boiling with caustic soda, with the addition sometimes of a small percentage of resin.

256/17. *B. H. A.* writes:—"Kindly let me know how I may judge the quality of cream of tartar. One house quotes 84*s.*, another 88*s.*, and a third 96*s.*, all quoted 'the best.'" [There is a book entitled "A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing for the Man of Business and his Assistants," by B. S. Proctor, which is published by The Chemist and Druggist at 2*s.* 6*d.* In that book there are full particulars as to the testing of most things. This is an extract from it:—"Twenty grains of bicarbonate of sodium with 47 grains of pure cream of tartar should make a clear solution, faintly acid." Why should "B. H. A." or any other chemist stand still while he extracts by correspondence information which is so readily available in popular text-books? We consider that bad business.]

256/14. *Radix.*—We do not know of any drug which is a specific for reducing obesity. Those which you name are ingredients of a quack prescription, which has been exposed in The Chemist and Druggist, and to which we can refer you if you think it necessary. Dieting and exercise are the best means for treating the obese.

257/45. *J. H. S.*—**Hair-restorer in Powder:—**

Sugar of lead	ʒij.
Milk of sulphur..	℥iiiss.
Powdered cinnamon	gr. v.
Perfume..	q.s.

Mix.

This to be added to a pint of water.

255/43. *Hibernia.*—Benzine or solution of ammonia.

258/63. *R. A. P.*—We do not suppose that the bran is material to the preparation at all: lime and borax alone will act just as well. But we must confess to lack of personal experience in bacon-curing.

251/66. *Beulah.*—**Cimolite.**—This is a very old name. Watts's "Dictionary" (the old edition) repeats practically the information given in Ure's "Dictionary" of 1827—viz., that the substance is Cimolian earth, the *Cimolia* of Pliny, which was used by the ancients both medicinally and for cleaning cloths. The earth is found in various parts of Russia and Bohemia, and consists of aluminium silicate with a small percentage of iron.

132/28. *Sulphonal.*—(1) **Monochloro-phenol**, $C_6H_4Cl.OH$, is a colourless liquid, prepared by displacing NH_2 from ortho-amido phenol by Cl by means of the diazo reaction, or by neutralising with acid a mixture of sodium-hypochlorite and phenol. It has not to our knowledge been used medicinally, but there is no reason why it should not be, and it is probably what the Naples doctor prescribes. (2) Natural oil of camphor, or some of its fractions, may suit your purpose.

The Newcastle Meeting.—*Mr. W. Pescod* writes to say that it was Mr. Gale (he believes), and not himself, as stated in our last, who introduced the subject of chemists prescribing and dispensing poisons at the Newcastle meeting last week.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

"**Fresh Liquor.**"—*Re* 242/59 (*Xeres*).—In this neighbourhood "fresh liquor" is lard. I never heard of it before coming into Worcestershire. Most of the cottagers kill a pig or two, and when melting the leaf always speak of the product as "fresh liquor," never as lard.

Malvern Wells, March 11. E. J. Clark.

"Fresh liquor" is the name given to pure lard—viz., free from salt—in this neighbourhood (Moseley).

T. W. L. (257/59.)

In the Midlands the best unsalted lard is sold as "fresh liquor." Ravenscroft. (257/68.)

*** *Queries with samples will be attended to next week. Correspondents who send such queries should note that in no case do we guarantee prompt replies, nor can they reasonably be expected.*

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

Tuesday, March 21.—*Royal Institution*, at 3 p.m. Professor Victor Horsley on "Physicial and Psychical Neurology."

Wednesday, March 22.—*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Memorial Hall, Albert Square*, at 3 p.m. Discussion on "Trade Organisation." Speakers: Mr. Geo. S. Woolley (President); Mr. W. Gowen Cross, J.P., of Shrewsbury; Mr. Harry Kemp (local secretary); Mr. Wm. Kirkby, and others.

Thursday, March 23.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, at 9 p.m. Mr. E. Gane on "Some Synthetic Remedies and their Incompatibilities."

Thursday, March 23.—*Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students Association*, at 8.30 p.m. "In Summer Days," by Mr. Frank Walker.

Friday, March 24.—*Royal Institution*, at 9 p.m. Lord Rayleigh on "Interference Bands and their Applications."

Saturday, March 25.—*Royal Institution*, at 3 p.m. Lord Rayleigh on "Sound and Vibrations"

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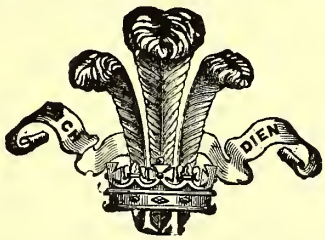

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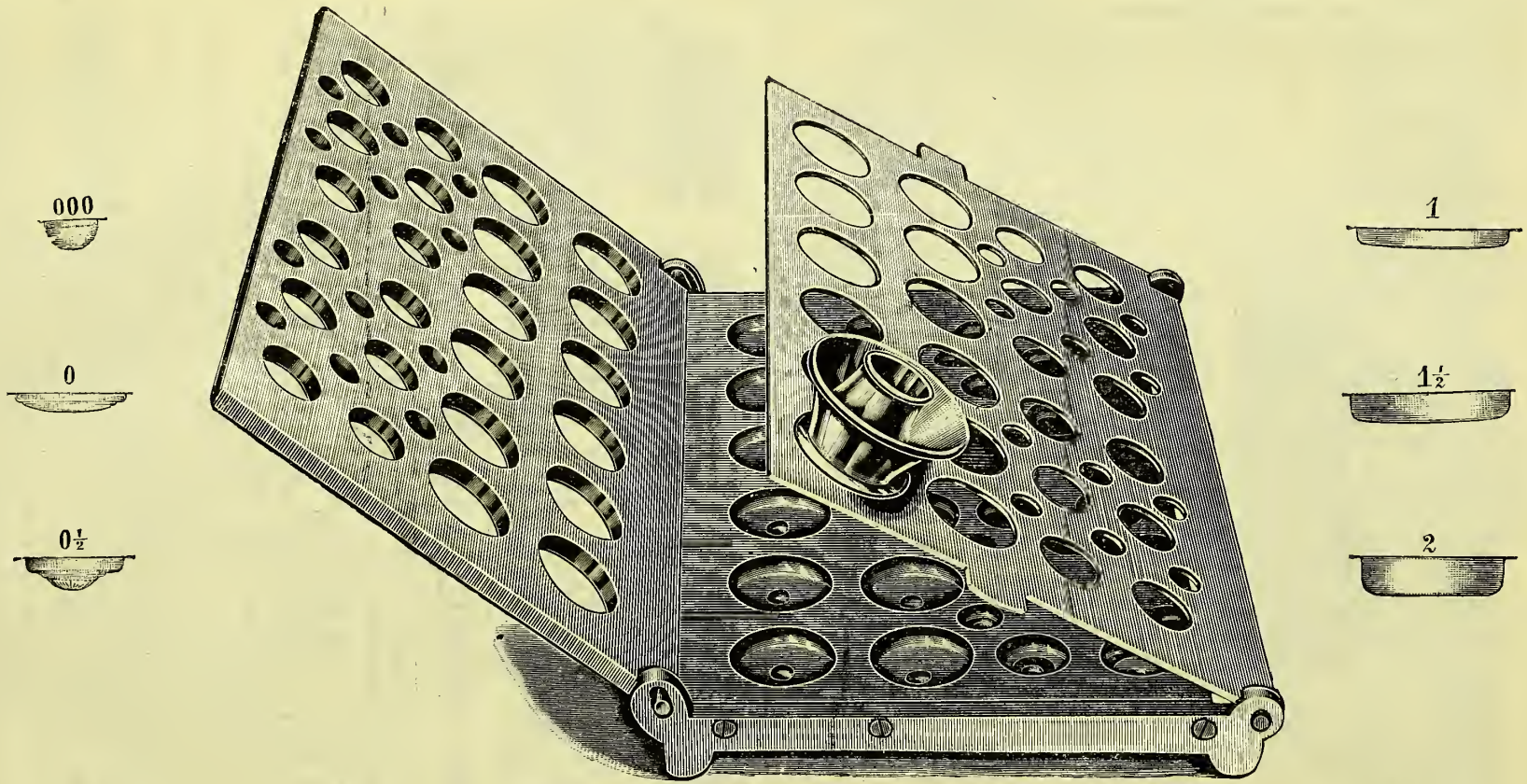

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Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in stoppered bottles, securely luted, and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all the above CHLOROFORMS *to be* PURE CHLOROFORM, *answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.*

FLEXIBLE GELATINE CAPSULES.

CASCARA SAGRADA CAPSULES.

Each Capsule equal to ¼, ½, or 1 teaspoonful of Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada. They can also be had in combination with ½ or 1 grain of EUONYMIN In Boxes at 1/6 and 2/6; 14/- and 24/- per dozen. (Also in Bulk.)

BLAUD'S PILL CAPSULES.

In 3 sizes, equivalent respectively to 1, 2, or 3 Blaud's Pills.

These Capsules differ from all others, and have advantages which no others possess. They are made from Pure Unoxidised Carbonate of Iron by a special process. They are so prepared that, while they retain indefinitely the full efficacy of fresh Blaud's Pills, they have no tendency to become hard and insoluble by keeping, as the pills often do. They are small in size. Owing to the special process adopted by D., F. & Co., the 3-pill Capsule is hardly larger than a single Blaud's Pill. They are soft and flexible, and much more easily swallowed than pills.

They can be had in combination with Arsenic, Nux Vomica, &c. In Boxes at 1/-, 1/9, and 2/6; 8/-, 15/-, and 22/- per dozen. (Also in Bulk.)

"The administration of nauseous as well as unstable drugs in the form of Flexible and Soluble Gelatine Capsules has found favour with many, and a well-known firm like Messrs. DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO. are sure to devote great care to the preparation of medicaments of this kind. An illustration of this is afforded in the case of the Blaud's Pill Capsule, which of course should contain as far as is possible the Iron in the proto or ferrous condition. On examining a Capsule made by this firm, and said to contain the equivalent of three pills, we found that of the total amount of Iron present 92 per cent. was in the form of proto-carbonate."—*Lancet*, 23rd May, 1891.

"We have received from Messrs. DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., EDINBURGH, a number of samples of Capsules containing various pharmaceutical preparations. They are very soft and flexible, and can be easily swallowed. The Capsules containing 1, 2, and 3 Blaud's Pills respectively are not much larger than ordinary pills. A chemical examination of their contents shows that the Iron is in the ferrous condition, and therefore that these Capsules retain the full efficacy of fresh Blaud's Pills."—*British Medical Journal*, 11th April, 1891.

EASTON'S SYRUP CAPSULES.

Each Capsule equivalent to 20, 30, or 60 minims of Easton's Syrup.

In Boxes at 1/-, 1/9, and 2/6; 16/-, 17/-, and 24/- per dozen. (Also in Bulk.)

SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. COMP. (Duncan's).

Some time since we had several samples of well-known SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. COMP. analysed by Mr. D. B. DOTT, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., Ph.C., and in no one case did he find so large a proportion of the active constituents as is found in our preparation by a precisely similar analysis—which analysis is an absolute proof that the proportions of the different ingredients which we state are in our Syrup ARE ACTUALLY PRESENT. We, therefore, submit that from the use of our Syrup the best results may be confidently anticipated.

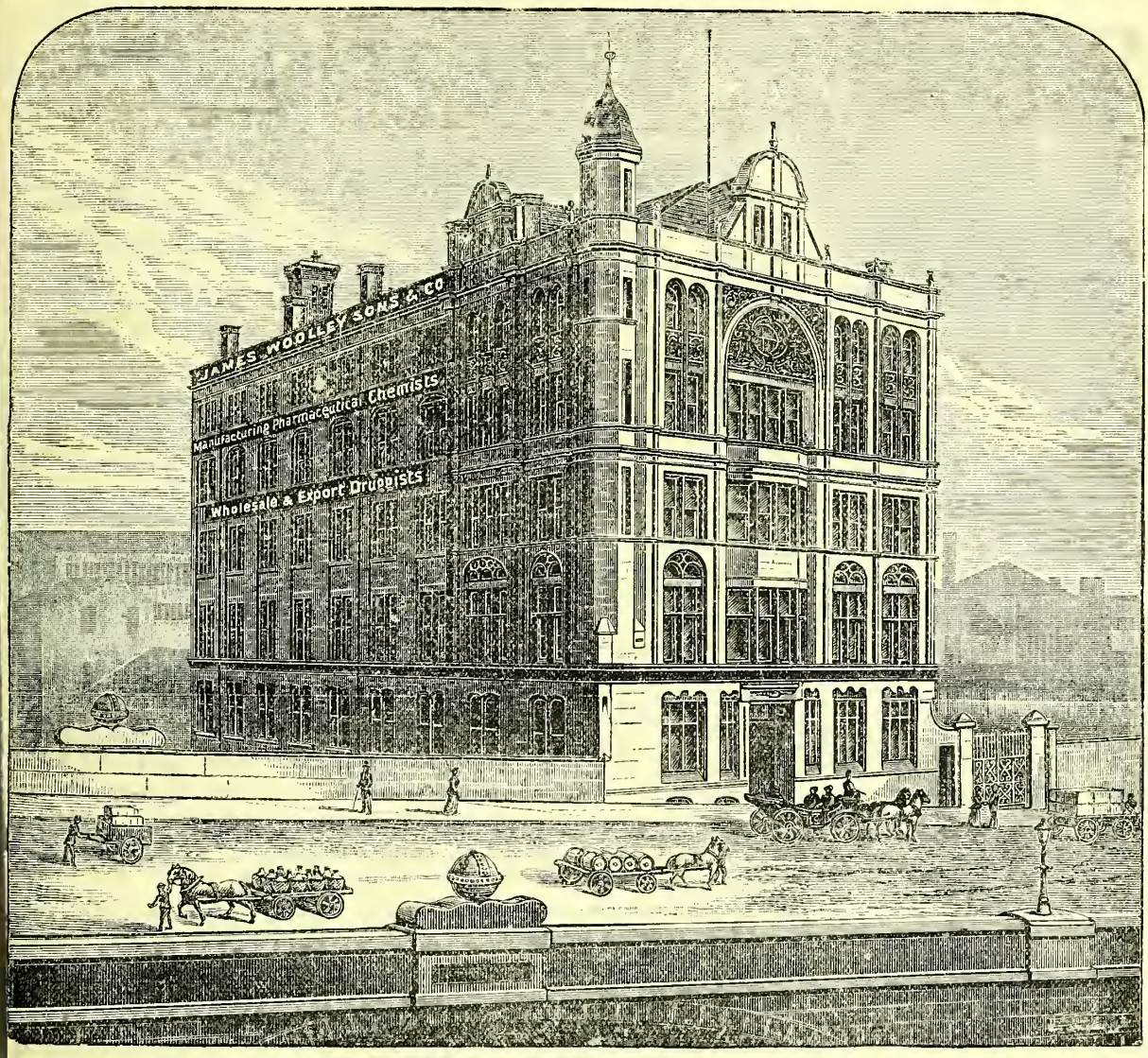
In proof of our statements we subjoin the report of Analysis referred to.

NOTE.—Our Syrup will darken in colour by lengthened keeping; and so must every Syrup which contains a similar proportion of FERROUS Hypophosphites.

"*Analysis of SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. COMP. (grains per drachm).*"

	Duncan's	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Hypophosphite of Quinine ..	·25	·14	·11	·69	·12
" " Iron	·77	·72	·10	·28	·15
" " Manganese	·27	·22	·00	·16	·08
" " Calcium....	1·04	·00	·83	·01	·15
" " Potassium..	1·00	·88	1·48	·24	·29
" " Sodium	1·53	1·45	1·54	·29	·29
The quantity of STRYCHNINE present was not determined. Our Syrup contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each fluid drachm					

WHOLESALE FROM WM. EDWARDS & SON, 157 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.



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Absolutely pure. The original preparation, invented and introduced to medicine by Mr. Schacht in 1855. Its distinct superiority is universally admitted. In ½ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Dose: 1 drachm diluted. When ordering, please to specify "SCHACHT'S."

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Contains pure Bismuth and *Pepsina Liquida* in combination with sedatives. A formula most serviceable in the treatment of gastric pain. In 4 oz., ½ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

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A standard preparation, of definite alkaloidal strength, containing the entire medicinal properties of the finest Cinchona Bark. It is, in fact, *Bark minus the woody fibre*, and its efficiency has been proved by careful medical enquiry. Dose: Ten to sixty drops.

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Fluid pepsine of extraordinary activity—tasteless, odourless, attractive to patients, and reasonable in price. Every teaspoonful when tested by the official B.P. process is *guaranteed* to effect the solution of 1,000 grains of albumen. Peptic power is the only test of value. Most of the fœtid and repulsive dry Pepsines have proved worthless. In 4 oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and larger sizes for dispensing at a cheaper rate.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA C. BISMUTHO.

Each drachm contains in a concentrated form, besides the fluid pepsine a full dose of Schacht's Liquor Bismuthi. Dose: One drachm. In ½ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

N.B.—Pep. Liq. c. Bismutho Co. contains, in addition, one gr. soluble Euonymin in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA C. EUONYMIN.

Each drachm contains one grain of soluble Euonymin. Dose: One drachm. For dispensing ½ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S LIQ. PODOPHYLLI C. BISMUTHO.

A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing ¼ gr. in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S LIQUOR CASCARÆ DULCIS.

A pleasant and active form of Cascara Sagrada. Dose: One to three teaspoonfuls diluted. In 4 oz., ½ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S INFALLIBLE RENNET.

An entirely new Essence, perfectly reliable, for the coagulation of Milk, and the production of Junkets and Curds and Whey. It is a preparation of the most wholesome nature, that *contains no salt*, and has no special taste, smell, or colour. In large bottles at 1s. of any Chemists. This Essence keeps well in any climate.

The above Preparations can be procured from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, and the Wholesale Druggists, or direct by post from

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LISTERINE.

NON-TOXIC NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC—ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND CONVENIENT.

FORMULA.—LISTERINE is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

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LISTERINE destroys promptly all odours emanating from diseased gums and teeth. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, Indispensable for the Dental Toilet.

DISEASES OF THE URIC ACID DIATHESIS. **Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea.** RENAL ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "LITHIATED HYDRANGEA" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA, and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis. It is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Close Clinical observation has caused LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alterative and Anti-lithic agent in the treatment of

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Diabetes, Hæmaturia, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

REALIZING that in many of the diseases in which LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA has been found to possess great therapeutic value it is of the highest importance that suitable diet be employed. We have had prepared for the convenience of physicians

DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied, upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE and LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

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THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

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LONDON MEDICAL RECORD REPORT.

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"This combination of Messrs. HEWLETT'S is one which has been extensively tested, and with good results. It is justly popular in the profession as a very valuable and effective combination. It serves not only to improve aspepsia, but to lessen the gastric pain and to facilitate difficult and painful digestion, without setting up any evils of its own. It is a very good crutch for persons of weak stomach to lean on."—*January* 15, 1881.

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Lead, Nitrate; Picric Acid.
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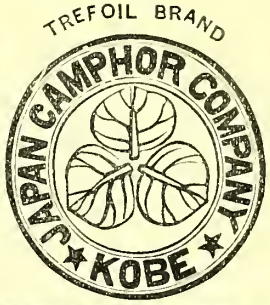

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Recently received from Japan a consignment of

COMPRESSED CAMPHOR,

In Half-ounce Blocks.

Each Case contains 200 1-lb packets, each packet 32 ½-oz. blocks.

This Camphor is much cheaper than the European article, and is equal in quality to the best English brands. H. HELBING, F.C.S., and Dr. F. W. PASSMORE, in a report on this Camphor, say:—"The result of our investigation shows that the preparation is a **perfectly pure Camphor,** being, in fact, identical with the pure chemical compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$."

Further consignments are on the way, and **regular supplies of blocks** (3 to the ounce, ½ oz., 1 oz., and 2 oz.) will shortly be obtainable, as well as **FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR** for Manufacturing Purposes. Smaller quantities than a case can be obtained of the Wholesale Houses. Messrs. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, of Bartholomew Close, have Stock.

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And is sold in bottles, authenticated by a Government Stamp bearing their Name. Trade Mark, "**Henry's Calcined Magnesia.**"

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they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

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BICARBONATE OF SODA,

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PURE AND CHEAP.

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Mono Carbonate of Soda	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	trace
Chloride of Sodium	·035
Moisture	·82
Insoluble	nil

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„ Rhæi Co., P.B.	6*d.*	4/3
APERIENT. 105 (*Each Pill contains ½ gr. of Calomel*)	6*d.*	4/3
106 As No. 105, with 1 gr. Calomel in each Pill	6*d.*	4/6
107 As No. 105, without Calomel	6*d.*	4/3
110 Hospital Pills, each containing ½ gr. of Calomel	6*d.*	4/6
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62 Hydrarg. Pil. gr. i.; Ext. Coloc. Co.; Pil. Rhei Co. aa. gr. ij.	1/-	8/6
262 Podophyllin gr. ss.; Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. i.	1/2	10/-
COUGH.		
164 Pulv. Ipecac. Co.; Pulv. Gum. Ammon. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Scillæ gr. i.; Saponis Hyspan. gr. ss.	7*d.*	5/-
167 Pulv. Ipecac.; Pulv. Scillæ aa. gr. ¾; Pulv. Capsici; Pulv. Opii aa. gr. ¼; Pulv. Gum. Ammon.; Ext. Conii aa. gr. i.	8*d.*	5/6
CASTOR OIL.		
289 Rhei Pulv.; Potass. Sulph. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Sapo. Hysp.; Ol. Ricini aa. gr. ss.; Ol. Crotonis gr. 1/16	6*d.*	4/-
TONIC. 370 (*Blaud's Formula*)	6*d.*	4/-
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Samples of the above with our Complete List sent on application.

In ordering, please note Address, and see that the Label on each Bottle or Tin corresponds with the above Block. [1]

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SAVE TRAVELLERS' EXPENSES & SECURE PURITY by buying direct from **SMITH & HUTCHINSON, 24 KING ST., L'POOL.**

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ELEVEN GOLD MEDALS

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Amongst other things they are

THE LARGEST MAKERS OF SOLUBLE PEARL-COATED PILLS IN THE WORLD.

Shippers cannot do better than write to this Firm when requiring their orders executed with scientific accuracy, reliable quality of goods, and speedy despatch.

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Important Notice to Chemists, & all Retailers of Patent Medicines:—

Owbridge's Lung Tonic *does not contain any Scheduled Poison*, therefore all persons holding Patent Medicine Licences can sell it, and no one has a right to attach "Poison" labels to the bottles.

This Notice and Caution have been rendered necessary by the recent action of the Pharmaceutical Society in reference to Patent Medicines.

The known superiority of Owbridge's Lung Tonic as a *safe* and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, or any affection of the Lungs, makes it important the Public should know that no difficulty exists in obtaining it.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, *Chemist, Hull.*
Sold in Bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, *and* 11*s.*, *by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.*
Wholesale, all London and Provincial Houses.

Small size—1*s.* 1½*d.*—price £5 2*s.* per Gross, carriage paid to any part of Great Britain or Ireland. Cheque to accompany order.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD, and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that "Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, "that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection."

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated, "that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor."

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, "that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood."

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND

ONLY GENUINE.

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"
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DEACON v. BURGESS.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on Saturday, December 17th, Mr. Justice Kekewich, in delivering judgment, said "that it will be sufficient, I think, and I am sure quite safe now to say that the plaintiff (Mr. H. J. Deacon), who certainly has not proved his knowledge of the genuineness, but who has clearly indicated his ignorance, and who is attempting to sell as genuine medicine that of which he is really ignorant." N.B.—A full report of the Judgment appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 24 last.

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,, Sapo. Hyspan., gr. iv.
Gingerin, gr. ij.
Ft. pil. xij. ... -/6

533 Aloes Barb., gr. iss.
Jalapæ, gr. i.
Coloc., gr. i.
Cambogiæ, gr. ¼.
Saponis, gr. ss.
Ol. Carul, gtt. ¼ ... -/5

40 ALOIN,
Jalapin, aa. gr. i.
Gingerin, gr. 1-16th ... 1/8

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139 PIL. HYDRARG., gr. i.
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,, Hyoscy., gr. i. ... -/11

130 PIL. HYDRARG., gr. i.
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98 ERGOTIN,
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Pulv. Opii, gr. ½ ... -/9

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Pil. Hydrarg.,
Ext. Aloes Socot.,
Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. i. ... -/10

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		Per Gross.
116	HYDRARG. C. CRETA, gr. iij.	-/9
117	HYDRARG. C. CRETA, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., aa. gr. i.	-/9

PODOPHYLLIN.

187	PODOPHYLLIN, gr. ¼	-/6
188	PODOPHYLLIN, gr. ss.	-/6

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gr. i.	10 gross at	-/5½ ,,
gr. ij.	10 gross at	-/9 ,,
gr. iij.	10 gross at	1/1 ,,

TONIC PILLS.

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68 ALOIN, gr. 1-10th
Podophyllin, gr. 1-5th
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Ext. Nuc. Vom.,
Capsicine, aa. gr. 1-20th... -/5

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400 Jalapin, gr. 1-16th
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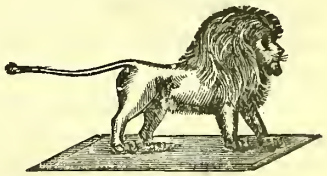

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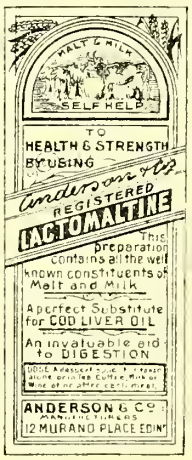

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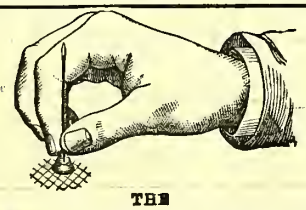
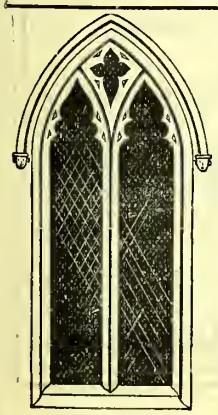


THE
ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH
12x PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full 1s. each; Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage. P.O.O.s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to
EDWARD DARKE, *Secretary*
Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.



157,810

DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.

Of late a spurious article has been offered for sale, put up in imitation of the genuine one, even to copying the Pamphlet, Wrapper, and Labels. To protect the public from, and facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, the Proprietor has registered the Trade Mark here shown, a reduced copy of which will be found on the outside label on every bottle put up after this date. As a further security, the name **"DR. BOW'S LINIMENT"** (also a trade mark) appears in the Government Stamp.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON
RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH & YORK

For the Proprietor,
December 1st, 1891.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA. CURE ANY IRRITATION OR SORENESS OF THE THROAT. RELIEVE THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION. RELIEVE BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CATARRH. CLEAR AND GIVE STRENGTH TO THE VOICE OF SINGERS, AND ARE INDISPENSABLE TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS. SOOTHING AND SIMPLE, CHILDREN CAN USE THEM, AS THEY ASSIST EXPECTORATIONS AND RELIEVE HOARSENESS.

NOTICE.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are guaranteed to contain no Opium or other Poison.

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THE
MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its **ORIGINAL COLOUR.**
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
IS NOT a Dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen.
Should be in every house where a **HAIR RENEWER** is needed.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST OR HAIRDRESSER FOR **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER,**

Price 3/6 per Large Bottle. Prepared only by

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM.

33 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Counter Bills and Show-cards for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Floriline, and The Mexican Hair Renewer, sent free of charge on application to

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM., 33 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

IF YOU COUGH

TAKE

GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES

(Which Act by Inhalation and Absorption directly upon the Respiratory Organs)

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, LARYNGITIS, &c.

THEIR EFFECT IS INSTANTANEOUS.

These Pastilles are now ready sellers, having secured an immediate and exceptional demand from the public.

They are being largely and continuously advertised.

ARE YOU CARRYING THEM IN STOCK?

Wholesale Houses can supply at shortest notice.

Trade price, 10/6 per doz. net. Retail price, 1/1½ per case, with directions for use.

CONTAIN NONE OF THE SCHEDULED POISONS.

GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES are most agreeable to the taste, and contain the purest essence of Norway pine tar. They contain no narcotic, and, unlike numerous other cough remedies, are not required by the Act of Parliament to bear the label "Poison." They are entirely harmless, and can be used by old and young without danger.

GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES are admirable in voice affections. They should be used constantly by smokers, and by all whose vocal organs have any unusual strain to undergo. They are invaluable to those who are liable, owing to their occupation, to inhale irritating and noxious vapours or dust.

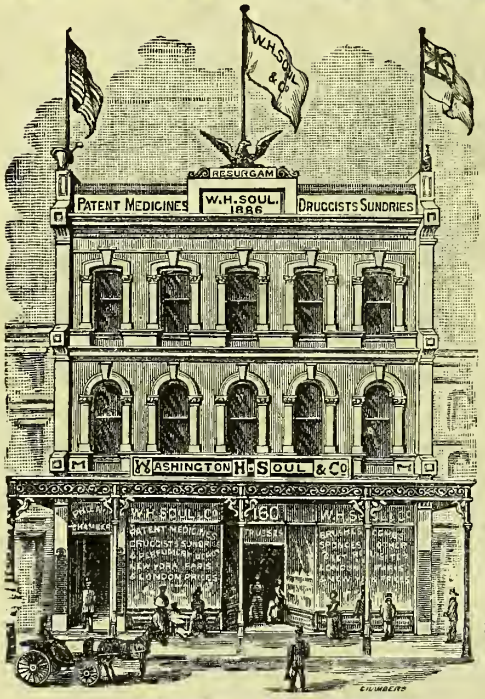
GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES were the only pine-tar preparation to which an award was given by the International Jury of the Exposition Universelle of 1878; Gold Medal, Paris, 1885; tried by the French Government, by Ministerial decision, on the advice of the Board of Health; authorised in Russia by the Imperial Government, with the approval of the Medical Board.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

FASSETT & JOHNSON, 32 & 33 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. H. SOUL & Co.



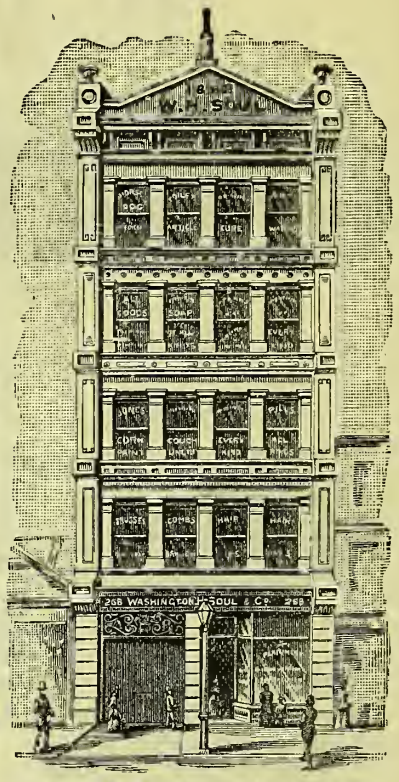
7 DOORS FROM KING STREET.

Nos. 158, 160, 162, & 268
PITT STREET,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Will be pleased to fill any lines from their large Stock, which the Trade may be unable to obtain from their usual Jobbers.

TERMS CASH.

W. H. S. & Co. can arrange with pushing Houses to receive Goods on Commission for promot Sale in this Colony.



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B. G. LENNON & Co., LTD.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, and Druggists' Sundriesmen,

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With Branches in all Important Centres in South Africa.

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ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MELBOURNE,

AND

119 & 120 LONDON WALL, E.C.

Samples and Quotations solicited. *Agencies undertaken on the most advantageous terms.*

Wholesale Depot for Sander & Son's Pure Volatile Eucalyptus Oil (Eucalyptol), and Importers of Oil of Eucalyptus.

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ESTABLISHED 1870

PROSSER, TAYLOR & CO.

(LATE BERKLEY, TAYLOR & CO.),

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND IMPORTERS,

AND

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BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

CONTRACTORS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines and Perfumery; Surgical Instruments, Photographic Sundries, Confectioners' and Dyers' Goods, Dental Sundries, Soda Water Machinery, Bottling Racks, Egg-shape and Lamont's Soda Water Bottles, Corks, Essences, Labels, and all Cordial Makers' Requirements.

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PURE CONCENTRATED MEDICINES,

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We make a full line of RESINOIDS, such a PODOPHYLLIN, LEPTANDRIN, EUONYMIN, IRISIN, HYDRASTIN, &c., ALL PURE.

So-called Concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as manufactures, that are made by triturating extracts, &c., with sugar of milk, powered root, &c.

WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES?

They are not made from the crude material, **but by dissolving the active principles in Alcohol in definite proportions,** and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power.

Send for printed matter on CON. TINCT. AVENA SATIVA in the Morphia or Opium Habit, and certificates from different members of the Medical Profession, citing cases under their charge treated by it; also REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL; also Price Lists, to

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ARMOUR & CO., Digestive Ferments.

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SHIRLEY BROS., Menthol Cones.

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A. J. WHITE, Limited, Mother Seigel's Syrup and Pills. [1]

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Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR

POWDERS OR SOLIDS,
LIQUIDS,
RECTAL & VAGINAL PURPOSES
CATTLE MEDICINES,
HORSE AND DOG BALLS.

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REVISED PRICE LIST AND FREE SAMPLES

Will be forwarded upon application to

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KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Head Office and Factory, DUNEDIN.

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Hunter Street, WELLINGTON,
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Patent and Proprietary Medicines Agency.

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THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., LIM.,

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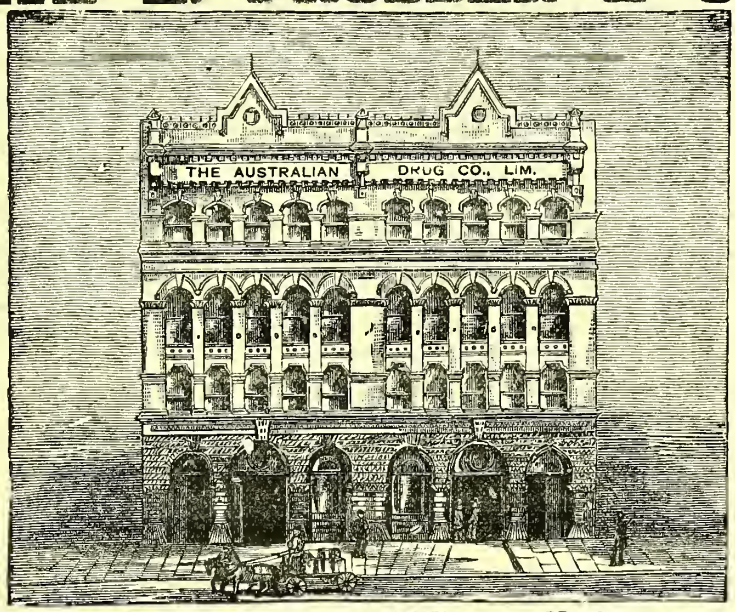
IMPORTERS OF PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, DYE GOODS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, SPONGES.



IMPORTERS OF BRUSHWARE, CORDIAL MAKERS, MACHINERY, CORKS, BOTTLES, LABELS; PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

Wholesale Druggists, 19 & 21 O'Connell Street, SYDNEY.

Agencies for Patent Medicines and other Goods solicited. Travellers cover New South Wales and Queensland.

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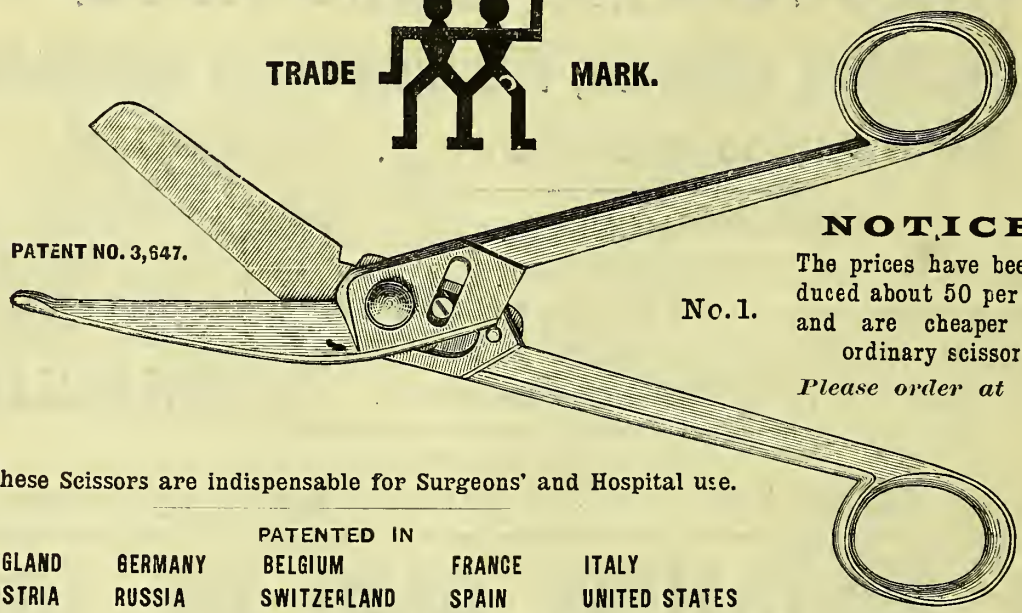
135

J. A. HENCKEL'S NEW PATENT

SURGICAL SCISSORS.

TRADE MARK.



PATENT NO. 3,647.

No. 1.

NOTICE!

The prices have been reduced about 50 per cent., and are cheaper than ordinary scissors.

Please order at once.

These Scissors are indispensable for Surgeons' and Hospital use.

PATENTED IN

ENGLAND	GERMANY	BELGIUM	FRANCE	ITALY
AUSTRIA	RUSSIA	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN	UNITED STATES

The above Illustration is two-thirds of the full Size.

THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THESE IMPROVED SCISSORS ARE:—

1st. They give an efficient draw-cut, combined with great strength and solidity of action.
2nd. The draw-cut is equal and continuous throughout the whole cut, so that a cut may be made equally well near the point or near the pivot.
3rd. The draw-cut mechanism is simple, and will not get out of order.
4th. The whole may be easily taken apart for cleaning and put together again without loss of rigidity in the scissors.
5th. The friction of the one blade upon the other may be adjusted according to the amount desired, and any looseness in the action of the scissors may be taken up at any time.
6th. The pivot is made plain and without screw-threads, so that it does not become loose with wear or repeated dismounting of the scissors for cleaning, &c.
7th. They are of the very best material and workmanship.

One of the blades is made with a tongue sliding in a recess in the shank, while the other blade is fixed with its shank in one piece, and is provided with an inclined slot, in which a pin on the tongue of the sliding blade engages. The opening and closing of the scissors gives a draw-cut to the sliding blade. The shanks are connected by a pin of considerable solidity, its size causing rigid and firm connection. The end of the pin is slotted at the sides so that the forked plate which holds it in its place may engage with the head of the pin. This plate is bent to rest on the shank of the sliding blade at about the centre of the plate, and it is fastened down by a screw. By tightening this screw more or less the blades may be pressed together with the required pressure. To take the scissors apart it is necessary only to remove this screw and slide out the forked plate.

No. 1.	Cuts wearing apparel, boots, leather, &c., with greatest ease in case of accidents, &c.	8 inches.
„ 2.	Same purpose, smaller, for surgeon's pocket case	7 „
„ 3.	For operating; gives a clean knife cut, and heals quickly	6½ „
„ 4.	Ditto ditto smaller, for surgeon's pocket case	5½ „
„ 5.	Bone forceps; gives a most even cut, no brittling, with patent spring	8½ „
„ 6.	Will cut plaster of Paris very easy	9½ „
„ 7.	Ditto ditto ditto with patent spring	10 „

ALSO MADE IN

TAILOR AND PRUNING SHEARS,

LADIES' POCKET AND NAIL SCISSORS.

Special Illustrations and Price Lists of each kind can be had on application.

Only to be obtained from the principal Surgical Instrument Makers, Dealers, and Wholesale Druggists throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies.

R. MORRISON & CO.

2 FEN COURT, LONDON.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, & ESSENTIAL OILS.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom and Colonies for

The CHEMISCHE FABRIK, vormals HOFMANN & SCHOETENSACK,

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Proprietors of the celebrated "Saame" brand, Chloral Hydrate, Butylchloralhydrate, Pure Salicylic Acid and Pure Salicylate Soda, Salol, Paraldehyde, Acetanilid, Perchloride of Iron, Permanganate Potash, Cyanide of Potassium, Borate of Manganese, Acetone.

KNOLL & CO., Ludwigshafen a/Rhine.

Pure Cocaine, Cocaine Hydrochlor., Carbonate of Lithia.

GIUSEPPE DE PASQUALE FU SILVESTRO, of Messina.

Genuine Essential Oils of Lemon, Bergamot, and Orange.

HENRIKSEN & CO., Tromsö.

Finest Cod Liver Oil.

CHIAPPE BROTHERS, Leghorn.

Tasteless Italian Castor Oil, Lucca Olive Oil, Orris Root, &c.

SPECIALITIES.

Glycerine, Acid Acetic, Acid Tartaric, Acid Citric, Acid Tannic, Acid Boracic and Borax, Camphor, Codeine, Cream Tartar, Potass. Cyanide, Quinine, Sulphur (Flowers and Roll), Sulphate of Copper, Saffron, Insect Powder, and all Essential Oils.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Correspondence solicited. *Telegraphic Address—"Sulphur London.*

SOLPORT BROTHERS,

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Manufacturers (Wholesale and Export) of

CHEST PROTECTORS,

BATH AND FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

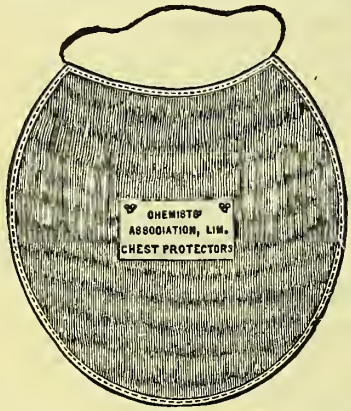
CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS, &c., &c.

Price Lists and full particulars on application.

LOOFAHS AND LOOFAH GOODS.

"FURFELT" CHEST PROTECTORS.

CHEST PROTECTORS & RESPIRATORS.



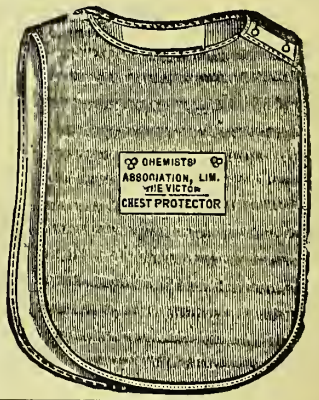
CHEST PROTECTORS.

FELT (Scarlet)—	No. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Single	5/-	6/3	7/8	9/-	11/6	15/-	20/-	doz.
Double	11/6	14/-	18/-	22/-	26/6	35/-	44/-	„
"The Eclipse" (Vest Shape)	—	17/6	23/6	31/6	39/-	48/-	56/-	„
NATURAL WOOL—								
Single	5/6	6/9	8/6	10/-	12/6	16/6	22/-	„
Double	12/6	15/6	20/-	24/-	29/-	39/-	48/6	„
"The Eclipse" (Vest Shape)	—	19/3	26/-	34/6	43/-	53/-	62/-	„
CHAMOIS & FLANNEL—								
Single	5/3	8/2	11/-	12/10	15/3	19/-	—	„
Double	—	19/-	23/9	29/6	36/-	46/-	—	„
"The Eclipse" (Vest Shape)	—	26/-	35/-	47/-	58/-	72/-	84/-	„

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Subject to Special Discounts as under :—

X 5 per cent. on orders of less than £5 worth.
10 „ „ „ £10 worth and upwards.
15 „ „ „ £25 „ „
20 „ „ „ £50 „ „ X



RESPIRATORS (Non-corrodible Metallic).

LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S (*as Illustration.*)

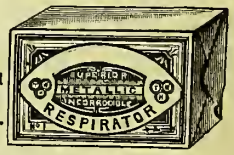
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Per doz.	7/6	11/6	13/3	19/-	22/-	28/-	42/-	47/-	53/-

All other kinds kept in Stock.

N.B.—A Mahogany Glass Show Case presented with first orders of not less than £2 assorted

Subject to Discounts as under :—

5 per cent. for orders of less than £2 worth.
10 „ „ „ £5 worth & upwards.
12½ per cent. for orders of £10 worth & upwards.
15 „ „ „ £25 „ „
20 per cent. for orders of £50 worth and upwards.



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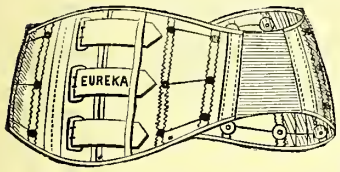
Telegraphic Address— "BEATROP LONDON." 138

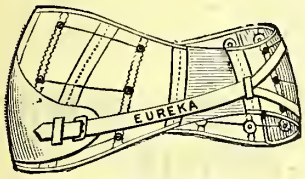
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON.

Telephone No. 11,391.

VINCENT WOOD'S
LATEST INVENTION.



GENTS' BELT.



LADIES' BELT.

SPINE BAND.

Large Purchasers may have their Names and Address on the Discs.

An ELECTRICAL BELT now manufactured by me, and fitted with a small Flexible Battery, which will deflect the Galvanometer, showing on its dial the action on the human body, and thus proving these articles to be thoroughly genuine.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:—

Ladies' or Gentlemen's, 1 Power	9/0	each.
" " 2 "	13/0	"
" " 3 "	17/6	"

Spine Belts, 3, 4 and 5 inches in width, 30/-, 48/-, and 60/- per dozen.

Corsets, 4/6, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6 each and upwards, according to power.

Gents' Belts with Suspenders combined, for those with impaired vitality, 13/6, 17/6, 21/6, 25/6 each. Retail prices 2, 3, 4 and 5 guineas each.

"EUREKA" Testing Instruments, complete with Galvanometer, &c., 35/- each.

"EUREKA" Magnetic Machines, 8/6, 12/6, 15/6 each and upwards.

"EUREKA" Medical Batteries, with Induction Coils, very powerful, 1 Cell, 11/6; 2 Cells, 17/6 each. Every kind made.

Maker of every kind of "EUREKA" Trusses, Obstetric Binders Abdominal and Supporting Belts, Chest and Lung Protectors, Elastic Hosiery, Chest Expanding Braces, Eye Shades, &c.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses, or from

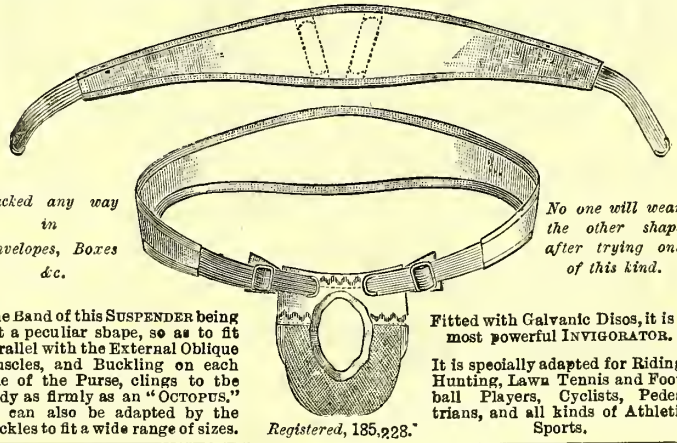
The Patentee, VINCENT WOOD, 3 ST. ANDREW'S ST. (adjoining Church), HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840. Telegraphic Address—"Acme London."

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, APPLIANCES, &c.

Patent Pile, Protected, 14,618. The Pile lying over the India-rubber Cords, protecting them and forming a smooth soft surface to the limb.

LATEST NOVELTY.
NEW SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, THE "OCTOPUS."



Packed any way in Envelopes, Boxes &c.

No one will wear the other shape after trying one of this kind.

The Band of this SUSPENDER being cut a peculiar shape, so as to fit parallel with the External Oblique Muscles, and Buckling on each side of the Purse, clings to the Body as firmly as an "OCTOPUS." It can also be adapted by the buckles to fit a wide range of sizes.

Registered, 185,228.

Fitted with Galvanic Discs, it is a most powerful INVIGORATOR.

It is specially adapted for Riding, Hunting, Lawn Tennis and Football Players, Cyclists, Pedestrians, and all kinds of Athletic Sports.

Handbook of my Manufactures will be forwarded to any Surgical Instrument Maker or Chemist free.

MAGNETIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

Plastic Surgical Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.
Patent Spiral Seamless Elastic Stockings, &c.
Patent Pile Surgical Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Supports for Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse, and other Athletic Sports.

Bath and Rubbing Gloves.
Bathing Caps and Belts.
Trusses of every description.
Poro-plastic Jackets.
Chest Expanding Braces.

Bandages—Indiarubber, Elastic, Lint, Cotton Sayres', &c.
Horse Ear Caps and Veterinary Appliances.
Suspensory Bandages.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Belts.

Hot Water Bottles and Covers, Respirators, Inhalers, Bronchitis Kettles, Throat Sprays, Waterproof Coats, Cloaks and Driving Aprons, Footballs, Shin Guards, and Athletic Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, Invalid and Nursery Appliances, &c.

MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE:—

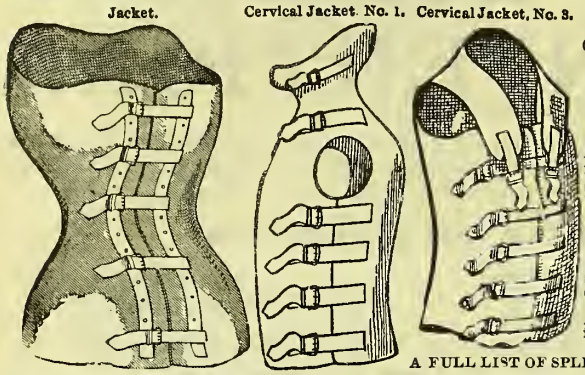
J. H. HAYWOOD, *Surgical, Electrical, Athletic, and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,* **CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM**

LONDON AGENT—GEORGE BARNSDALE, 44 ALDERMANBURY.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

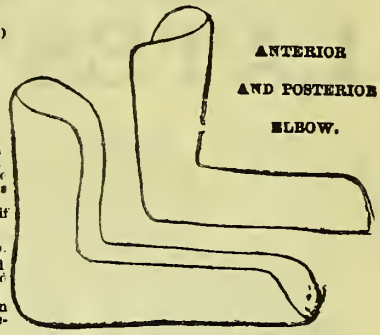
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, **J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.**

Jacket. Cervical Jacket. No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 3.



JACKET
(in cases of slight deformity)
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT
Circumference at axilla.
" waist.
" hips.
Length from axilla to great trochanter.
In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.
In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.
Same measurements required and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.
Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.



ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR ELBOW.

A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

A. de St. DALMAS & Co., Leicester.

TRADE MARK. MAKERS OF

"The Leicester" **POROUS PLASTERS** In Rubber Combination.
"The Leicester" **RIBBON PLASTERS** On Flesh-colour Cambric. All widths. In Tins.
"The Leicester" **SPREAD PLASTERS** All kinds.
"The Leicester" **HOSPITAL STRAPPING** On Holland or pure Calico.
"The Leicester" **WOUND & BEDSORE PADS** (Patent) with Adhesive Margin.
"The Leicester" **MENTHOL LEAVES** (Patent) in 1d. and 6d. packets.
"The Leicester" **POROUS PLASTERS** On Scarlet Canton Flannel
"The Leicester" **MUSTARD LEAVES** Thoroughly reliable.
"The Leicester" **SELVEDGE BANDAGES** Light, Porous, Elastic and Strong.
"The Leicester" **RIBBON PLASTERS** In Rubber Combination, on handsome spools. All widths.

Francis' Capsicum Leaves, Francis' Bronchial Protector, &c.

May be obtained from any Wholesale House

DEUTSCHE GOLD- UND SILBER-SCHEIDE-ANSTALT,

FRANKFURT AM MAIN.

CHEMICALS

FOR PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND TECHNICAL PURPOSES.

SPECIALITIES.

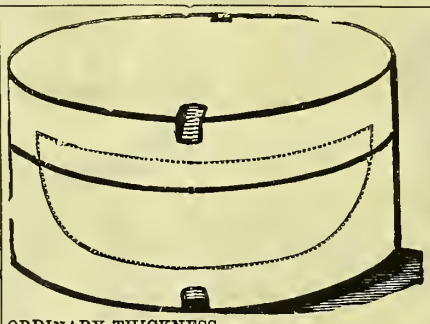
NITRATE OF SILVER.
CHLORIDE OF GOLD.
CYANIDE OF POTASH.
PERMANGAN. OF POTASH.
CHROME ALUM.
ACETANILIDE

Sole Agent—FRED^K. BOEHM, LONDON.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

TOOGOOD'S
IMPROVED PATENT
EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

	1 dr.	2 dr.	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	ounces.
ORDINARY THICKNESS—	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz
THIN FOR DISPENSING—	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.		
	1/7	1/9	2/-	2/2	2/5	3/-	4/-	5/-	6/- per doz.		

TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES. *Write for New Season's List.*
TOOGOOD'S CHEST PROTECTORS. *Write for New Season's List.*
TOOGOOD'S INDIARUBBER HOT-WATER BOTTLES. Write for New Season's Lists.
TOOGOOD'S INHALERS. Write for Special List.

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON ST., REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

"THE GAMGEE" VACCINATION PAD

ABSORBENT AND ANTISEPTIC

Patent Appn No. 4160.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Gently warm the strips of plaster, place the pad in position, as in drawing, and then fasten the tapes to the desired tightness.

RETAIL PRICE 4D EACH

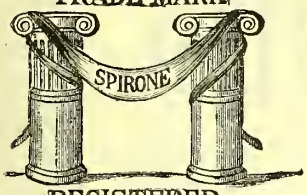
THIS PAD

Has been designed to protect the arm after vaccination. It is easily applied, comfortable in use, and, while affording thorough protection, adapts itself readily to the movements of the arm. When once properly fastened, while securely retaining its original position, it will afford ready access for dressing or examining the part.

SOLE MAKERS:- FRAZER & GREEN GLASGOW.

Sole Wholesale Agents—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

TRADE MARK



REGISTERED.

THE INHALANT

"SPIRONE"

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, WINDPIPE, NOSE & THROAT.

CLAIMS TO BE A

Specific for all Congestive and Inflammatory Conditions of the Respiratory Apparatus,

And will be found efficacious in

INFLUENZA, COUGHS AND COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

None Genuine except such as bear the above Trade Mark "SPIRONE" and the Signature of the Inventor upon the Bottles, on the Label over the Cork, and on the Wrapper.

Retail Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle. Set of Apparatus for Administration, 15s.

PAMPHLETS AND SHOWCARDS FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRONE COMPANY, LIM., DEPOT— 285 REGENT STREET, **LONDON. W.**

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Importers and all Buyers

BOTTLES

AND

GLASS WARE

Should send for our

New Illustrated Price List

BREFFIT'S

(LIMITED),

83 Upper Thames Street, London,

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS'

BOTTLES & GLASSWARE MANUFACTURERS.

FEEDING BOTTLE

IMPORTERS

PERFUMERY FACTORS

Aerated Water Makers

WINE AND SPIRIT BOTTLERS

Confectionery Manufacturers

JAM AND HONEY BOTTLERS

BEER BOTTLERS

Should send for our Quotations

BREFFIT'S, LTD.

Established 1834.

EVERY CLASS AND DESCRIPTION BOTTLES.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

WATERPROOF FABRICS, ETC.

HOSPITAL SHEETINGS. PINK JACCONET.

BANDAGE CLOTHS. WATER-PROOF LINT.

THE VICTORIA RUBBER CO., London Office and Warehouse—74 and 75 FORE STREET, E.C.

Victoria Indiarubber Mills, EDINBURGH. Samples, &c., on application.

ST. DALMAS' LEICESTER

Improved Adhesive Plaster

ON FINE FLESH COLORED CAMBRIC

USED BY SURGEONS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

"EMP. HŒMOSTATICUS" Antiseptic Styptic

(REGISTERED).

Constant testimonies are received to the value of this remarkable plaster. Three-yard Tins. 2/- per Tin.

A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., LEICESTER, Makers of Porous Plasters, Adhesive, Belladonna, Mustard, Court, and all other plasters. QUALITY GUARANTEED. MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

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For the Precise, Systematic, and Safe Administration of CHLOROFORM & METHYLENE.

The Lancet, Nov. 15th, 1890, says:—"The fact should never be lost sight of, that many of the dangers ascribed to Chloroform or Methylene are in fact due to the imperfections of the methods used in their exhibition. With K. & S. Regulating Inhaler a precise dilution can be effected, and the Respiration-Indicator is a precise safeguard against accidents."

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KROHNE & SESEMANN, 8 Duke St., Manchester Square, W.; and 241 Whitechapel Road, E., London.

West End Depot of Brin's Oxygen.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. **VIALS.**—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. **FEEDING BOTTLES.**—Plain mouths or Screw Steppers, in White or Green Flint. **LIME CREAMS AND KALIS** of all sizes. **ESSENCE BOTTLES** of every description, Plain or Stoppered. **MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES,** in Actinio Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

E. A. HEARN & CO., WHOLESALE & EXPORT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, ECLIPSE GLASS WORKS, CHATSWORTH ROAD, CLAPTON, **LONDON, E.**

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock in London or direct from the Works.

SPECIAL PACKAGE for the New Year, 1893, containing—

	s.	d.
1 CROSS 8-OZ. BOTTLES	9	6
2 „ 6-OZ. „	18	0
1 „ 4-OZ. „	8	0
PACKAGE	1	0
	£1 16	0

The New Shape with rounded edges, or the ordinary shape, either plain or graduated.

The above "Special Package" is sent, Carriage Free, to any part of England.

SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

I. ISAACS & CO. Glass Bottle Manufacturers, 25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON, W.C. Established 50 Years. Bankers London and Westminster Bank

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS

(NO STEEL IN BAND).

Highly recommended by Medical Men.

Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

All our Trusses are manufactured on the Premises, and

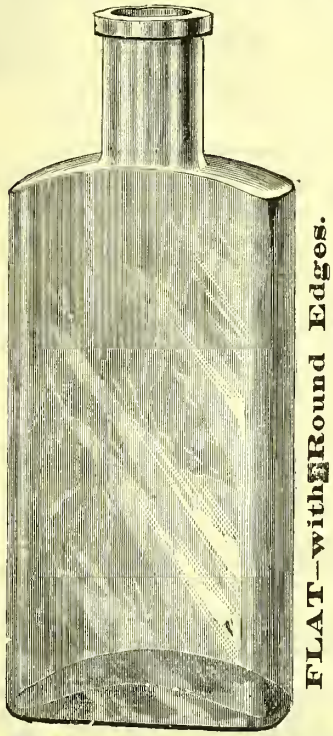
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING OUR NAME STAMPED ON THEM.

Sciatic, Riding, and other Belts. All kinds of Elastic Goods. Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, and Price Lists FREE. Female attendant.

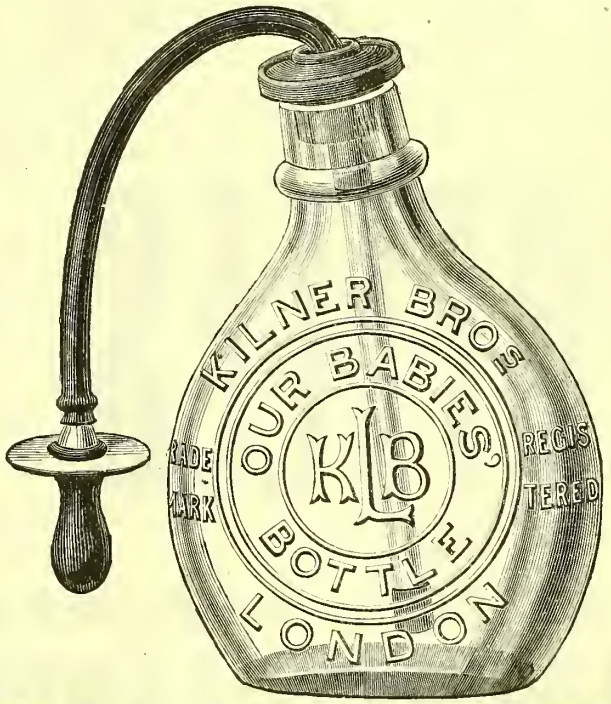
J. WHITE & CO. (1st floor), 228 Piccadilly, London, W.

Established over 50 years.

GLASS BOTTLES



FLAT—with Round Edges.



ALL SHAPES, SIZES, AND COLOURS

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

BEST QUALITY,

SUITABLE FOR A HIGH-CLASS TRADE.

GREEN FLINT.

Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons (plain, graduated, and lettered),

3	4	6	8	12	16 oz.
10/-	10/-	11/6	11/6	16/9	22/6 per gross.

WHITE VIALS (Plain and Graduated),

½	1	1½	2	3	4 oz.
4/6	4/9	6/-	6/9	8/9	10/- per gross.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

FEEDING BOTTLES.

No.	6½-inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2-grs. lots.	
1.	Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, White Fittings	25/6	24/6	per gross.
3.	Ditto, Black Fittings	28/6	27/6	per gross.
	White glass 2/6 per gross extra. China tops 1/6 per gross extra.			per gross.
64.	Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, White Fittings	31/-	30/-	per gross.
66.	Ditto, Black Fittings	34/-	33/-	per gross.
	White Glass 3/- per gross extra.			per gross.

These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If Bottles are loose 2/- per gross less.

Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 4/6 per gross extra.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

SHOP BOTTLES & JARS

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black Letters on a ground of Pink or White Enamel).

Labels indestructible and of elegant appearance, forming an even surface with the glass or porcelain. The Jars of best porcelain, thoroughly greaseproof. The Bottles hand-made and of superior quality. Both are unsurpassed by anything in the market in every respect. Also a Cheaper sort of Bottles and Jars, with labels equally indestructible, but very plain, especially suitable for Dispensaries, &c. Intending Buyers are requested to inspect Samples at

H. POTHS & CO.,

4 CREECHURCH LANE, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

A large number of Shops have been fitted up with these Bottles and Jars, both in England and the Colonies, a list of which can be had on application.

BOTTLES

Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

E. YOULDON,

EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,

36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street,

WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

R. H. BARRETT'S

PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE

FOR

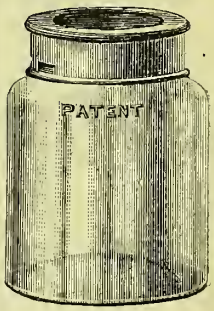
VASELINE, POMADE, DRY POWDERS, &c.

NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—

1-oz., 10/6; 1½-oz., 11/-; 2-oz., 11/6; 3-oz., 13/6; 4-oz., 15/6 per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great Variety, Plain or Stoppered.



R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

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Every **BOTTLES** Description

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Samples.

TO SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS GENERALLY!!

Dear Sirs,

Before placing your orders or quoting your friends abroad for any kind of

GLASS BOTTLES, JARS, &c.

For **CHEMISTS**,
DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
BEER, WINES,
SPIRITS, and **MINERAL WATERS**,

we respectfully suggest that you should write for our best Export Terms with Samples.

SAMPLE SETS FOR YOUR COLONIAL FRIENDS FREE.

Yours faithfully,

JOHNSEN & JÖRGENSEN.

N.B.—Inspection of Show Rooms invited.

Offices and Show Rooms—
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WM. WARNE & CO.

INDIA RUBBER

MANUFACTURERS.

Patentees of the New Moulded Enema, &c.

Manufacturers of every description of

SURGICAL, CHEMICAL, GYMNASTIC, DOMESTIC, VETERINARY, and MECHANICAL ARTICLES. SYRINGES, ENEMAS,

WATER BEDS and CUSHIONS, THREAD, HOSE, TUBE, TOBACCO POUCHES, MATS, BANDS, WATERPROOF GARMENTS, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

INDIA RUBBER.

29 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

ABSORBENT

FLAX AND COTTON

LINT

TRADE MARK (REGISTERED).

COTTON WOOLS,

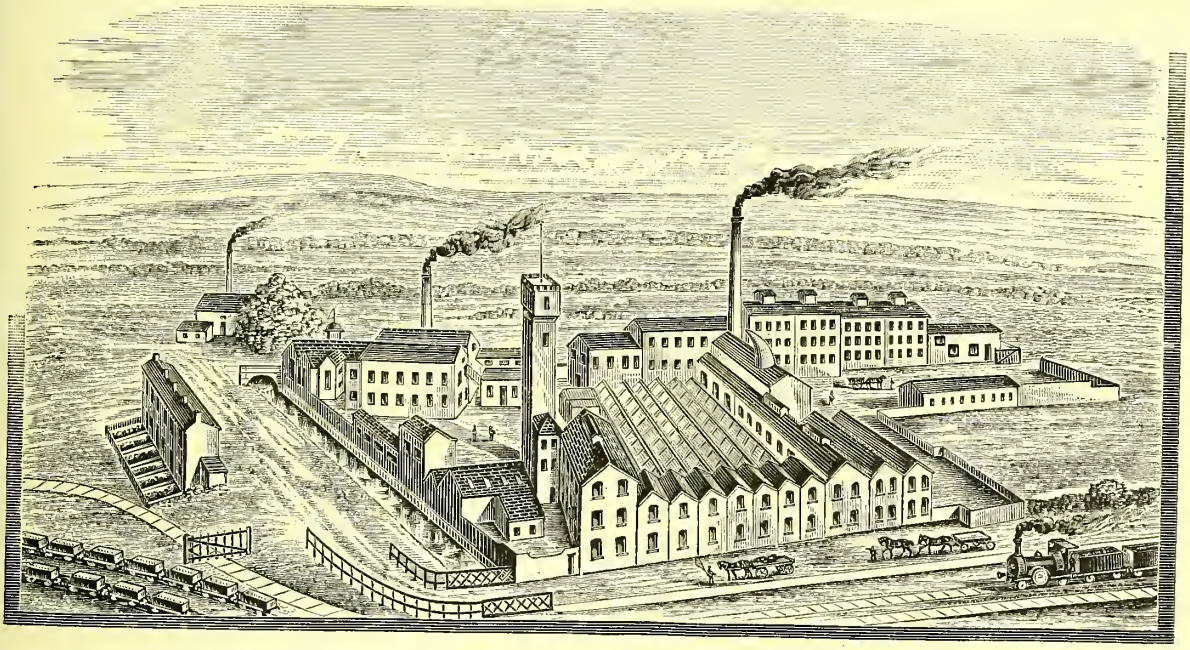
BANDAGES,

GAMGEE TISSUE.

ABSORBENT

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.



WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS.

ROBINSON & SONS

COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS,

WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD,

And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

ASK FOR ROBINSON'S "STAG" BRAND WHEN ORDERING FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

If you desire to do good business this Summer order from HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.

13 to 16 New Inn Yard, 186a Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Now is the Season to prepare for your Summer Trade, and we want to serve you. Write us for prices of all sundries. We are glad to quote.

Carbolic Powder, 15 per cent. acid carbolic. Tins bear no name, only "Acme Brand."

1*d.* Packets, half-gross in box	... ...	6/6 gross.
4*d.* Tins, with attractive wrappers	... ...	2/- doz.
6*d.* „ decorated Black and Gold	...	3/6 „
1/- „ „ „ „	...	6/6 „

(Extra large size).

Saline Grape Juice, carefully prepared, and will stand any climate.

Patent stoppered Cheltenhams, 8 oz., plain labels, each Bottle in handsome cartoon 8/9 doz.

Bulk, 7-lb. Tins free... ... ... 1/- lb.

(6 doz. with buyer's own name on cartoon.)

Insect Powder. Guaranteed Pure. The "Acme Brand."

1*d.* Black and Gold decorated Tins	...	7/- gross.
3*d.* Attractively-labelled Tins	... ...	15/- „
6*d.* „ „ revolving lids		30/- „
1/- „ „ „ „		66/- „

Empty Tins, 1*d.*, 1/10; 3*d.*, 4/6; 6*d.*, revolving lids, 6/-; 1/-, ditto, 7/- gross.

Seidlitz Powders. Prepared according to the B.P. One-gross boxes with your own name on, also each powder in envelope, 3 doz. in glass-top box. Don't waste time packing these, but write us for prices. We can show you an advantage.

Flower Seeds in handsome envelopes. Half-gross on a card, 6/6 gross.

Something New. A Handsome Glass Showcase, containing ½ doz. 6*d.*, ⅓ doz. 1/-, and ⅙ doz. 2/- Best Triple Extracts, all the best odours, in our New Bottle, elegantly labelled, 7/- per case.

Don't Forget we are Sole Agents for Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Freisen Platz, Eau de Cologne. Second to none.

Look up your stock of Sash Tools, Varnish Brushes; they sell now, and we have splendid showcases of these. Write for particulars.

Remember we do Feeding Bottles, Menthol Cones, Compressed Drugs, and Effervescing Citrate Magnesia.

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.

43 Highest Awards over all Competitors throughout the World.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACOPŒIAL AND SURGICAL PLASTERS

IN RUBBER COMBINATION,

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND ABSORBENTS, &c.

Manufacturers of PLASTERS of every Description.

Adhesive, Breast, Bunion, Corn, Court, Dental, Dermatological, Homœopathic, Isinglass, Kid, Medicinal, Mustard, Pharmacopœial and Surgical, &c. *In Rubber Combination, plain or porous, and spread on any material required.*

Manufacturers of ABSORBENT BANDAGES, COTTONS, GAUZES, LINT, WOOLS of every description.

Antiseptic, Plain and Medicated, Benzoated, Borated, Carbolated, Cocaine, Corrosive Sublimate, Eucalyptol, Hydronaphthol, Iodized' Iodoform, Morphia, Napthaline, Salicylated, Styptic, Tannin, Thymol, &c.

In all our preparations the percentage of medication is based upon the weight of the finished product.

Manufacturers of OILED SILK, MEAD'S DRESSING PAPER,

OILED MUSLIN, OILED PAPER, &c., for Hospital Purposes.

Antiseptic Pellets. Corrosive Sublimate, in bottles, 9/, 16/, 30/ doz. bots.

Adhesive Strips. DR. PENNY'S Adjustable (12 in a box), 24/ per doz.

Ear Blisters. Right or Left, 2/ per doz.

Darby's Dental Capsicum Plasters.
(In boxes of 80 Plasters, 36/ per dozen.)

Court Plasters, in 50 Varieties, from 40/ dozen to 4/ gross.

Mead's Rubber Adhesive Plaster.

In 5-yard rolls, 12 inches wide, 5/ each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 14/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	Width	¼	½	1	1½	2	2½	3 inches.
	Price	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	28/	32/ per dozen.
5 „ „	„	9/	10/	12/	15/	18/	21/	24/ „

S. & J. Surgeon's Rubber Adhesive Plaster

Has almost entirely supplanted the old form of Adhesive, by reason of its superiority in all essential qualities. PLAIN or POROUS.

In 5-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 6/6 each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 17/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	Width	½	1	1½	2	2½	3 inches
	Price	18/	24/	30/	40/	50/	60/ per dozen.

Belladonna Plasters—Porous and Plain, 5 × 7½ inches, 54/ per gross; 7 × 12 inches, 10/ per dozen.
1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 27/6 per doz. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 102/; 7 inches wide, 126/ per doz.
„ „ on red felt, 36/ per doz. 5 × 7½ inches, 6/ per doz. 7 × 12 inches, 12/ per doz. On swansdown, 36/ per doz. yards.

Belladonna Breast Plasters, 6 inches, 4/6; 7 inches, 6/; 8 inches, 7/6 per dozen.

Kid Plasters, long shape, 5/, 6/, and 7/ per dozen.

Camphorated Blister Plaster, 27/6 per dozen yards.

Strengthening Plasters—Porous, 5 × 7½ inches, 30/ per gross; 7 × 12 inches, 72/ per gross.
1-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 14/; 7 inches wide, 27/6 dozen yards. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 60/; 7 inches wide, 96/ per dozen
On red felt, „ „ 36/ „ „ 7 „ 12/6.
„ 5 × 7½ inches, 60/ gross; 7 × 12 inches, 144/ gross.

SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Supplies may be obtained through any of the Wholesale Houses by ordering SEABURY'S

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, SEABURY BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN DEPOT — 32 & 33 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

ORIGINALITY AND RELIABILITY.

QUALITY IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

Try Them.

Try Them.

POWDER BOXES

SEIDLITZ BOXES

A. & CO.

Send for Samples.

PAPER AND CARD

BOXES

ROUND, SQUARE, OVAL BOXES.

FULLERS' EARTH BOXES

SYRINGE BOXES

Soap Boxes.

Violet Powder Boxes.

AUSTIN & CO., 8 GREVILLE ST., HOLBORN, E.C.

ROBINSON AND SONS

PRINTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ROUND, SQUARE, AND FOLDING CARDBOARD

BOXES

ESTABLISHED 18 39 ESTABLISHED

For the Drug, Drysaltery, Confectionery, and other Trades.

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This shows a portion of one of our Workrooms, 64 ft. × 65 ft., we venture to think one of the finest rooms in the kingdom used for this purpose.

OUR SPECIALITIES ARE

ROUND CARDBOARD BOXES for Baking Powder. Bottles, Camphor Balls, Fuller's Earth, Insect Powder, Magnesia, Marking Ink, Metal Paste, Ointment, Pills, Plaster, Starch Gloss, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c., &c.

SQUARE BOXES, ORDINARY MAKE, for Baking Powder, Bottles, Cutlery, Dispensing Powder, Fuller's Earth Gazogene Powders, Jewellery, Lozenges, Parcel Post, Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Soap, Violet Powder, &c., &c.

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Boxes made up with Customers' own Labels at Nominal Cost, or Printed to Approved Designs.

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COPPERFIELD ROAD
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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

"BENZINE RECT."
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SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES,
4s. and 8s. per dozen.

Special care is taken in selecting good Bottles and Corks.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOUX.
SOLD ONLY IN BRASS BOXES, at 4/- per dozen.
THE FINEST BREATH PERFUME IN THE WORLD.
Dainty morsels in the form of tiny silver bullets, which dissolve in the mouth and surrender to the breath their hidden fragrance.

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TENACIOUS,
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LIQUID GLUE.

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BRUSHES INCLUDED. (B)

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ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S. V. R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE

JAMES BURROUGH

FINE PORT (without tannin)
FINE SHERRY (for Medicinal uses, &c.)
FINE MALAGA (for Steel Wine, &c.)
FINE BURGUNDY (for invalids)
S.V.R. *and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices.*

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All at Lowest Prices and specially recommended.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (*See Testimonials.*)

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PETROLEUM OIL of best Brands; **WATER WHITE OIL** (high test); **CLEANING SPIRIT** (for Dyers' Use); **BURNING NAPHTHA** and **SOLVENT NAPHTHA**; **GASOLINE** (sp. gr. ·650); **BENZINE** (sp. gr. ·730); **BENZOLE, AUTOLINE, APOKATHARTIKON** (Universal Cleaning Spirit), and **CARBURINE** (SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED for enriching gas).

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The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

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Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,
To Mr. CRITCHLEY. E. ELDER.

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ONE-GALLON CANS FREE.

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Pale Liquid Carbolic Acid, 97%. Dark Crude Carbolic Acid, 25%, 30%, and 50%. 5%, 10%, and 15% Pink Carbolic Powders.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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GENUINE CARBOLIC ACID

Is now recognised as the Standard Disinfectant by the RUSSIAN, GERMAN, BRITISH, INDIAN, and COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS, after bacteriological tests against others.

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No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC

Is of the quality adopted as the Standard, and sold in 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles, at 1/- and 1/6 each; ¼, ½, and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/-, and 6/6 each. Trade Lists and Counter Bills sent on application.

Traders should note that it is illegal to sell under the title "Carbolic Acid" any Coal-tar preparation which does not contain the proportions of Carbolic and Cresylic Acids specified in the Board of Trade regulations.

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Awarded 60 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.
In each case the Highest Award when tested against other Disinfectants.

PURE FRENCH

EGG ALBUMEN

Per 2/6 Pound.

H. W. VINEY

15 WOOLLASTON ROAD,

HARRINGAY, LONDON, N.

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CAUTION.

The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the *ORIGINAL* and only *GENUINE BLISTER.*

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BOTTLES 6 1/2 2/6

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Contains Starch-Gloss, Borax, Gum, Wax, &c. Requires NO Addition or Preparation. Saves Time, Labour, and Uncertainty.

Produces BEAUTIFUL, WHITE GLOSSY LINEN.

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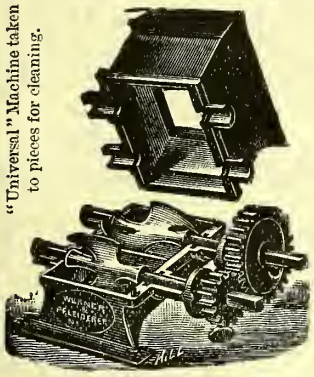

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Prepared expressly for Oakey's and other Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Canisters with perforated Tops to prevent waste, at 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

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A Magic Pomade for Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannia Metal, &c. Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Paste. Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

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In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

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Which are Manufactured by J. J. LAKEMAN, Dentist, Leytonstone, Maker of the MERMAID IMPRESSION COMPOSITION for Dentists use, 3s. per lb., post free.

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Lavender Water.

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Wholesale and Shipping Terms on Application.

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Importer of MUSK, CIVET, AMBERGRIS, MUSCHINOL, OTTO de ROSE, and every ESSENTIAL OIL
Telegrams—"AMBERGRIS LONDON."
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Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant Cachets in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 18½ grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.
"MORSTADT" CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily, cleanly and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12s. to 30s.
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See also page 114.

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SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER
Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own nar A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample fre

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Guaranteed free from all injurious impurities. The Purest in the World.
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Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia.

The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills, well known as the **Great Remedy** for the above Complaints. **NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.**

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4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.
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DR. HEBERT'S SOLUTION OF IRON.

An infallible remedy for **Anæmia, Poorness of Blood, Indigestion, Hæmorrhages, &c.** Easily taken even by children. Does not affect the stomach, cause **Constipation**, nor blacken the teeth.

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These Coffees have been before the Public for **nearly 50 years**, and are the very best of their kind.

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Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLEACHED & ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS

GREY WOOL, COLOURED WOOLS, & JEWELLERS' SHEETS

THREE GOLD MEDALS, TWO SILVER MEDALS, AND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

The Highest Awards given to any Cotton Wool Manufacturers.

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Dr. Wm. Collingridge, M.A., M.D., LL.M., the Eminent Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London, writes:—"I have examined your Pino-Phenol Purifier and have tested it practically. It is an excellent preparation diluted to about 1 in 100, it is a valuable fluid for purifying and sweetening Drains, Closets, Cesspools, &c., and has a marked effect upon decomposing animal and vegetable substances. It is a powerful antiseptic, and has, moreover, a pleasant odour."

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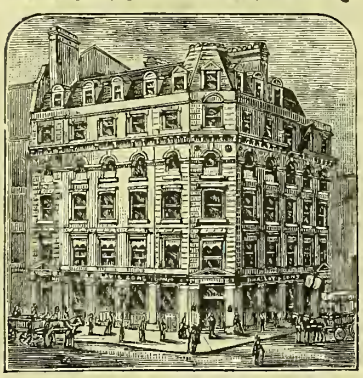

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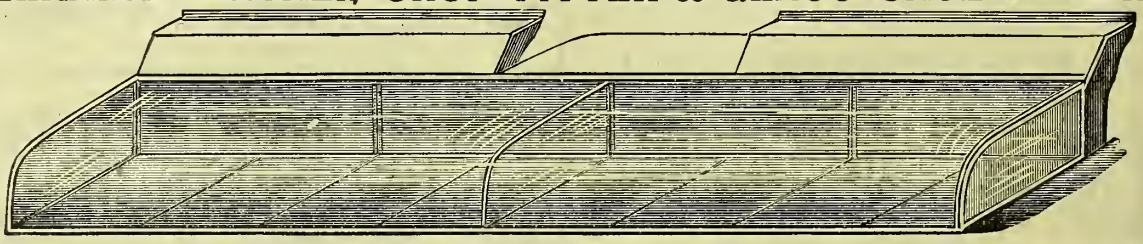

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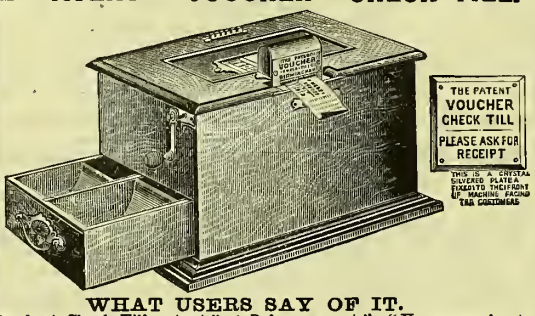
THE PATENT "VOUCHER" CHECK TILL.

Absolute Security and Effective Advertising Medium.



WHAT USERS SAY OF IT.

"The best Check Till extant."—"Balance exact."—"Very superior to other systems."—"Saves a lot of expense."—"Not seen its equal as a check."

Testimonials and Prices from

THE PATENT VOUCHER CHECK TILL CO., LIM.

Burlington Chambers, New Street, BIRMINGHAM.

STOKES' CASH TILL.

REDUCED PRICE

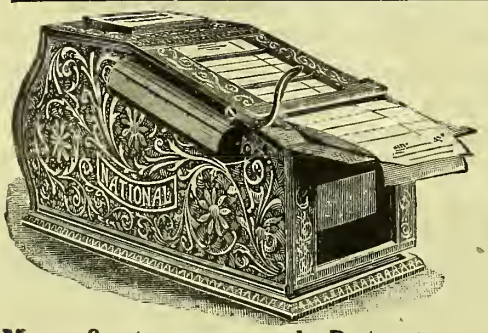
50/-

(Sent on Trial seven days, on receipt of two references).

Particulars and Testimonials on application.

G. R. STOKES & CO., LIM.,

HANLEY, STAFFS.



SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' COUNTERS.

THE AUTOGRAPHIC CASH REGISTER.

Specially adapted to the requirements of every Retail Chemist and Druggist. The "Autographic" supplies THREE INFALLIBLE RECORDS of each sale made by the assistant, and all from the one entry.

Price, all complete - £6 10s.

Manufacturers and Patentees: **THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER TILL CO.**

London Office and Showrooms: 356 STRAND, W.C.

J. W. ALLINSON, SOLE IMPORTER.

SHOP FITTERS, SHOWCASE MAKERS

NATALI & CO.

40 GRAY'S INN ROAD, HOLBORN LONDON, W.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS, SHOWCASES, and UTENSILS of all descriptions, new and second-hand.

Chemists commencing, opening Branches, or making alterations, can be fitted throughout immediately, and save 25 per cent. by purchasing from our extensive stock.

Old Fittings Purchased or taken in Exchange. Estimates Free.

PHILIP JOSEPHS, 54, 68, and 93 OLD ST., GOSWELL RD., **LONDON, E.C.**

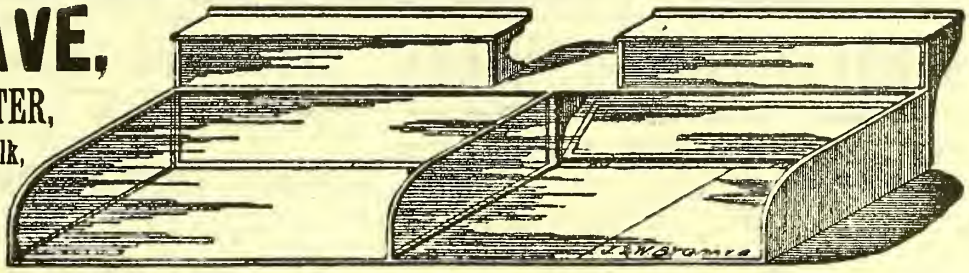
Has always in Stock a large assortment of Second-hand and New Drawers, Counters, Dispensing Screens, Glass Wall and Counter Cases, and every requisite for Fitting-up a Shop within 24 hours at prices less than any other house. Inspection invited.

CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.

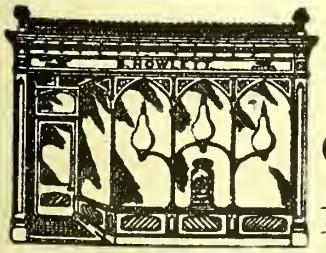
BYGRAVE,

SHOP FITTER,

111 Shepherdess Walk, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in high (total height 13 in.), **£5 10s.**; 5 per cent. off for cash.



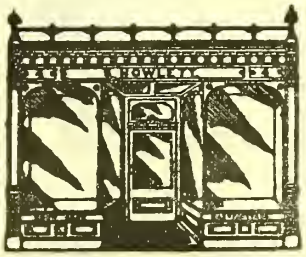
ESTABLISHED 1830.

S. HOWLETT,

MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER,

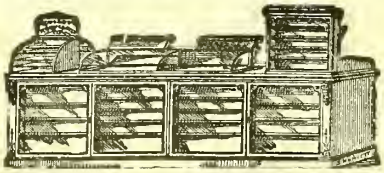
Shop-Front Builder and Show-Case Maker.

EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED AND SHIPPED



SHOPS FITTED by Contract, in Town or Country, with every requisite, on the most improved principles, and at lowest prices.

NUMEROUS REFERENCES may be obtained of Leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.



A LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand Fittings and Cases to be sold very CHEAP.

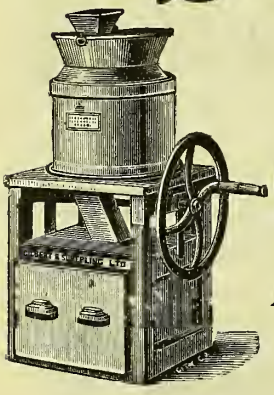
CABINET FITTER to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

PLANS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

Manufactory and Showrooms—4 Lindley St., Sidney St., Mile End Road, LONDON, E.

161

THE "DESIDERATUM" MIXER
BRACHER'S PATENT



STANDS UNSURPASSED
AS THE
BEST MACHINE FOR CHEMISTS!

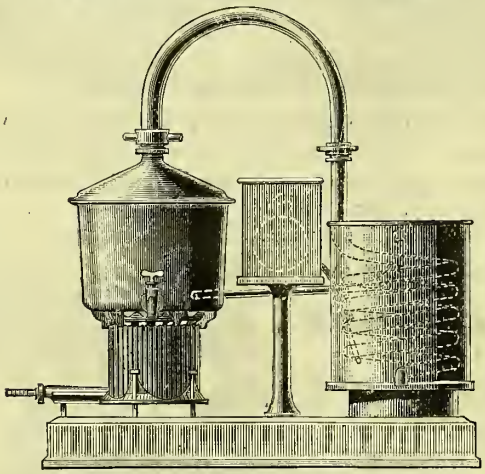
A FIRST-CLASS RECIPE FOR BAKING POWDER,
UNEQUALLED AS A PROPRIETARY ARTICLE,
IS GIVEN TO EVERY PURCHASER.

JOHN A. GILBERT & COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
The "BRACHER" PATENTS and other SPECIALITIES. The "GILBERT" MILLS, for Coffee, Spices, and Drugs. CANISTERS, BINS, &c., Japanned and Ornamented in First-class Style.

4 MOUNT PLEASANT, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON, W.C.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS
ENGINEERS AND COPPERSMITHS,
167 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.E.



THE "AUTO" STILL.

This Apparatus produces 5 gallons of pure Distilled Water per day, and is entirely automatic in its action. Merely requires connecting to water and gas main, and wants no attention.

AN OIL LAMP CAN BE USED IF REQUIRED.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BRAIN SAVERS.

The following **Special** Recipes have a fortune in them. For details see Winter Issue of The Chemist and Druggist, page 241.

BALSAMIC LINCTUS, FOR COUGHS, &c.
Free from Opium or any Narcotic; costs 7*d.* per lb.; elegant appearance; pleasant taste; keeps indefinitely.

Circassian Hair Stimulant and Restorer.
An ideal preparation; warranted equal to any in market; pays well, and gives universal satisfaction. Original cost, three guineas.

ANILINE MARKING INK
Perfection at last! One solution; jet black. irremovable; no better Ink sold; costs 1*s.* per lb.; Recipes 5*s.* each; Samples of either 6*d.* each, post free.

TOM BROOKS' RELIABLE RECIPES,
After 15 years, still hold their own. Detailed List of 430 post free. Following are a good sample:—
Tic Specific, Blood Cleanser, Glycerine Cream, White Oils, Red Rose Lotion, Toothache Cure.
Above Six post free for 5*s.*; full directions for making

SWEET SOLID PERFUMES.
Six Odours, retail, 2*d.* each; Best in Market; *sell themselves.*

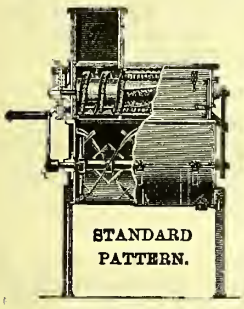
SANOSCENT.
Retails 2*d.* in Japanese Basket; prevents contagion; kills Moths and Fleas instantly. Trade price of both, 1*s.* per doz.; sample 2 doz., post free, for 2*s.* May be had of Barclays, Sanger, Evans, Lescher & Webb, &c.

TOM BROOKS, Chemist, Hornsey, LONDON, N.

PRICES, SIZES, and CAPACITIES

OF GARDNER'S PATENT COMBINED

"RAPID" SIFTER & MIXER,



STANDARD PATTERN.

Which is a perfect Machine supplying a want long felt by all trades requiring dry and lumpy powders thoroughly broken up, sifted and blended together quickly at one operation and without loss by dust.

Considerably over 200 now constantly working.

STANDARD PATTERN.

Reference Letter		Capacity to do at one Mixing, about	Size on Floor, about: Length including Agitator Shaft (ft. in.)	Size on Floor, about: Width (ft. in.)	Height to top of Hopper, about (ft. in.)	PRICE	Extra Sieve bodies covered with plated wire any No. to 30 Mesh to the inch	Price of Pair Fast and Loose Pulleys, and Collar	Weight of Machine in lbs. (exclusive of packing-case) about	Extra strong cases for shipment: Price	Extra strong cases for shipment: Measurement in cubic feet, about
A	For Hand	15 lbs.	2 0	1 2	2 5	£8	5/6	—	94	10/6	9½
B	For Hand	30 „	2 0	1 10	3 3	11	8/	12/	112	12/6	15
C	For Hand or Power	60 „	3 8	2 4	5 0	17	11/6	22/	236	15/	31
D	For Hand or Power	100 „	5 0	2 4	5 0	21	15/6	28/	303	17/6	41½
E	For Hand or Power	150 „	5 0	2 5	5 2	23	17/	34/	400	21/	47¾
F	For Power only	200 „	5 0	2 6	5 4	27	19/6	34/	454	24/	55¾
G	For Power only	300 „	6 9	2 6	5 4	35	23/	40/	700	27/	74½
H	For Power only	500 „	...	*Particulars and Price on application*				...	...	...	...
I	For Power only	1100 „ or ½ ton	...								

The time taken to do stated capacity of either size Machine is from 4 minutes, according to material and No. of Sieve used.

The Patent { "RAPID" SIFTER / "RAPID" MIXER } can now be purchased separately, prices from { £4 5s. / £4 14s. }

For Sieves finer than No. 30, a slight extra charge is made to cover cost of Wire, and all Sieves being interchangeable any number can be supplied with either Pattern Machine at prices given above.

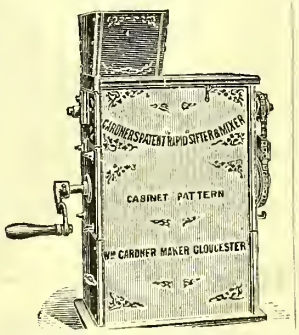
IN ORDERING, STATE No. OF WIRE REQUIRED FOR SIEVE, & PURPOSE MACHINE WILL BE USED FOR.

☞ *On referring to Weights Table it will be seen that they are strong, serviceable Machines.*

THE "CABINET" PATTERN

is specially adapted for Counter use, and, although cheaper, has the *same capacity and internal mechanism* as the "A and "B" Standard Pattern, and will reduce Lumpy Powders and Sift and Mix quite as well and as fast.

Prices—Size A, £6; Size B, £8.



IMPORTANT: A NEW LINE.

GARDNER'S 'INDISPENSABLE' SIFTER AND MIXER.

No. 1. Capacity, 7 lbs. ... 50/-
No. 2. „ 14 lbs. ... 70/-

Is an exceedingly useful Machine, and Sifts and Mixes with astonishing rapidity.

CATALOGUE AND FULLER PARTICULARS FROM

WM. GARDNER, Patentee and Manufacturer, **SOUTHGATE ST., GLOUCESTER.**

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "GARDNER GLOUCESTER."

£100 REWARD

WAS RECENTLY OFFERED BY THE

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO.

To any person who contracted Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Throat Deafness, Croup, Whooping Cough, or any disease caused by taking cold after having used the CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL according to the printed directions.

Many thousand Carbolic Smoke Balls were sold on these advertisements, but only three persons claimed the Reward of £100, thus proving conclusively that this invaluable remedy will prevent and cure the above-mentioned diseases.

One **CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL** will last a family several months, making it the Cheapest Remedy in the World at the price—**10s.** post free.

The **CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL** will be refilled and returned, post free, the same day, on receipt of Money or Postal Order for **5s.**

THE

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO., LD.

NOW OFFER

£200 REWARD

To the person who purchases a Carbolic Smoke Ball and afterwards contracts any of the following diseases, viz. :—

COUGHS, COLD IN THE HEAD, COLD ON THE CHEST, INFLUENZA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, THROAT DEAFNESS, LOSS OF VOICE, LARYNGITIS, SNORING, SORE EYES, DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE,

Or any disease caused by taking Cold, while using the Carbolic Smoke Ball.

This offer is made subject to conditions to be obtained on application, a duplicate of which must be signed and deposited with the Company in London by the applicant before commencing the treatment specified in the conditions.

This offer will remain open only until 31st March, 1893.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO., LIMITED.

27 PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

14 Rue de la Paix, PARIS. 196 Broadway, NEW YORK. 72 Front Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

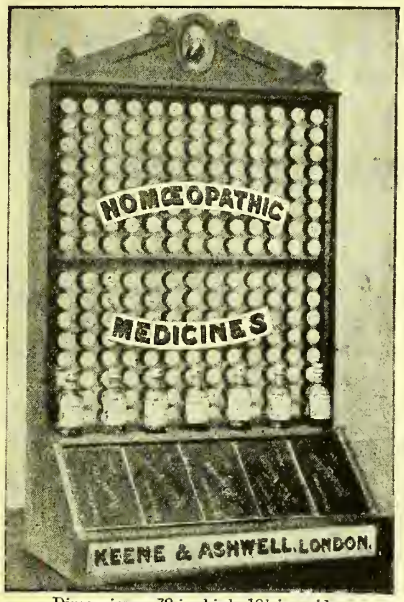
THE "NO RISK" TRADE.

Special offer to Chemists **WHO WILL UNDERTAKE TO SHOW DUMMIES.** **WILCOX & CO.**, 239 Oxford Street, London, will send, carriage paid, 1 dozen **CARBOLIC SMOKE BALLS AND DUMMIES** upon receipt of **REMITTANCE** : 7 : 0, and give a written guarantee to **RETURN MONEY FOR THOSE UNSOLD** 12 months from date of purchase.

KEENE & ASHWELL'S

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES & "HAHNEMANN" SHOW-CASES.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOW CASES. CONTENTS TO VALUE.



Dimensions—32 in. high, 19½ in. wide.

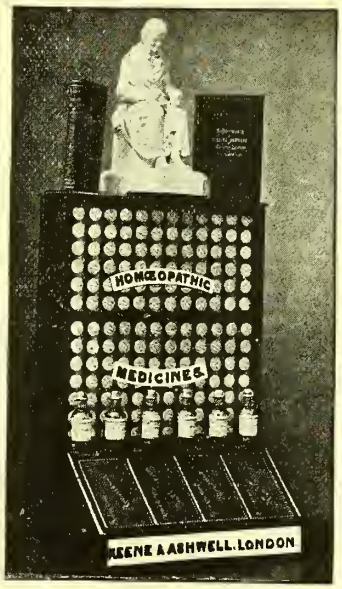
£5 "HAHNEMANN" CASE.

Contents—30 doz. 1/- Medicines = £5 5s.
No charge for Case.
SAME CASE, WITH DESK, £5 15s.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS

Send for Keene & Ashwell's Special Terms and New Illustrated Price List.

ALL **1/-** MEDICINES **3/6** PER DOZEN.



Dimensions—25 inches by 16½ inches.

£3 3s. "HAHNEMANN" CASE.

Contents—18 doz. 1/- Medicines, £3 3s. No charge for Case.

A SERIES OF THESE CASES FROM £3 3s. TO £21.

CAMPHOR PILULES

3/6 PER DOZEN.

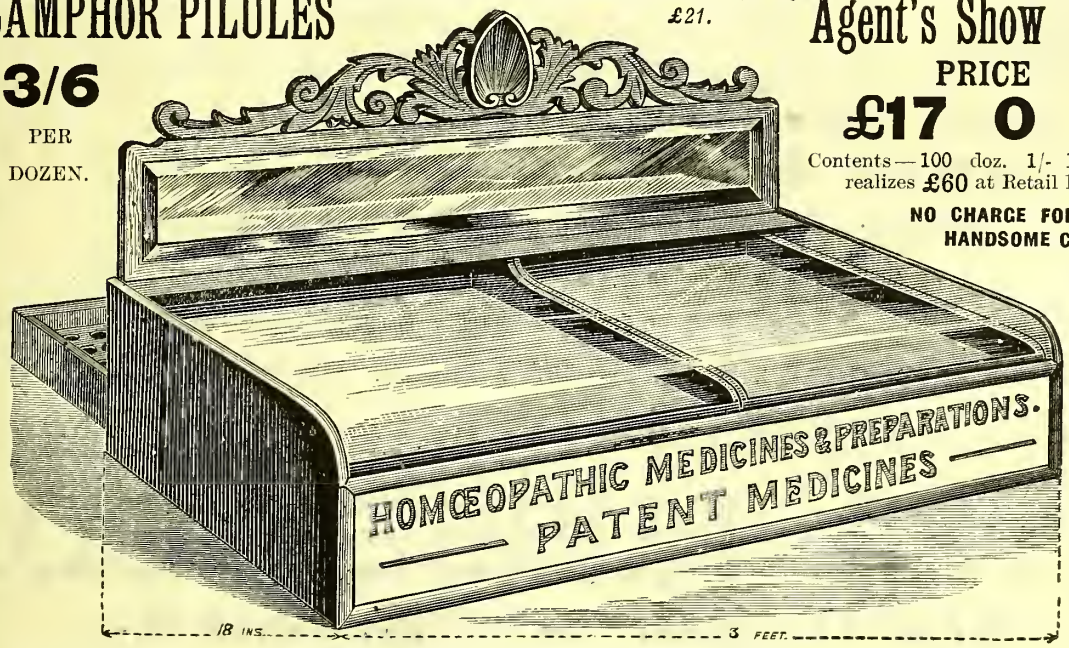
Agent's Show Case.

PRICE

£17 0 0

Contents—100 doz. 1/- Medicines realizes £60 at Retail Prices.

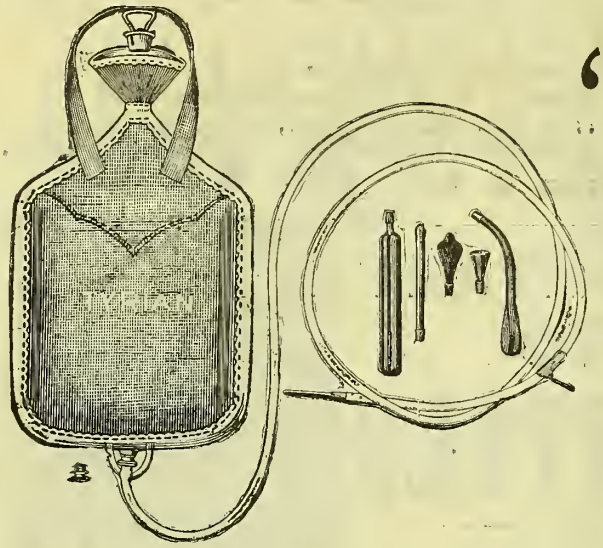
NO CHARGE FOR THIS HANDSOME CASE.



(Dimensions—3 feet long, 18 inches wide, 18 inches to top of mirror.)

This Show Case has been designed to assist in furnishing a Chemist's Counter, either when commencing business or when refitting the Pharmacy. It is a handsome Case, made of Mahogany and Bent Plate Glass, with a carved back and bevelled Mirror. The velvet-lined top is left empty for Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.

74 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.



"TYRIAN"

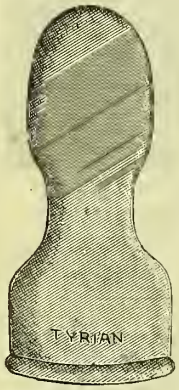
COMBINATION

FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

AND

HOT WATER BOTTLE.

A first-class Hot Water Bottle, combined with a complete Fountain Syringe. Has six hard rubber pipes, the Rectal, Nasal, Eye, Spray, Bent Vaginal, and large Vaginal Irrigator. The Bag and Tubing are of Best Quality White Rubber, and guaranteed perfect. Packed in handsome wooden boxes. In two, three, and four quart sizes.



"TYRIAN" No. 85 NIPPLE.

TO GO OVER NECK OF NURSING BOTTLE.

PURE,
DURABLE,
ECONOMICAL.

Bath & Flesh Brushes.

Unsurpassed for removing Dirt or Grease from the Hands.

FAIRBANK'S FOUNTAIN SYRINGES.

"TYRIAN" NO. 19 SYRINGES.

PURE GUM EAR & ULCER SYRINGES.

"TYRIAN" BREAST PUMPS (with shield).

COMPLETE LINE OF ATOMISERS

AIR GOODS, BANDAGES, TUBING, URINALS.

COMPLETE LINE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

MANUFACTURED BY

TYER RUBBER CO.

ANDOVER, MASS., U.S.A.

English Agents—HENRY W. PEABODY & CO., 5 East India Avenue, LONDON,

TO WHOM APPLY FOR CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION.